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97TH CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT  
No. 97-163

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982

JUNE 25, 1981.—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

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4035]

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, 1982. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.



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## 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 1982. The hearings are contained in 12 published volumes totaling approximately 16,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken during 49 days of hearings from more than 750 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 1982 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 1982	Committee bill, fiscal year 1982	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority .....	\$3,554,526,000	\$3,720,619,000	+ \$166,093,000
Title II, related agencies: New budget (obligational) authority....	7,662,094,000	7,489,108,000	- 172,986,000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	11,216,620,000	11,209,727,000	- 6,893,000

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 110 at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1981, these activities are estimated to total \$1,062,108,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1982 is \$1,306,491,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL  
YEARS 1981-82

Item	Fiscal year 1981	Fiscal year 1982	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill .....	\$10,419,555,000	\$11,209,727,000	+ \$790,172,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds .....	1,062,108,000	1,306,491,000	+ 244,383,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds .....	569,958,000	563,342,000	- 6,616,000
Total, budget authority .....	12,051,621,000	13,079,560,000	+ 1,027,939,000

## REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1982. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1980 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

Item	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	Fiscal year 1982
New obligational authority .....	\$28,954,607,000	\$10,419,555,000	\$11,419,555,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior .....	6,311,754,000	11,649,606,000	13,419,494,000
Forest Service .....	982,782,000	1,158,800,000	1,517,600,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves.....	1,489,800,000	1,768,600,000	2,409,200,000
Total .....	8,784,336,000	14,577,006,000	17,346,294,000



## ENERGY INITIATIVES

Many government programs, in the judgment of the Committee, have been instrumental in the progress attained to date in substitution for foreign oil and must be continued.

With regard to increasing energy production on federal lands, the Committee has provided the additional funds requested by the Administration for accelerated leasing of oil, gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal and Indian lands. The rapid implementation by the Administration of the private leasing program for the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, which the Committee initiated in the fiscal year 1981 appropriation, is noteworthy. The Committee is very concerned about the environmental and social effects of extensive development undertaken too rapidly, and has prohibited the use of funds in this bill for the leasing of several OCS tracts off the coast of California. The Committee also urges caution in the revision of surface mining regulations so that environmental safeguards are maintained.

Production incentives for synthetic fuels have been provided previously in appropriations to establish the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. The Committee expects the approximately \$17 billion in production incentives to accelerate the beginning of a synthetic fuels industry, and looks forward to the Corporation becoming operational rapidly. While agreeing to termination of four of five fossil energy demonstration plants, the Committee recommends continuing the Solvent Refined Coal-I demonstration plant so that the direct liquefaction of eastern coals can be accelerated, and in order to obtain a more precise and realistic cost estimate for the plant.

The Committee's major disagreement with the budget request lies in conservation where the Committee believes most progress can be made in the short-term in saving energy. Accordingly, the Committee recommends restoration of programs in building standards and building products development, alternative automobile engine development, industrial conservation, and weatherization which the Administration deleted. The Committee believes that these energy-saving programs are essential and offer the best immediate hope for reduction in dependence on foreign sources of energy.

Finally, the Committee recommends funding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, as requested by the Administration, by direct appropriations. The Committee is pleased that the Reserve is finally being filled at a significant rate. The Committee views with skepticism the current debate for financing the Reserve "off-budget" because it creates the danger of having neither an annual appropriation nor an off-budget mechanism to finance the Reserve in fiscal year 1982. To avoid the possibility of disruption of the filling of the Reserve, the Committee recommends a regular appropriation of about \$3.4 billion.

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Committee is recommending separate appropriations to each of the agencies to which land and water conservation funds have been allocated in the past. The following table shows how the funds have been allocated.



## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1981	Estimates fiscal year 1982	Recommended	Change from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants.....	\$173,745			
Administrative expenses.....	6,566	\$4,564	\$4,564	
Subtotal, Assistance to States.....	180,311	4,564	4,564	
Federal Programs:				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,002	307	1,137	+\$830
Forest Service.....	34,498	8,600	35,989	+27,389
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	9,303	1,139	18,039	+16,900
National Park Service.....	65,429	29,433	87,778	+58,345
Administrative expenses.....	1,000	831		—831
Subtotal, Federal Programs.....	111,232	40,310	142,943	+102,633
Pinelands National Reserve.....		126	8,126	+8,000
Total, L&WCF.....	291,543	45,000	155,633	+110,633

## OTHER COMMITTEE INITIATIVES

Many of the Committee's initiatives relate to the protection of national 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:	
Cadastral survey (BLM and Forest Service).....	+\$3,500,000
Urban park and recreation fund.....	+10,000,000
Land and water conservation fund.....	+110,633,000
Urban forestry assistance.....	+3,600,000
Youth conservation corps.....	+20,000,000
Firescope.....	+1,000,000
Forest recreation.....	+4,700,000
Energy:	
H-Coal program.....	+10,000,000
BIGAS program.....	+7,860,000
International Energy Agency Combustion Test Facility.....	+9,000,000
Fuel cells.....	+13,800,000
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	+29,000,000
Buildings and community systems.....	+24,005,000
Industrial conservation.....	+29,335,000
Transportation, vehicle propulsion.....	+23,800,000
Energy extension service.....	+15,000,000
Weatherization.....	+150,000,000

## INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating \$1,823,696,000 for Indian programs for fiscal year 1982. This is a net increase of \$85,189,000 above the budget estimate for fiscal year 1982, but a decrease of \$77,016,000 from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1981. Major increases over the budget recommended by the Committee include the following:



Construction of Indian schools.....	\$9,530,000
Construction of sanitation facilities.....	28,625,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	10,014,000
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	7,000,000
Mental health program.....	1,800,000
Urban health projects.....	5,340,000
Indian health manpower.....	3,525,000
Indian education.....	1,000,000

The increases are necessary to assist the American Indian and the Alaskan Native in making further progress toward self-determination as mandated by the Congress and to relieve the deplorable conditions of so many Indian schools and clinics. The Committee dealt only with the most extreme cases—schools where students were 100 percent unhoused and clinics where hazardous conditions not only made treatment difficult but which would result in the loss of staff.

The Committee approves of the Administration's stated concerns for the need to assist the Indian people in achieving greater self-determination and economic self-sufficiency. In light of this concern, the Committee expects the Administration to act with appropriate haste to come forward with specific programs and proposals to accomplish these objectives before taking precipitate action to dismantle existing programs that have provided required services to the Indian people.

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—		
	1980 <sup>1</sup>	1981 <sup>1</sup>	1982 <sup>1</sup>
Department of Agriculture.....	36,000	45,000	53,000
Department of Commerce.....	26,000	19,000	0
Departments of Health and Human Services and Education.....	886,000	993,000	960,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	884,000	843,000	737,000
Department of the Interior.....	1,946,000	1,630,000	1,515,000
Department of Labor.....	198,000	157,000	102,000
Total.....	3,976,000	3,687,000	3,367,000

<sup>1</sup> Amounts are based on estimates received from other Federal agencies by the BIA. Data are not complete.

#### 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, particularly in the area of timber, 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 \$17.3 billion for fiscal year 1982. This revenue exceeds the budget authority of \$11.2 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, 1981 .....	\$406,730,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	296,888,000
Recommended, 1982.....	295,789,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	—110,941,000
Estimate, 1982.....	—1,099,000

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use, management, protection, and development of about 341 million acres of the nation's public lands onshore, 370 million acres of Federally-owned subsurface rights, and 1,100 million acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

In addition to the minerals management responsibility, the Bureau of Land Management administers grazing of approximately 6.7 million head of livestock and the habitat of 2 million big game animals. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about \$29.9 million in fiscal year 1982, \$27.8 million in fiscal year 1981, and \$24.6 million in fiscal year 1980. The Bureau also administers the sale of over 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$343.2 million in fiscal year 1982 compared to receipts of \$255.0 million in fiscal year 1981 and \$216.1 million in fiscal year 1980. Finally, the Bureau administers an active program of soil stabilization on 160 million acres of public lands covering about 2,000 watersheds. 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 amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Energy onshore.....	59,202,000	56,452,000	-2,750,000
Energy offshore.....	47,544,000	47,344,000	-200,000
Non-energy onshore.....	10,485,000	10,445,000	-40,000
Lands and realty management.....	43,770,000	43,661,000	-109,000
Forest management.....	9,872,000	10,872,000	+1,000,000
Range management.....	53,552,000	53,552,000	---
Wildlife habitat management.....	19,936,000	19,936,000	---
Soil, water, and air management.....	22,028,000	22,028,000	---
Recreation management.....	31,509,000	30,009,000	-1,500,000
Fire management.....	9,513,000	9,513,000	---
Multiple use planning.....	13,687,000	13,687,000	---
Data management.....	16,259,000	16,259,000	---
Cadastral survey.....	24,006,000	26,506,000	+2,500,000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	---
Administration and enforcement.....	1,854,000	1,854,000	---
Common program services transfer.....	-71,079,000	-71,079,000	---
Total: Management of Lands and Resources.....	296,888,000	295,789,000	-1,099,000

*Coal Leasing.*—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 for coal leasing because of a lesser requirement for site-specific environmental impact statements (EIS) than originally projected. The fiscal year 1982 request included funds for 14 site-specific EIS's, at an estimated cost of \$700,000 each. However, the Bureau now believes that the regional EIS's, which are nearly complete, will be sufficient in most cases, and will provide a large portion of the data required even in cases requiring site-specific EIS's, thereby reducing the costs of site specific EIS's. This reduction will have no impact on the coal leasing sales scheduled for fiscal year 1982, nor on the processing of Preference Rights Lease Applications.

*Oil and Gas Leasing and Oil Shale.*—A reduction of \$400,000 is recommended for oil and gas leasing, and a reduction of \$350,000 for oil shale and tar sands leasing based upon the Committee's expectation there will be lapses and hiring delays in connection with the addition of a total of 109 new positions in these programs.

The Committee supports the acceleration of both programs, including the issuance of additional prototype oil shale leases in fiscal year 1983, and a permanent oil shale program by fiscal year 1984. The Committee has pressed the Department for a number of years to initiate and expand the nation's oil shale program. Presently, there are two prototype leases supported by the Department: Occidental and a Gulf-Amoco joint venture. According to testimony before the Committee, both are now moving forward and it is expected that as both go into production in the next few years, they will continue to provide valuable information that can be applied to the permanent program.

*Energy Offshore.*—The Committee's recommended reduction of \$200,000 is based upon anticipated lapses and hiring lags in the 30 new positions proposed for addition in fiscal year 1982.

*Mining Administration.*—A reduction of \$40,000 is recommended because of incorrect budgeting of the two additional positions requested in fiscal year 1982.

*Non-Energy Related Realty.*—The Committee supports full implementation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, including the additional 62 positions requested. Initial funding for 48 of these positions was provided in the 1981 supplemental, but



because of passage of the supplemental so late in the year, most of the positions will have to be added during fiscal year 1982. The Committee's reduction of \$109,000 is based upon the estimated lapse rate for the remaining positions.

*Forest Management, Western Oregon.*—An increase of \$1,000,000 is recommended for the Forestry Intensified Research (FIR) program, a cooperative program designed to speed the development and transfer of reforestation and stand management technology important to the economy of southwestern Oregon and northern California. Those participating in the program include the Forest Service, Oregon State Forestry Department, all the counties of southwestern Oregon, and various industrial and private landowners.

Recently updated plans for Oregon and California lands in the study area identified over 100,000 acres of productive forest land that have been removed from the sustained timber base because of reforestation problems. If all of these lands are returned to sustained production, it is estimated that annual timber sales would exceed \$25 million. The additional funds recommended by the Committee will be used to coordinate the fundamental phase of this research with the adaptive phase. When added to the \$1,200,000 included in the Forest Service Research program, a funding level closer to the \$2,800,000 annual level estimated when the 10 year program was initiated in 1978 will be provided.

*Wilderness Management.*—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,500,000, which will provide an increase of \$4,400,000 over 1981 for a total of \$15,989,000. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires the Bureau to complete all wilderness studies by 1991. In order to obtain early resolution of these issues by the Congress, however, the Bureau has developed an accelerated schedule to complete the studies on the remaining 24 million acres by 1987. The reduction of \$1,500,000 will postpone initiation of mineral surveys by the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey until a designation of probable wilderness suitability has been made. This reduction will not affect the overall schedule for completion of the studies.

*Cadastral Survey.*—It has been estimated that over 50 million acres in the western states are urgently in need of survey. Therefore, the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 for the cadastral survey program in the lower 48 states. This increase will continue acceleration of surveys begun by the Committee in fiscal year 1979, which are needed to establish the boundaries between Federal and private lands to allow increased mineral and timber development in the western states, and resolution of occupancy and trespass cases in New Mexico, Colorado, and California. The recommended level of \$14,282,000 in fiscal year 1982 will allow the Bureau to maintain the 1981 level of approximately 2 million acres of survey.

*Administration and Law Enforcement and Common Program Services.*—The Committee is recommending establishment of a separate appropriation for the General Administration funds of the Bureau. The amounts requested for general administration (\$5,672,000), employee compensation fund (\$992,000), and common



program services (\$71,079,000) are provided in a Bureau-wide General Administration appropriation.

*Outer Continental Shelf Program (OCS).*—The Committee is concerned with the Department's intention to proceed with the lease and sale of the Northern California offshore lands over the strong objections of the State of California. This is surely not the "Good Neighbor Policy" to which the Secretary says he is committed. The Committee is dedicated to the rational development of the Nation's resources, onshore as well as offshore, but not by arbitrary action which creates antagonism and generates hostility in the governing authorities of areas affected by Federal actions.

The potential of all basins in Lease Sale No. 53 is estimated to be 982 million barrels of oil and 1.3 trillion cubic feet of gas which translates to a 61 day supply at our current rate of consumption of 16 million barrels per day. The four northern basins, Point Arena, Bodega, Santa Cruz and Eel River, account for only 20 percent of the total potential, or about 12 days of oil and gas at our current rate of consumption. The lease for the fifth basin, Santa Maria, which accounts for 80 percent of the potential for oil and gas, is currently under litigation. A decision in that case is expected by August 1981.

There is serious concern over the possible impact the lease might have upon the economies of the coastal areas of the States of Oregon and California, which are heavily dependent upon the fishing and tourist industries. Oregon and California's fishing and tourist industries are major contributors to the economy of the nation.

Moreover, the four northern basins are located in a geographical area considered to be one of the most seismically active in North America. For all of these reasons, the Committee has concluded the Department should not expend any funds in this bill for procurement, leasing, bidding, exploration or development of the four northern basins of OCS Lease Sale No. 53.

#### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$14,768,000
Estimate, 1982.....	12,945,000
Recommended, 1982.....	12,720,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	—2,048,000
Estimate, 1982.....	—225,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,720,000 for acquisition, construction, and maintenance of various facilities necessary for proper administration of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. This amount represents a reduction of \$225,000 from the budget estimates.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimates is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Construction and acquisition			
Buildings.....	781,000	606,000	-175,000
Recreation.....	770,000	670,000	-100,000
Transportation.....	1,060,000	760,000	-300,000
Acquisition.....	1,900,000	1,900,000	---
Maintenance			
Buildings.....	3,050,000	3,050,000	---
Recreation.....	3,249,000	3,599,000	+350,000
Transportation.....	2,816,000	2,816,000	---
General administration transfer.....	-681,000	-681,000	---
	=====	=====	=====
Total, acquisition, construction and maintenance.....	12,945,000	12,720,000	-225,000
	=====	=====	=====

The proposed budget for construction included only one project for fiscal year 1982. The balance of the funds were identified for survey, design, and administration. Since new construction, which has already been designed, has been deferred to future years, there should be a corresponding reduction in the design and administration funds.

The recommended increase of \$350,000 for recreation maintenance will restore this activity to the 1981 level, and prevent the 15 percent reduction in maintenance frequency that would have occurred at the requested level.

#### PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$103,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	45,000,000
Recommended, 1982.....	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-103,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-45,000,000

The Committee recommends no funds for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), a reduction of \$45 million. In its report last year, the Committee cited a GAO report that six western states received \$187 million more from Federal land payments than they would have received on a tax equivalent basis. In addition, the Act allows states to influence the size of the PILT payment to local governments by amending their laws so that no receipt-sharing payments are paid directly to counties. The Administration has submitted proposed changes to the PILT legislation to alleviate these problems but no action has been taken by the Congress to date. In view of the large estimated increases in payments to states under the various revenue-sharing acts in fiscal year 1982 and pending legislative action, the Committee recommends that funds for the PILT program not be provided this year.

#### LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1981.....	<sup>1</sup> \$1,135,000
Estimate, 1982.....	<sup>2</sup> 307,000
Recommended, 1982.....	1,137,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+2,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+830,000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriated to HCRS, Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal year 1981 and prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Included in National Park Service, LWCF request.



The Committee recommends that funds appropriated for recreation land acquisition to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service before its dissolution be appropriated directly to those agencies to which the funds were allocated in the HCRS appropriation. The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:

	Request	Recommended	Change
Acquisition management .....	\$307,000	\$307,000	
King Range Resource Conservation Area .....		700,000	+\$700,000
Pacific Crest Trail .....		130,000	+130,000
Total .....	307,000	1,137,000	+830,000

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	\$83,541,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	82,638,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+82,638,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	-903,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$82,638,000 for the costs of administering the programs for which funds are appropriated. The amount provided was budgeted in the following appropriations and activities:

Management of lands and resources:	
General administration .....	+\$5,672,000
Employee compensation funds .....	+992,000
Common program services .....	+71,079,000
Acquisition, construction and maintenance: General administration .....	+681,000
Oregon and California grant lands:	
General administration .....	+2,617,000
Common program services .....	+2,500,000
Total .....	+83,541,000

These amounts are reduced by \$700,000 from the Office of Public Affairs and \$203,000 from the Office of Congressional Liaison, for an appropriation of \$82,638,000.

The Committee has established this new account within the Bureau of Land Management because of concern over the use of the funds in the various administrative programs listed above. For example, in fiscal year 1980 the Bureau spent \$10 million more on common program services than the estimates it had provided to the Committee. The Committee was unaware of this fact until it came to light in the Bureau's fiscal year 1982 budget submission.

The Committee expects that this new separate appropriation will result in better justification of the amounts to be spent on general administration of the Bureau and more careful monitoring and control of these expenditures. The justifications for this account in fiscal year 1983 should provide a full explanation of organizations and functions supported by the appropriation together with the explanations for changes in requirements.



OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (INDEFINITE,  
APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$57,500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	54,988,000
Recommended, 1982.....	54,988,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-2,512,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

In 1960, Congress established a formula which provided an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of gross receipts received from the sale of timber and other products from the revested Oregon and California grant lands to administer the lands. The balance of revenue from the Oregon and California land grant counties goes to the general fund (25 percent) and to the counties in which the lands are located (50 percent).

The Committee is providing a direct appropriation of \$54,988,000 for fiscal year 1982 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. The bill also transfers receipts to the General Fund of the United States Treasury. This eliminates the uncertainty now associated with revenues because of fluctuating timber sales. The funds requested for general administration and common program services, (\$5,117,000), are provided in the new General Administration appropriation.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Aproppriation, 1981.....	\$13,500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	13,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	13,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$13,500,000, the budget estimate, 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 amount recommended will allow development of 355 water facilities, 475 miles of fence, 88 management facilities, and maintenance of 1,590 water facilities, 975 miles of fence, and 140 management facilities.

The Committee is concerned that payments for grazing use of public lands is far below rentals from comparable lands in private ownership. The Committee believes the scale of fees should be established at levels which will permit a fair return to the taxpayers. Over \$100,000,000 of public funds will be invested in the public rangelands under BLM management in fiscal year 1982, while less than \$30,000,000 will be received in grazing fees for the use of those lands.



SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES (INDEFINITE, SPECIAL  
FUND)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$9,600,000
Estimate, 1982.....	10,000,000
Recommended, 1982.....	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 400,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The Committee recommends the full amount requested, \$10,000,000, 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 significant portion of the 1982 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 provides authority to 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 100 rights-of-way projects, including the Trans-Alaska pipeline, other oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, railroad extensions, and water delivery systems.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$100,000
Estimate, 1982.....	100,000
Recommended, 1982.....	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	

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.



## OFFICE OF WATER RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$24,585,000
Estimate, 1982.....	
Recommended, 1982.....	9,755,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-14,830,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+9,755,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Water resources research and development			
Water research and development:			
Reuse.....	---	1,900,000	+1,900,000
Special research projects.....	---	600,000	+600,000
Subtotal, water research and development.....	---	2,500,000	+2,500,000
Saline water research and development			
Research.....	---	1,700,000	+1,700,000
Development.....	---	4,300,000	+4,300,000
Subtotal, saline water research and development.....	---	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Technology transfer and information dissemination			
Technology Transfer.....	---	400,000	+400,000
Water Research Scientific Information Center.....	---	600,000	+600,000
Subtotal, technology transfer and information dissemination.....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
General program support.....	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Effect of FY 1981 deferral.....	---	-2,745,000	-2,745,000
Total, Office of Water Research and Technology..	---	9,755,000	+9,755,000

The Committee rejects the decision of the Administration to terminate this program and recommends an appropriation of \$9,755,000 for fiscal year 1982 which, with \$2,745,000 deferred from fiscal year 1981, allows a total program of \$12,500,000 for the year.

The Committee conclusion is based particularly on testimony by industry witnesses, that government support is necessary for research into water reuse and saline water recovery. There are serious problems in water shortages locally and regionally with the prospect that large increases in water usage will be required in the future. Improvement in technologies for greater use of water is essential. Industry projects will not occur without government support. The Committee believes further research by this Office should continue.

The Committee also believes, however, that the Office should concentrate on research in the specific areas for which funds have been provided rather than continuing the diffuse program of grants to numerous water research institutes. The Committee expects the Office to attempt to increase the amount of cost-sharing provided



by industrial partners in research projects so that Federal dollars are leveraged to the greatest possible extent. The Office should also explore greater participation by industry on research performed at Wrightsville Beach, NC, and Roswell, NM, which the Committee expects to remain open to support the program.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

### U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Fish and Wildlife Service is charged with the conservation, protection, and enhancement of fish and wildlife and their habitats. The Service has the principal responsibility and authority for the protection of migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, international resources, and for wildlife on lands under Service control.

The Service is responsible for a wildlife refuge system of over 88.7 million acres consisting of 404 refuges, and 19 wetlands management districts.

The fishery resources managed by the Service includes 89 hatcheries, a spawning channel, 5 development centers, 2 training schools, 12 laboratories and 25 field stations.

In 1980, national fish hatcheries produced 175 million fish (over 6.7 million pounds) for release into the Great Lakes (7.1 million), coastal rivers and streams (64.2 million) and inland reservoirs, lakes and streams (87.2 million).

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$233,430,000
Estimate, 1982.....	191,853,000
Recommended, 1982.....	207,235,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-26,195,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+15,382,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the fiscal year 1982 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Environmental contaminant evaluation.....	11,191,000	12,070,000	+879,000
Land and water resource development planning.....	12,963,000	15,788,000	+2,825,000
Biological services.....	11,983,000	14,276,000	+2,293,000
Cooperative units.....	---	4,629,000	+4,629,000
Migratory birds.....	69,104,000	69,250,000	+146,000
Mammals and non-migratory birds.....	19,039,000	19,039,000	---
Animal damage control.....	17,827,000	17,438,000	-389,000
Interpretation and recreation.....	12,963,000	13,769,000	+806,000
Fish hatcheries.....	25,114,000	25,114,000	---
Fishery assistance.....	4,831,000	5,831,000	+1,000,000
Fishery research.....	12,451,000	12,451,000	---
Fishery law enforcement.....	252,000	252,000	---
Endangered species.....	16,893,000	20,086,000	+3,193,000
Common Program services transfer.....	-22,758,000	-22,758,000	---
Total, resource management.....	191,853,000	207,235,000	+15,382,000

The Committee's recommendation of \$12,070,000 for environmental contaminant evaluation provides the amount needed to main-



tain the fiscal year 1981 program in fiscal year 1982. The amount recommended for research (\$9,990,000) includes an increase of \$456,000 to determine fish and wildlife resources outside the Northeast subjected to acid rain and the vulnerability of those resources to continued acid precipitation.

The increase of \$2,825,000 for land and water resource development planning includes \$951,000 for permits and licenses, \$1,487,000 for area-wide planning (including \$250,000 for the Central North Slope study) and \$387,000 to restore a general unspecified reduction. This program permits the Service to participate in the early planning stages of projects that could have undesirable impacts on fish or wildlife resources. This early participation permits the Service to propose alternatives during the planning process rather than delaying orderly development.

The recommended increase of \$2,293,000 for biological services includes \$500,000 for coal research and development to maintain the fiscal year 1981 level in fiscal year 1982 (\$1,886,000); \$30,000 for coal operations to continue the Federal coal program (\$2,410,000); \$782,000 for water resource analysis except for the instream flow analysis group for which no funds are recommended; \$623,000 to maintain the geothermal, minerals, and oil shale 1981 program (\$1,104,000) including increases of \$300,000 for prototype oil shale leasing (\$125,000), permanent oil shale leasing (\$75,000), the prototype tar sand leasing program (\$100,000), and \$358,000 to restore a general unspecified reduction. The Committee believes that the needs of the fish and wildlife resources should be addressed adequately in the planning process, in order to forestall the possibility of litigation designed to delay the orderly development of fuel resources.

The Committee recommends that the cooperative fish and wildlife research units not be terminated and has included \$4,629,000, the fiscal year 1981 level, to continue the program.

The recommendation of \$69,250,000 for the migratory bird program includes \$146,000 over the budget request to initiate a 10-year program to quantify Federal reserved water rights on refuges in the 17 western states. The recommended level of \$19,039,000 for mammals and non-migratory birds includes \$200,000 to continue the Southeast wildlife disease control program.

The Committee recommends \$17,438,000 for the animal damage control program, the 1981 appropriation level. The research portion of this program should include development and application of additional control methods, of which \$150,000 for toxic collar research should be used from within existing funds. Control operations should not be diverted into research or administration. The effort begun by the Committee in fiscal year 1980 to control black-bird depredation of rice crops in Louisiana and Arkansas is continued within available funds.

The recommended increase of \$806,000 for interpretation and recreation maintains this program at the 1981 level, less \$286,000 for the "National Aquarium", \$125,000 for fee collection, and \$115,000 for the sign shop. The aquarium is to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Zoological Park of the Smithsonian Institution to be retained and administered in its present location until it can be located within a suitable facility at the Zoo. The



Service is not to dispose of specimens or equipment before transfer to the Smithsonian. Present staff of the aquarium will also be transferred to the Smithsonian.

The recommended increase of \$1,000,000 for fishery assistance is to assist the Washington State Department of Game in carrying out fishery assessment activities in the Puget Sound area required under provisions of the Boldt decision.

The Committee recommends \$20,086,000 for the endangered species program, an increase of \$3,193,000 over the budget estimate. The increase includes \$1,000,000 to maintain the protection program at the fiscal year 1982 base level (\$6,283,000); \$1,825,000 to maintain the maintenance and recovery program at the 1982 base level (\$7,654,000), including \$325,000 for the peregrine falcon recovery program and \$162,000 for other recovery plans; and \$368,000 to restore a general unspecified reduction.

The amounts requested under this appropriation for general administration (\$6,858,000) and common program support (\$22,758,000) are provided in a Service-wide General Administration appropriation.

The Committee approves the precedent set in 1968 of instituting the use of alternative capture devices in place of steel-traps for bears. For other species, the Committee directs the Service to spend a reasonable amount of the funds available in fiscal year 1982 for the replacement of stolen or worn out traps on alternative, less injurious devices. The Committee expects the Service to be prepared to report to the Congress on its findings in time for the fiscal year 1983 budget hearings.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$35,397,000
Estimate, 1982.....	7,240,000
Recommended, 1982.....	9,475,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-25,922,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+2,235,000

No funds are provided for the office/administrative center development project for the National Elk Refuge and Jackson National Fish Hatchery. The amount of \$350,000 is recommended to complete construction of 20 ponds with pond kettles at the Warms Spring NFH, Georgia. The Committee recommends \$2,700,000 for the first phase of construction for the exotic fish laboratory at Gainesville, Fla.

The amount budgeted in the account for common program services is transferred to a Service-wide General Administration appropriation.

#### MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT (DEFINITE, REPAYABLE ADVANCE)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$1,250,000
Estimate, 1982.....	
Recommended, 1982.....	1,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	+1,250,000



The Committee recommends \$1,250,000, the 1981 appropriation level for acquisition of high priority habitats suitable for waterfowl management.

#### NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$8,500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	
Recommended, 1982.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-8,500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The Committee concurs with the proposal of the Administration for no appropriation to this fund in fiscal year 1982. Prior year balances of \$1,900,000 are available for payment in fiscal year 1982.

#### LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1981.....	<sup>1</sup> \$21,520,000
Estimate, 1982.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,139,000
Recommended, 1982.....	18,039,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-3,481,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+16,900,000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriated to HCRS, Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal year 1981 and prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Included in National Park Service, LWCF request.

The Committee recommends that funds appropriated for land acquisition to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) before its dissolution be appropriated directly to those agencies to which the funds were allocated in the HCRS appropriation. The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:

	Request	Committee recommendation	Change
Acquisition management .....	\$1,039,000	\$1,039,000	
Bon Secour NWR, Ala.....		3,500,000	+\$3,500,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, Calif.....		1,700,000	+1,700,000
Tensas River NWR, La.....		5,000,000	+5,000,000
Bogue Chitto NWR, La-Miss.....		2,000,000	+2,000,000
California Condor Habitat.....		1,199,000	+1,199,000
Trustom Pond NWR, R.I.....		591,000	+591,000
Emergency and inholding acquisition.....	100,000	1,010,000	+910,000
Alaska Maritime NWR.....		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Total.....	1,139,000	18,039,000	+16,900,000

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	\$29,747,000
Recommended, 1982.....	29,208,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+29,208,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-539,000



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,208,000 for the general administration expenses of the Service. The amount provided is derived as follows:

General administration from resource management .....	+ 6,858,000
Common program services from resource management.....	+ 22,758,000
Common program services from construction and anadromous fish .....	+ 131,000
Reduction in public affairs in Washington and regional offices .....	- 466,000
Reduction in congressional and legislative affairs.....	- 73,000
Total .....	+ 29,208,000

The justifications for this appropriation in fiscal year 1983 should include the organizations and functions for which funds are requested and obligated along with full explanation of any increases.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service manages and operates 327 units in the National Park System covering about 72 million acres. It is estimated that these units will be visited by 307 million people in 1982.

#### OPERATION OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$459,041,000
Estimate, 1982.....	451,717,000
Recommended, 1982.....	527,606,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 68,565,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 75,889,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the fiscal year 1982 budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Management of park areas.....	69,238,000	70,673,000	+1,435,000
Concessions management.....	2,717,000	3,017,000	+300,000
Interpretation and visitor services.....	63,013,000	64,548,000	+1,535,000
Visitor protection and safety.....	65,817,000	65,817,000	---
Maintenance.....	193,945,000	254,164,000	+60,219,000
Resources management.....	71,629,000	81,929,000	+10,300,000
Information publications.....	3,122,000	3,122,000	---
International park affairs.....	394,000	394,000	---
Volunteers-in-parks.....	250,000	250,000	---
Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	---
Water resources.....	1,567,000	1,567,000	---
Rivers and trails.....	1,072,000	1,072,000	---
General management plans.....	2,325,000	3,925,000	+1,600,000
Roosevelt Camarobello International Park Commission....	372,000	372,000	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	588,000	588,000	---
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	400,000	400,000	---
Folger Theater.....	---	300,000	+300,000
Corcoran Gallery.....	---	300,000	+300,000
Falls of Clyde.....	100,000	---	-100,000
Ozette Village Archeological Site.....	20,000	20,000	---
Common Program services transfer.....	-26,052,000	-26,052,000	---
Total, operation of the National Park system....	451,717,000	527,606,000	+75,889,000

The Committee is distressed by allegations made by the Secretary that the Congress is responsible for the alleged poor and hazardous condition of the units of the National Park System. Hearings were held with the Secretary of Interior for two days to



discuss those allegations. During those hearings the Secretary acknowledged that the Appropriations Committee had met all known concerns of the Park Service by providing funds later approved by the Congress to meet the needs presented to the Committee. There is no question however, that in many NPS units a number of facilities have worn out and must be rebuilt or rehabilitated, which will require major expenditures which the Committee is addressing in this bill. It has directed the Service to prepare a five-year plan to meet those needs, particularly those relating to health and safety. The Committee has provided \$118,183,000 for the first increment of that effort in this account and the construction account rather than in the Land and Water Conservation Fund as proposed by the Secretary.

The Committee recommendation of \$70,673,000 for management of park areas restores a Service-wide travel reduction of \$1,435,000. The Committee is concerned that park operations have suffered disproportionately as a result of past allocations of Service-wide travel reductions. The Committee has recommended a travel reduction in the General Administration account to be applied to Washington and regional office travel.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 for concessions management. The Service should continue efforts to provide trained personnel at the region and park level to monitor this important area of activity. Park Superintendents should have a strong voice in dealing with concessions operations in their areas.

The Committee recommendation of \$64,548,000 for interpretation and visitor services includes \$100,000 for commemoration of the bicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown and \$1,470,000 for cultural activities in the Nation's Capital as follows:

Capitol Hill concerts .....	\$250,000
Support of concerts .....	100,000
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
Shakespeare in the Parks .....	235,000
Total .....	1,470,000

The Committee recommends \$254,164,000 for maintenance. This includes \$47,000,000 in the Park Restoration and Improvement request for health and safety items (\$18,000,000) and cyclic maintenance (\$29,000,000) about 50% of which involves health and safety. An additional \$13,224,000 is recommended for health and safety items that had been scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1983 and beyond, which the Service testified could be accomplished in fiscal year 1982. Included is \$1,700,000 for maintenance and protection and control facilities on Route 209 in the Delaware Water Gap NRA, \$50,000 for a headquarters security system, \$500,000 for road rehabilitation at Indiana Dunes NL, and \$228,000 for acquisition, installation, and maintenance of nautical boundary markers at Fort Jefferson National Monument.

The Service testified that the increased cost of fuels, energy and other supplies, coupled with the task of servicing new Park units was forcing Park managers to reduce interpretation, to stretch out maintenance and to take other less desirable actions. The Commit-



tee expects the Service to develop a program to meet these needs also.

The recommendation of \$81,929,000 for resource management includes \$300,000 to continue the Geological Survey study program at Indiana Dunes and \$10,000,000 requested in the Park Restoration and Improvement account. The Committee has recommended no reduction in the proposed science program and requests the Service to provide an analysis of its science program as an appendix to the fiscal year 1983 budget justification, to show the amounts is available, the source of funds, and an adequate level of detail on how and where it expects to spend the science funds. The Service should also provide an explanation of the review process used to determine how these funds are allocated.

The amounts requested for executive direction (\$6,575,000) and common program services (\$26,052,000) will be provided in a General Administration appropriation for the Service.

The recommendation for general management plans of \$3,925,000 includes \$1,400,000 to maintain the 1981 program level and \$200,000 for a transportation study at Indiana Dunes NL authorized by Public Law 96-612.

The Committee recommends \$600,000 to continue the cooperative agreements with the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Corcoran Gallery. No funds are provided for the Falls of Clyde historic vessel.

The Committee has been aware of concern regarding the Mammoth Cave NP master plan and that the Service has met with those concerned in efforts to resolve them. A review of that plan is well underway and the Committee continues to request that no funds be spent on implementing the master plan until it has been approved by the Committee.

#### NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$15,980,000
Estimate, 1982.....	13,088,000
Recommended, 1982.....	13,088,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-2,892,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation within the National Park Service replaces the salaries and expenses appropriation of the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. Among the functions the National Park Service performs under this activity are the following: serves as the focal point for outdoor recreation and for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage resources, undertakes a broad range of coordination activities, provides technical assistance to Federal, state and local agencies and administers Urban Park and Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the 1982 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Recreation programs planning.....	251,000	251,000	---
Park and recreation technical services.....	1,970,000	1,970,000	---
Natural programs.....	1,594,000	1,594,000	---
Maintenance of the National Register.....	1,909,000	1,909,000	---
Technical preservation services.....	1,548,000	1,148,000	-400,000
National architectural and engineering record.....	964,000	964,000	---
Interagency archeological services.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	---
Environmental and compliance review.....	602,000	602,000	---
Grant administration.....	2,000,000	2,400,000	+400,000
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	13,088,000	13,088,000	---

The Technical Preservation Services request of \$1,548,000 has been reduced by the requested increase of \$400,000 which was to support an additional workload at the Federal level for tax act certifications since the state historic preservation programs were to be eliminated. The Committee is recommending that the state offices be maintained in the Historic Preservation Fund, thereby eliminating the need for an increase to Technical Preservation Services. Because of the retention of the Historic Preservation state grants and the Urban Park program, \$400,000 has been added to grant administration.

The Committee recommendation includes \$225,000 within available funds in the Interagency Archeological Services program to continue the contract with Washington State University to collate and analyze the archeological data already excavated in the Ozette Village archeological site. The \$225,000 does not fund any additional excavation.

#### URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$1,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	.....
Recommended, 1982.....	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+9,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program. This limited level of funding is to enhance rehabilitation projects for which funds have already been made available in previous appropriations.

The Committee received testimony from a bipartisan panel of mayors who hailed the program as a catalyst for community economic revitalization, and an energy conservation program, as well as helping to balance the Federal involvement in recreation. The program enhances recreational facilities for inner city youth and the elderly for whom opportunities to visit the National Parks are limited.

#### HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$26,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	4,700,000
Recommended, 1982.....	26,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+21,800,000



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the fiscal year 1981 level and an increase of \$21,800,000 over the budget request in order to permit continued cooperation between the state historic preservation offices and the Federal programs. Specifically, the recommendation provides \$14,300,000 for 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. For state survey and planning, the Committee recommends \$7,600,000. This amount provides for survey of areas of known development activity to reduce project delays and to review properties within states to develop data for planning use.

The \$100,000 reduction in the request of \$4,700,000 for the National Trust for Historic Preservation conforms to the level of the January budget.

Administrative expenses for the Historic Preservation Fund are included in the National Recreation and Preservation account. Since there is no money made available for acquisition and development grants, the Committee has dropped the limitation on the amount available for renovation of state and local government buildings still in use for governmental purposes. For the same reason, no money is available for a discretionary reserve for the Secretary.

The following table reflects the actions recommended by the Committee:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
National Trust for Historic Preservation.....	4,700,000	4,600,000	-100,000
Grants-in-aid.....	---	21,900,000	+21,900,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	4,700,000	26,500,000	+21,800,000

### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$43,367,000
Estimate, 1982.....	60,721,000
Recommended, 1982.....	108,771,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+65,404,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+48,050,000

The Committee recommendation of \$108,771,000 includes \$48,000,000 requested in the Park Restoration and Improvement appropriation. \$560,000 is approved for advance planning of which \$50,000 will be available for the Paul H. Douglas Environmental Education Center, \$200,000 for the west access road and \$200,000 for the east unit transit terminal and information center at Indiana Dunes NL.

The Committee recommends \$12,039,000 for the Natchez Trace Parkway. This includes \$11,535,000 to construct 2.77 miles of parkway and four bridges (3A, Mississippi); construct one bridge (2D, Alabama); and construct a comfort station and place a final surface



on 7 miles (1DE, Tennessee). This project will provide a continuous parkway from Jackson, Mississippi, north to near Columbia, Tennessee, a distance of just over 300 miles. The Trace will, for the first time, take on the appearance of a national parkway instead of a disconnected roadway and will connect the three States through which it passes.

An additional \$504,000 is provided to repair the bridge abutment over Highway 467, section 303.

The bridge was constructed in 1966 as a part of Parkway section 303. An FHWA inspection found that the bridge abutment had shifted 1½" to the east and had settled 8 inches on the east side and 6 inches on the west side.

A new foundation for the abutment will be constructed and the damaged bearing areas will be replaced.

The Committee was very concerned over the apparent disarray in the Park Service construction program and asked for an investigative study as a follow-up to a study done in 1978. The 1981 study showed that many of the problems identified in the 1978 study were being corrected and that the present construction management policy will keep the program on a sound basis. The study also addressed an accountability problem under review by the Office of Inspector General which the Service says will be corrected. The Service has also reduced unobligated balances to manageable levels. A 10 percent reprogramming level often delays contracting, yet the Service proposes a 30 percent level. The Committee believes a 25 percent level should be undertaken on a trial basis. Any new starts or project deletions should be handled through the normal reprogramming process.

The amount requested in this account for common program services is provided in the General Administration account.

The Committee was informed that a new National priority list of construction projects would be established in late June. The Service is directed to provide that updated list to the Committee as soon as possible.

#### LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1981 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$316,522,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	<sup>2</sup> 34,954,000
Recommended, 1982.....	100,468,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-216,054,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+65,514,000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriated to HCRS, Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal year 1981 and prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Land and Water Conservation Fund request.

The Committee recommends that funds appropriated for land acquisition to Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service before its dissolution be appropriated directly to those agencies to which the funds were allocated in the HCRS appropriation. The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:



	Request	Committee recommendation	Change
Administration of State Program	\$4,564,000	\$4,564,000	
National Park Service:			
Acquisition management	8,500,000	8,500,000	
Emergency, hardships and deficiencies	20,933,000		— \$20,933,000
Deficiencies		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Inholdings		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Channel Islands, NP, CA		4,000,000	+ 4,000,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (Sweeney Ridge)		10,000,000	+ 10,000,000
Redwood NP, CA—litigation support		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA		10,395,000	+ 10,395,000
Biscayne NP, Fla.		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Cumberland Island NS, GA		10,000,000	+ 10,000,000
War in the Pacific NHP, Guam		2,000,000	+ 2,000,000
Jean Lafitte NHP and Preserve, LA		2,500,000	+ 2,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA and NJ		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Upper Delaware Scenic River, PA and NY		600,000	+ 600,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Ohio		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Allegheny Portage RR NHS and Johnstown Flood NM, PA		500,000	+ 500,000
Valley Forge NHP, PA		4,000,000	+ 4,000,000
Fort Sumter NM, SC		383,000	+ 383,000
Indiana Dunes NL, Ind		2,400,000	+ 2,400,000
San Antonio Missions NHP, TX		1,400,000	+ 1,400,000
Ebey's Landing NH Reserve, WA		2,100,000	+ 2,100,000
Appalachian NS Trail		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Total, National Park Service	29,433,000	87,778,000	+ 58,345,000
Assistant Secretary of Fish, Wildlife and Parks	831,000		— 831,000
Pinelands National Reserve	126,000	8,126,000	+ 8,000,000
Total, land acquisition and State assistance	34,954,000	100,468,000	+ 65,514,000

The Committee does not agree with the Secretary's proposal to establish a land acquisition moratorium. Most areas of the National Park System have been created by specific legislation and the owners of land within the area are restricted in their use until their land is acquired. The expectation that they will exchange their land for public land is not realistic.

The Committee is concerned with the ability of Federal land agencies to honor their commitments to repurchase lands acquired and held by non-profit conservation organizations at Federal agency request. Such organizations perform a constructive service, and to the extent they can reasonably do so, the land agencies should cooperate with such organizations. The Committee expects the Secretary of Interior to repurchase lands held by non-profit organizations, provided such repurchases are not detrimental to other priorities.

#### PARK RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, 1981	
Estimate, 1982	\$105,000,000
Recommended, 1982	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981	
Estimate, 1982	— 105,000,000

The Committee has not recommended the requested appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for restoration and improvement of the physical structures of the National Park



Service because the LWCF cannot be used legally for this purpose. Even if it could the Committee would be reluctant to use a different source of funds for the same activities that are now provided in the construction account and the maintenance and resource management activities of the ONPS account.

The Committee has provided funds in these accounts to meet the needs for which this account was proposed as follows:

Operation of the National Park System:

Maintenance .....	\$47,000,000
Resource management .....	10,000,000
Construction .....	48,000,000
Total .....	105,000,000

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$4,541,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	4,315,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	4,315,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-226,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	

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 and funds are provided herein for that purpose on a formula based on use as a national memorial (76%) and a performing arts center (24%).

The physical plant at the Kennedy Center includes 1.5 million square feet of floor space; 122,400 square feet of marble floors, walks and terrace as well as numerous sprinkler systems and fountains; 23 elevators and 6 escalators; 1,000 feet of seawall with fence; 900 feet of benches; and 11 flower beds. The electrical, heating, air-conditioning and plumbing systems are extensive and technically sophisticated.

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 4.5 million visitors in fiscal year 1980. The visitation is projected to reach 5.2 million in 1982.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	\$33,770,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	31,465,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+31,465,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	-2,305,000



The amounts recommended for this appropriation consist of the following items:

Transfers from following accounts:

ONPS—Executive direction.....	+\$6,575,000
ONPS—Common program services.....	+26,052,000
Construction—Common program services.....	+914,000
JFK Center—Common program services.....	+229,000
Transfer subtotal.....	+33,770,000
Service-wide travel reduction to be applied only against Washington and regional office travel.....	-725,000
Termination of Office of Chief, Office of Legislation (2 positions) and Office of Legislation (15 positions).....	-580,000
Public affairs activities in Washington and regional offices.....	-1,000,000
Total .....	+31,465,000

The Committee expects the Service to retain this account in fiscal year 1983 and subsequent years. It should be justified in the same manner as other program accounts showing normal fiscal data for each organization or function for which funds are requested. All increases or decreases should be explained fully.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

#### SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$516,201,000
Estimate, 1982.....	529,527,000
Recommended, 1982.....	535,561,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+19,360,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+6,034,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
<b>Topographic surveys and mapping</b>			
Primary quadrangle mapping.....	35,745,000	35,745,000	---
Modernization of mapping technology.....	4,142,000	4,142,000	---
Digital mapping.....	---	4,034,000	+4,034,000
Revision.....	10,423,000	10,423,000	---
Orthophotoquads.....	6,520,000	6,520,000	---
Small scale and special mapping.....	15,894,000	15,894,000	---
National Cartographic Information Center.....	3,913,000	3,913,000	---
Subtotal, topographic surveys and mapping.....	76,637,000	80,671,000	+4,034,000
<b>Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping</b>			
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	34,425,000	36,425,000	+2,000,000
Volcano hazards.....	13,135,000	13,135,000	---
Ground failure and construction hazards.....	2,877,000	2,877,000	---
Reactor hazards research.....	3,202,000	3,202,000	---
Geologic framework.....	14,887,000	14,887,000	---
Geomagnetism.....	2,229,000	2,229,000	---
Climate change.....	1,058,000	1,058,000	---
Mineral resource surveys.....	40,838,000	40,838,000	---
Energy resource surveys.....	40,614,000	40,614,000	---
Offshore geologic surveys.....	22,096,000	22,096,000	---
Subtotal, geologic and mineral resource surveys mapping.....	175,361,000	177,361,000	+2,000,000
<b>Water resources investigations</b>			
Federal program.....	52,689,000	52,689,000	---
Federal-State program.....	46,946,000	46,946,000	---
Energy hydrology.....	19,803,000	19,803,000	---
Subtotal, water resources investigations.....	119,438,000	119,438,000	---
<b>Conservation of lands and minerals</b>			
Regulatory program.....	34,774,000	34,774,000	---
Resource evaluation program.....	34,208,000	34,208,000	---
Federal and Indian lands.....	44,913,000	44,913,000	---
Royalty management.....	16,170,000	16,170,000	---
Subtotal, conservation of lands and minerals....	130,065,000	130,065,000	---
<b>Land information and analysis</b>			
Earth resources observation system.....	12,554,000	12,554,000	---
Environmental affairs.....	4,102,000	4,102,000	---
Land resource data applications.....	2,678,000	2,678,000	---
Subtotal, land information and analysis.....	19,334,000	19,334,000	---
General administration.....	3,983,000	3,983,000	---
Facilities.....	11,925,000	11,925,000	---
General reduction.....	-7,216,000	-7,216,000	---
Total, surveys, investigations and research....	529,527,000	535,561,000	+6,034,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$535,561,000, an increase of \$6,034,000 over the budget estimate.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,034,000 for digital cartography, which is \$2,024,000 above fiscal year 1981. The Committee supports the expansion of this program, placing it in this account rather than in a separate revolving fund which is not yet authorized.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for earthquake hazards reduction to provide for more extensive instrumentation in areas of California where significant earthquake activity is expected.

The Committee recommendation of \$1,000,000 for the world energy assessment program, which is highly regarded by the State Department and the CIA among others, has been offset by a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the uranium/thorium program, retaining the



fiscal year 1981 level. Both of these activities are included in the energy resource surveys program.

The Committee recommends that the Survey use \$3,000,000 for the purposes of acquisition and processing of synthetic aperture radar data from areas considered of highest priority by the Survey, to be derived from funds contained in the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. The Committee expects the Survey to move expeditiously to initiate this program, and expects to be kept informed of its status. Within 30 days of enactment of this bill, the Committee requests information be provided on the areas for which data will be gathered, and the programs from which funds will be derived.

The amended budget reduced the Federal/State cooperative water program by \$1,100,000 in the water use program. While the Committee agrees with the amount of the reduction, it should be taken from the lowest priority programs of the entire cooperative effort of \$46,946,000 rather than only from the water use area.

Of the general reduction of \$7,216,000 proposed in the budget, \$50,000 is to be derived from congressional and legislative affairs.

The Committee continues to be extremely concerned about problems in the royalty accounting and collection system within the Geological Survey. Estimated losses due to uncollected fees are substantial. As the Committee stated in House Report 97-29, it expects the Department to accelerate improvements in the royalty accounting and collection system as one of its highest priorities.

#### EXPLORATION OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$107,001,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	2,600,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	2,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	-104,401,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,600,000 for fiscal year 1982, the budget estimate. The request will allow for continued operation of the Barrow area gas field supporting government installations as well as the native population.

No further funding is being provided for government-sponsored exploratory drilling on the Reserve because of the imminent implementation of the private leasing program contained in the fiscal year 1981 appropriation. The first lease sale is scheduled for December 1981, only twelve months after the program was enacted into law. The Department is to be commended on its rapid implementation of the program.

#### DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	\$6,034,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	-6,034,000

The Committee does not recommend providing a separate appropriation for a revolving fund for the acquisition of digital cartographic data. Such a fund is not currently authorized. The Commit-



tee has recommended funds for this activity in the "Surveys, investigations, and research" account of the Survey, at a level of \$4,034,000, in order to support a more aggressive program of data acquisition. The Committee also supports the concept of charging customers for services at a rate that would recover all costs when the program becomes fully operational.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$142,319,000
Estimate, 1982.....	141,910,000
Recommended, 1982.....	143,460,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+1,141,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+1,550,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Minerals research:			
Mineral health and safety technology.....	54,700,000	58,000,000	+3,300,000
Minerals environmental technology.....	12,315,000	13,715,000	+1,400,000
Minerals resources technology.....	40,646,000	37,646,000	-3,000,000
Subtotal, minerals research.....	107,661,000	109,361,000	+1,700,000
Minerals information:			
Data collection and analysis.....	21,540,000	21,540,000	---
Land assessments.....	12,709,000	12,709,000	---
Subtotal, minerals information.....	34,249,000	34,249,000	---
Public affairs.....	---	-150,000	-150,000
Total, mines and minerals.....	141,910,000	143,460,000	+1,550,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,300,000 for mineral health and safety technology, restoring approximately two-thirds of the reduction to the fiscal year 1981 level in order to strengthen our efforts to find the safest methods to extract mineral resources.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,400,000 over the budget request for minerals environmental technology. This amount is made available for a demonstration reclamation program to protect the public from hazardous conditions that result from past mining of lead and zinc in the Tri-State district in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The demonstration program is a logical follow-on to an ongoing Bureau study now locating and mapping the mine-related features in the Tri-State district. Until the study is completed, no funds should be obligated to carry out the Tri-State demonstration.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 for minerals resources technology. The amount recommended provides a 44 percent increase over the fiscal year 1981 level and includes funds to pursue research into more efficient extraction methods for critical minerals such as cobalt, chromium and nickel.



The Committee recommends that \$16,000,000 from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund be transferred by appropriation to the Bureau of Mines to continue demonstration reclamation projects. This action is consistent with the action taken in the fiscal year 1981 appropriation. Of this amount, \$850,000 is for determining the limits of the Centralia, Pa. fire.

There is a reduction of \$150,000 in the public affairs program.

The Committee is concerned whether all ten of the Bureau's field research centers can continue to make effective contributions to the Bureau's research program. At several of the centers, overhead costs are now approaching 40 percent. Accordingly, the Bureau should review its field research facilities and report to the Committee by January 31, 1982, as to the feasibility of closing any of them in order to develop a greater concentration of research resources.

## OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

### REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$89,679,000
Estimate, 1982.....	64,568,000
Recommended, 1982.....	66,033,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-23,646,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+1,465,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 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.....	31,900,000	31,900,000	---
Federal regulatory programs			
State and federal programs.....	16,074,000	16,074,000	---
Federal inspection and enforcement.....	9,653,000	11,318,000	+1,665,000
Technical support.....	6,941,000	6,941,000	---
Subtotal.....	32,668,000	34,333,000	+1,665,000
Congressional and public affairs.....	---	-200,000	-200,000
Total, regulation and technology.....	64,568,000	66,033,000	+1,465,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,033,000, an increase of \$1,465,000 over the budget request.

The Committee recommends \$31,900,000, the budget request for the state regulatory program grants to allow the states to administer and enforce permanent regulatory programs. In addition, \$5,800,000 will be available from the deferral of the fiscal year 1981 appropriation into fiscal year 1982. The Office of Surface Mining should examine state requests with care so that there is some assurance that all costs are fully justified.

The Committee found the testimony of agency witnesses as to the pace of development and implementation of an oversight plan for the permanent state programs most disturbing, because it proposes to accept state primacy in some states not yet ready. The agency



must move rapidly to install an oversight program for the permanent programs.

The Committee recommends \$11,318,000, an increase of \$1,665,000 over the budget request for Federal inspection and enforcement. The budget request assumed that all those states desiring to operate permanent state programs would have approved programs by the beginning of fiscal year 1981. Because of injunctions in eight of the largest coal producing states, there is still uncertainty over when these programs will be in place. Until these state programs are operational, the Office of Surface Mining must maintain an interim program which requires greater inspection frequency than when permanent programs are operational. To cover this contingency and to provide additional help to the states during the critical start-up months, the Committee allowance permits the Office of Surface Mining to maintain an additional 31 inspectors and 15 direct support personnel for a total of 100 inspectors and 72 support staff during the first eight months of fiscal year 1982. Should additional delays in implementing state programs develop, the Committee will expect a supplemental request so that the Office of Surface Mining can meet all of its inspection and enforcement responsibilities.

Information provided to the Committee by OSM indicates that the number of State inspectors in States where mining is most intense is inadequate. The States where the shortfall is most pronounced are Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Committee urges OSM to maintain a vigorous oversight program to assure that the permanent State programs have sufficient resources available to enforce the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The Committee notes with interest that on June 15, 1981, the Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, upheld the constitutionality of this Act.

The Committee recommends \$6,941,000, the budget request for technical support, within which the Committee has made an internal change. The increase of \$477,000 for nine additional staff years to work on regulations review has been denied with the amount made available to be applied to additional technical support for the states.

The Committee recommendation concurs with the Administration proposal to provide no funds for the mineral institutes in fiscal year 1982. The grants made available in fiscal year 1981 will be awarded in June 1981 and will cover the 1981-1982 school year. The Bureau of Mines, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Office of Surface Mining each have research money available to universities for minerals studies. Among these agencies there is approximately \$12,000,000 available to universities. The Committee was also concerned that the mineral institute program had grown so large that the available resources were not adequate to maintain viable programs at each of the 31 institutes.

There is a reduction of \$200,000 in the Office of Congressional Liaison and Public Affairs which makes \$80,000 available for congressional affairs and \$300,000 for public affairs.

The Committee is concerned about the announced reorganization of the Office of Surface Mining. The reorganization was announced



without consultation with the States, the industry or the employees involved. Of particular concern is the proposal to abolish the Denver regional office and establish a technical service and State office in Casper, Wyoming. The Denver office is currently well established, is conveniently located to coal companies, and is easily accessible to the states it serves. The Denver center is also well situated to coordinate with other Interior agencies. Accordingly, the Committee has placed a provision in the bill to prohibit the use of any funds from the fiscal year 1982 appropriation to carry out OSM activities in an organizational framework that differs from that presented to the Committee in fiscal year 1981. If the costs of any move in either fiscal year are greater than the amounts specifically identified in the budget justification, the agency must submit a reprogramming request to the Appropriations Committee.

### ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

#### (DEFINITE, TRUST FUND)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$82,485,000
Estimate, 1982.....	115,227,000
Recommended, 1982.....	115,227,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 32,742,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 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.....	70,000,000	70,000,000	---
Federal reclamation programs			
Fund management.....	7,077,000	7,077,000	---
Interior reclamation projects.....	31,200,000	31,200,000	---
Rural lands reclamation program.....	4,300,000	5,300,000	+1,000,000
Technical support.....	1,650,000	1,650,000	---
Subtotal.....	44,227,000	45,227,000	+1,000,000
Small operator assistance.....	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000
Total, abandoned mine reclamation fund.....	115,227,000	115,227,000	---

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$115,227,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. This is an increase of \$32,742,000 over the fiscal year 1981 funding level.

Through fiscal year 1982, cumulative fund receipts are estimated to be approximately \$922 million, while cumulative appropriations for the same period, including the recommendations in this bill, are approximately \$391 million. Considering the large amount of abandoned and unreclaimed land that exists in the country, it is imperative that the Office of Surface Mining do its best to accelerate orderly reclamation. Progress toward large scale reclamation has been too slow. The Committee expects to provide additional appropriations when high priority needs can be identified.



Although the Committee wants to see the program expedited, it is also concerned that the funds be used in the most effective manner. With states now becoming an active partner in the reclamation program with the Department of the Interior and the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, there are too many delivery mechanisms. In conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 request, the Department should submit a plan to eliminate one of such reclamation delivery mechanisms and to use the rapidly depreciating sums that have been collected but remain unappropriated.

The Committee has recommended the budget request of \$70,000,000 for state reclamation projects. Together with unobligated balances carrying over from previous years, approximately \$120,000,000 will be available to the states. The Committee encourages the agency to work closely with the states to assure that sufficient staff is available to oversee the state run reclamation projects.

Of the \$31,200,000 requested for Interior reclamation projects, \$16,000,000 has been recommended for work on demonstration reclamation projects and will be transferred from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund directly to the Bureau of Mines, which has special expertise in this work.

The Committee does not recommend the \$1,000,000 requested for the small operator assistance program because there is approximately \$23,000,000 in unobligated balances for the program. The \$1,000,000 taken from the small operators assistance program is transferred to the rural lands reclamation program, to be used by the Soil Conservation Service to provide additional technical services to the states as they achieve primacy.

The bill once again contains language in the general provisions of the Department of the Interior to allow the Secretary to borrow from other funds in the case of emergencies relating to subsidence, mine fires, or surface problems, if sufficient funds are not available within the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Such funds would be paid back through subsequent appropriations.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

#### OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$838,140,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	764,030,000
Recommended, 1982.....	797,395,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-40,745,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+33,365,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the fiscal year 1982 budget estimates by activity is as follows:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Education.....	217,753,000	282,043,000	+64,290,000
Indian services.....	181,015,000	231,363,000	+50,348,000
Economic development and employment programs.....	28,041,000	68,468,000	+40,427,000
Natural resources development.....	86,329,000	85,629,000	-700,000
Trust responsibilities.....	48,148,000	48,648,000	+500,000
General management and facilities operation.....	92,011,000	92,011,000	---
Consolidated tribal governmental programs.....	121,500,000	---	-121,500,000
Reduction in personnel compensation.....	-9,886,000	-9,886,000	---
Reduction in travel.....	-881,000	-881,000	---
Total, operation of Indian programs.....	764,030,000	797,395,000	+33,365,000

*Consolidated Tribal Governmental Programs.*—The Committee does not recommend funding for the proposed Consolidated Tribal Governmental Programs (CTGP). Under this concept, the Bureau proposed transferring ten programs to this new activity, and then applying an overall 25-percent reduction to the total amount. The Bureau's proposal was based on giving each tribe the option of selecting, within an overall budget, the amounts and types of consolidated programs the tribe or the Bureau would operate during the budget year. The consolidated funds would then be distributed to the tribes to be used for any of the ten programs.

The Committee believes that a consolidated type of activity, which truly gives maximum flexibility to the tribes in selecting and funding the programs involved, and which minimizes the Bureau's role and administrative costs in carrying out those programs, should be considered. However, due to the haste with which this proposal was formulated, there remain a number of questions surrounding the current proposal which the Bureau was unable to answer, particularly with regard to the extent Bureau administrative costs would be reduced. Therefore, the Committee requests the Bureau to undertake a detailed study of the consolidated programs concept, in consultation with the tribes, to include the following factors: which programs should be included and the rationale for including them; the mechanisms and procedures to be used, with particular reference to the use of grants in place of contracts and the impacts on tribes currently contracting to operate the programs involved; the impact on Bureau personnel and administrative costs, including a demonstration of how such costs would be reduced by implementing the new program; a detailed discussion of how the decisions as to allocation of the total program funds among the tribes would be made; and any additional factors necessary to allow full consideration of the proposal by the Committee. The Committee expects the Bureau to submit this report by January 1, 1982, in order to allow the Committee adequate time to review the proposal prior to the hearings on the fiscal year 1983 budget.

The Committee's rejection of the CTGP proposal will result in additions to a number of other programs, representing restoration of the ten programs to the line items where originally funded. These additions, which are discussed individually below, are partially offset by the reduction of \$121,500,000 from the CTGP.

*Education.*—The Committee recommends funding of \$282,043,000 for education, which includes \$197,632,000 for school operations,



\$29,935,000 for Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance, and \$54,476,000 for continuing education, the amounts originally budgeted for these activities. The recommended level includes \$800,000 for graduate level scholarships administered by American Indian Scholarships, Inc., and \$1,080,000 for the American Indian Law Program.

*Educational Standards.*—The Committee is concerned that the Bureau has still not completed formulation of the educational standards required by Public Law 95-561. These standards are to form the basis for the school funding formula, which has now been in use for two years. The Committee expects the Bureau to complete the standards in time to allow the fiscal year 1983 request for school operations to be based on those standards. The budget submission should include a full discussion of how the standards will be implemented in relation to the funding formula; and should identify all costs related to the implementation, including a discussion of what the total funding requirements would be if the standards were to be fully implemented. The Bureau is requested to submit a status report on implementation of the standards, including the costs thereof, to the Committee by November 1, 1981. In conjunction with this report, the Bureau should also provide a detailed report on any proposed changes to the funding formula and to the factors included therein, prior to the start of the 1981-82 school year.

*Navajo Community College.*—The Committee's recommendation includes \$10,279,000, the budget request, for tribally-controlled community colleges, including \$3,172,000 for the Navajo Community College (NCC). The Committee was distressed to learn that NCC had obligated all of the funds available to it for fiscal year 1981 during the first six months of the fiscal year, and is concerned over the methods of control exercised by the Bureau in relation to tribally-controlled community college contracting. Therefore, the Committee requests the Bureau to submit a report by October 1, 1981, detailing the results of the recent Inspector General's review of NCC. The report should also include the steps the Bureau will take to ensure that this type of situation will not occur again, both with regard to NCC and the other tribally-controlled community colleges. The Bureau should also address how it proposes to respond to the new funding procedure for NCC specified in Public Law 96-374 (Education Amendments of 1980).

*Off-Reservation Boarding Schools.*—In the last two years, the Committee has approved the Department's recommendation to close four off-reservation boarding schools—Fort Sill, Chilocco, and Seneca, Oklahoma, and Stewart, Nevada. The Committee was concerned to learn that the closure of the Fort Sill School has not yet been fully implemented, and the expected savings from closure therefore not realized, because of court action. The Committee expects the Bureau to proceed as expeditiously as possible to resolve this situation, and requests a report on the current status, including the costs or savings involved, by October 1, 1981.

The Committee also is concerned about the continued underutilization of some of the remaining schools, particularly Intermountain in Utah. The potential implementation of a Navajo day school plan, discussed below, and completion of the Hopi Junior-



Senior High School in several years, will also have a direct impact on Intermountain enrollment levels. Therefore, the Committee requests the Bureau to provide a report by October 1, 1981, on the status, use and potential for closure of Intermountain School. If the Bureau is considering any other closures at this time, a discussion of such proposals should also be included in the report.

*Administration and Travel.*—The Committee notes with approval the implementation of a new formula to allocate education administration funds. The Committee expects that the Bureau will use the formula to establish equitable funding levels among central office, area, and agency education offices.

The Committee expects the Bureau to continue exercising close control over central, area, and agency administrative travel, and to continue providing quarterly reports on the expenditure of travel funds by activity, as outlined in last year's report.

*Navajo School Study.*—Last year, the Committee requested that the Bureau develop a plan showing the cost to develop a system of K-8 day schools within fixed boundaries on the Navajo Reservation, including all associated costs and identification of schools to be expanded, closed, improved or consolidated. The Committee has received preliminary reports in response to its request, and now expects the Bureau to submit a final detailed plan, based on tribal consultation, by November 1, 1981. The plan should include all the required elements for implementation, including schools to be closed and proposed disposition of those facilities; the requirements for road construction or improvements; all costs associated with each element of the plan; and a detailed schedule for implementation, including a breakdown of costs by year. The Committee believes that this situation must be resolved as quickly as possible, so that decisions regarding expansion or replacement of existing school facilities on the Navajo reservation can proceed.

*Indian Services.*—The Committee recommendation of \$231,363,000 for Indian services includes restoration of \$3,217,000 for the community fire protection and agriculture extension programs, which had been included in the CTGP.

A reduction of \$1,000,000 is recommended for new tribes funding. The Bureau has not had to provide funding for as many new tribes in fiscal year 1981 as originally anticipated, and therefore the base amount should be adequate to provide for the additional four new tribes the Bureau estimates will be eligible for funding in fiscal year 1982.

The Bureau had requested that \$165,000 of the total \$925,000 identified for Maine tribes be used to establish a new field office in Bangor, Maine. Since not all the tribes involved are in agreement that a new field office is necessary, the Committee expects the Bureau to use the \$165,000 to provide services directly to the tribes. The Bureau should report back to the Committee if agreement is reached as to the need for the Bangor office.

The recommended level of \$90,104,000 for social services includes the Bureau's proposed reduction of \$5.7 million, to discontinue the general assistance program for Alaska Natives in the State of Alaska. In addition, the Committee has included a further reduction of \$300,000 for administrative costs related to the Alaska general assistance program. The Committee is pleased that the



State of Alaska has recognized its responsibility to include Alaska Natives under its general assistance program, and has every expectation that the Alaska legislature will act expeditiously to appropriate the necessary funds before October 1, 1981.

*Housing.*—The Committee recommends restoration of the housing line item from the CTGP, in the amount of \$23,776,000. The Committee expects the Bureau to maintain a ceiling of \$45,000 on new construction unit costs in the lower 48 states, and \$55,000 in Alaska. The Committee also understands that these are ceilings, not targets, and expects the Bureau to take positive action to maintain the average unit cost at the current level of \$34,000.

*Self-Determination Services.*—The recommended funding of \$53,472,000 includes restoration of \$18,948,000 for grants, and \$6,207,000 of the contract support program, from the CTGP. The Committee agrees with the proposed \$1,000,000 reduction for the Tribal Managers Corps, since tribes can use their grant funds for this purpose.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the Bureau's inability to develop a satisfactory system for determining indirect cost rates for tribal contractors, particularly tribally-run schools. The Committee recognizes the serious problem the Bureau's current system poses, based on detailed documentation provided by tribes such as the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe of Hayward, Wisconsin, illustrating the hardships caused by this situation. The Bureau is requested to report to the Committee by October 1, 1981, on the steps taken to resolve this situation for fiscal year 1982.

*Navajo-Hopi Settlement.*—A reduction of \$500,000 is recommended for the Navajo-Hopi settlement program. This was the amount estimated for establishment of up to 130 life estates, as authorized in Public Law 96-305. However, the Committee understands that only one application has been received to date, and it is unlikely that any life estates will be established in fiscal year 1982. The Committee expects tribal leaders to work constructively to resolve this matter which the Courts and the Congress have said must be done.

*Economic Development and Employment Programs.*—The Committee has recommended restoration of the employment development program from the CTGP in the amount of \$41,427,000. This total includes \$17,307,000, the original budget request, for Indian Action Programs. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to provide opportunities for participation by smaller tribes in this activity.

A reduction of \$4,257,000 from the original request is recommended for the employment assistance activity. While sympathetic to the employment needs of the Indians on or near reservations, the Committee recognized, in rejecting the CTGP proposal and associated 25 percent cuts, that reductions in certain programs would be necessary, and felt that other activities, particularly education and natural resources, should be protected from reductions to the extent possible. This reduction also mirrors similar levels of reduction to other Federal government employment development programs available to the general population.

A \$1,000,000 reduction is proposed for business enterprise development. Since all feasibility studies and most technical assistance



activities have been deleted, there is no apparent planned use for these funds in fiscal year 1982 other than to maintain a limited staff. The Committee also notes that the Indian Action Program includes \$1,400,000 for business development.

The Committee is disturbed that the Bureau has disregarded its request for the past two years to develop and submit to the Appropriations Committees a detailed plan for the purpose of undertaking initiatives to develop viable, self-sustaining economies on Indian reservations. Since the current Administration has expressed a strong belief in economic recovery and development, and has made specific reference to the importance of economic development for Indian tribes, the Committee expects to receive such a plan in conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 budget submission in January 1982, and to see the plan and related costs reflected in the Administration's budget request. To fail to give highest priority to the development of such a plan, in light of the disproportionately heavy burden that will be borne by reservation Indians as a result of the proposed reduction or elimination of other employment and economic development programs on which Indians have placed significant reliance in recent years, would represent a failure of responsibility to the Indian people.

*Natural Resources Development.*—The Committee is recommending \$85,629,000 for natural resources development, a decrease of \$700,000 from the request. The reduction of \$200,000 in forestry is based on the likelihood that market conditions in fiscal year 1982 will preclude offering the full allowable annual cut of 1.05 billion board feet (BBF) of timber and harvesting of 1.003 BBF, for the first time. The remaining funds should still allow an offering and harvest at least at the estimated 1981 level of 900 million board feet offered, 800 million board feet harvested.

The reduction of \$500,000 to irrigation operation and maintenance applies mainly to the Navajo Irrigation Project. An increase of \$1,048,000 was included to put 10,000 additional acres in production, and for related energy costs. Since the base includes \$1,700,000 for the 40,000 acres currently in production, an increase of 33 percent for the additional 10,000 acres should be sufficient.

*Trust Responsibilities.*—The Committee recommends \$48,648,000 for trust responsibilities. Included in this amount is \$3,000,000 for the statute of limitations program. These funds are used to identify, research, and prepare all valid Indian claims for money damages against third parties which arose prior to 1966. Non-performance by the United States Government could result in a substantial liability amounting to millions of dollars for negligence and breach of trust obligations. The Committee encourages the Bureau to make every effort to meet the final deadline of December 31, 1982, for filing these claims.

An increase of \$500,000 is included under real estate and financial trust services. This amount will provide initial costs to three Alaska Native Corporations (Shee Atika, Inc.; Goldbelt, Inc.; and Kootznoowoo, Inc.) for land selection costs associated with the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

*General Management and Facilities Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$92,011,000 for facilities management, the budget request. The Committee remains concerned over the Bureau's reluc-



tance to implement the management improvement systems developed by the Facilities Control Operations and Improvement Division (FCOID) and mandated by this Committee. The Committee expects the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to begin an immediate high priority effort to implement the new organizations and improvements that will provide better service to Indian communities. In order to assure that this effort is underway, the Committee requests that a bi-monthly report, prepared jointly by the Assistant Secretary and FCOID, be submitted to the Committee, beginning October 1, 1981. The Committee also expects the Bureau to work toward implementing the new systems by no later than December 1, 1982, and expects FCOID to remain involved with the implementation until the Committee, the Bureau, and FCOID are satisfied implementation is complete. The amounts requested for management and administration (\$53,622,000) and for program support services (\$5,345,000), are provided in a Bureau-wide General Administration appropriation.

*Reduction in Personnel Compensation and Travel.*—The Committee agrees with the proposed reductions of \$9,886,000 in personnel compensation and \$881,000 in travel. The Committee believes that the increased level of tribal contracting should begin to show up in decreases in Bureau personnel, even considering the requirements for contract monitoring. The Committee expects these reductions to be taken, to the greatest extent possible, at the central and area office, and with the least possible impact on agency offices. Included in the reductions are \$60,000 from the Office of Public Affairs and \$110,000 from the Office of Congressional Liaison. The travel reductions should affect only administrative travel. In order to remain informed of the application of these reductions, the Committee requests a quarterly report providing detailed breakdowns of the locations and positions affected by the reductions.

*Failure to respond to Committee requests.*—The preceding discussion contains numerous instances where the BIA has not provided material requested in past reports. The Assistant Secretary is to review requests made over the last two years and provide the Committee with an explanation as to why each such report has not been provided. This report is to be furnished by July 30, 1981.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$100,182,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	103,089,000
Recommended, 1982.....	112,619,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 12,437,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 9,530,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$112,619,000 for construction, an increase of \$9,530,000 for two new school facilities. The amount requested for program administration, \$2,853,000, is provided in the General Administration appropriation. The increase is for the following projects:



Laguna Middle School, N.M .....	+\$5,430,000
Black Mesa Day School, Ariz.....	+4,100,000
Total.....	+9,530,000

The Committee has increased the construction account in order to fund two additional school projects in accordance with the priority system developed by the Bureau. The Laguna and Black Mesa Schools were ranked first and second on the revised fiscal year 1982 priority list, and both are 100 percent unhoused. The Committee is concerned, however, at the Bureau's failure to rank all eligible schools on the initial 1982 priority list, and expects the Bureau to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure this situation does not occur again.

The Committee is pleased to note the inclusion of \$40,000,000 for facility improvement and repair in the Bureau's request, an increase of \$16,200,000 over 1981. Although this recommended level is not sufficient to stabilize the facility repair situation, when inflation is considered, it is a significant step toward reduction of the backlog, which is estimated to reach \$390,000,000 by the end of fiscal year '1982. The Committee expects the Administration to continue increasing its request for this activity, as the Bureau demonstrates its ability to obligate the funds available.

The Committee believes the Bureau must take immediate action to resolve the problem of failure to collect repayment of irrigation construction costs by non-Indian users of the projects. The Bureau is requested to submit a plan to accomplish such repayment to the Committee by January 1, 1982.

#### ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$48,625,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	48,800,000
Recommended, 1982.....	48,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+175,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,800,000 for road construction. This is the same as the budget estimate, which has been adjusted to reflect provision of the amount requested for program administration (\$1,692,000) under the General Administration appropriation.

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. The proposed work program for fiscal year 1981 includes: investigation and planning (350 miles); grade and drain (158 miles); gravel surfacing (78 miles); paved surfacing (275 miles); and bridge construction (1,300 lin. ft.).

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,300,000 within available funds for planning and design of improvements to the Manila Creek Road on the Colville Indian Reservation.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	\$63,512,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	63,512,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 63,512,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,512,000 for the costs of administering the programs for which funds are appropriated. The amount provided was budgeted in the following appropriations and activities:

Operation of Indian Programs:	
Management and Administration .....	+ \$53,622,000
Program Support Services .....	+ 5,345,000
Construction: Program Management .....	+ 2,853,000
Road Construction: Program Administration .....	+ 1,692,000
Total .....	+ 63,512,000

The Committee expects a full justification of this appropriation will be included in the fiscal year 1983 budget submission and that the Bureau will take all required steps to ensure effective monitoring and control of these funds. The 1983 justification should include a full explanation of organizations and functions supported by the appropriation, along with complete explanations of changes in requirements.

The Committee has not recommended funding program-related administration costs under this appropriation in fiscal year 1982, pending further review.

## TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$28,000,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	28,000,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,000,000, 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.

The Committee is concerned with the use BIA has made of the Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Agencies, and Schools (IMPL) trust fund account. In a recent report entitled "Inappropriate Use of an Indian Trust Fund to Subsidize BIA Activities," GAO outlined a number of abuses of these funds, including use of the funds which were intended to finance operations of the schools and agencies which generate the revenues, to support administrative activi-



ties funded directly by appropriations. Also, contrary to law, trust fund revenue is generated from sources unrelated to authorized trust fund activities. The Committee is aware that the Bureau is in the process of implementing new regulations for the use of IMPL funds, and requests a full report on actions taken to date to correct the abuses cited by GAO be submitted to the Committee no later than October 1, 1981. The Committee expects that no administrative activities, for which specific amounts have been appropriated, will be supplemented by the use of IMPL funds in fiscal year 1982.

### TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

Budget reductions proposed by the Administration are bound to have a greater and unfortunate effect on the flag Territories as well as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands than in local governmental entities. Income tax revenues, collected in the Territories and refunded in their entirety to the local governments, are expected to decrease by as much as 25 percent. Grant programs for health, education, employment and other areas are expected to decrease substantially. In view of the fact that dependence on Federal funds for local government programs varies from 67 percent in the Virgin Islands to a high of 91 percent in the Trust Territory, the impact of actions now in process in Congress may be most devastating.

The Committee believes that an increase in Federal support will probably be necessary when final legislation is enacted by Congress in order to cushion the dramatic drop in resources available to local governments. The Committee, therefore, directs that the Department submit a report to the Committee, concurrent with the submission of the fiscal year 1983 budget request, that specifies the fiscal impact of program and tax cuts enacted in this session of Congress on each of the Territories. The Committee also encourages submission of a supplemental request for fiscal year 1982 which provides an equitable adjustment for these impacts.

### ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 1981 .....	\$77,915,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	80,854,000
Recommended, 1982.....	92,571,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+14,656,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+11,717,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Guam			
Economic development fund.....	250,000	250,000	---
Construction grants.....	9,797,000	13,102,000	+3,305,000
Subtotal, Guam.....	10,047,000	13,352,000	+3,305,000
American Samoa			
Judiciary.....	750,000	750,000	---
Operations grants.....	17,650,000	17,650,000	---
Construction grants.....	4,913,000	6,550,000	+1,637,000
Economic development fund.....	250,000	250,000	---
Special program grants.....	150,000	150,000	---
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	23,713,000	25,350,000	+1,637,000
Northern Marianas			
Operations grants.....	13,225,000	13,225,000	---
EDLF.....	2,805,000	2,805,000	---
Construction grants, covenant.....	6,412,000	6,412,000	---
Construction grants, other.....	1,125,000	1,500,000	+375,000
Subtotal, Northern Marianas.....	23,567,000	23,942,000	+375,000
Federal Comptrollers			
Virgin Islands.....	871,000	871,000	---
Trust Territory and Northern Marianas.....	935,000	935,000	---
American Samoa.....	569,000	569,000	---
Guam.....	841,000	841,000	---
Subtotal, federal comptrollers.....	3,216,000	3,216,000	---
Virgin Islands grants.....	18,200,000	24,600,000	+6,400,000
Northern Mariana Federal Laws Commission.....	200,000	200,000	---
Office of territorial affairs.....	1,911,000	1,911,000	---
Total, administration of territories.....	80,854,000	92,571,000	+11,717,000

The Committee recommends \$92,571,000 for the administration of the territories, an increase of \$11,717,000 above the budget. 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 further 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, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and the Federal Comptrollers of those islands and the Trust Territory are included in this account.

The large immediate reductions in local revenue that are expected as a result of the Administration's economic program may prevent the territories from being able to provide the 25% local matching requirement contained in the budget for construction projects. Rather than reduce the total scope of the requested programs, the Committee recommends that \$3,305,000 for Guam, \$1,637,000 for American Samoa, \$375,000 for the Northern Mariana Islands, and \$6,400,000 for the Virgin Islands be added to the construction program of each, to allow the original projects to proceed as planned.

In the case of American Samoa, if power requirements are more critical at this time than those items currently budgeted, the Committee will consider a reprogramming from those projects, so that, along with the \$1,500,000 recently appropriated in Public Law 97-12, power generation equipment can be purchased or overhauled.



For water and power projects which are intended to generate revenue for governmental authorities, the Committee believes that mechanisms for providing loans or loan guarantees to the local governments should be investigated. Such authorities need to be encouraged to operate in the manner of utilities in the States, so that they can be self-supporting and not dependent on construction grants and operating subsidies. Toward that end, the Committee requests that the Department study the options available and submit a report to the Committee in conjunction with submission of the fiscal year 1983 budget with recommendations for accomplishing such financing, including suggested legislation, if it is deemed necessary.

#### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$94,522,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	72,500,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	78,830,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-15,692,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+6,330,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Operations grants .....	67,000,000	70,430,000	+3,430,000
Construction grants .....	5,500,000	8,400,000	+2,900,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	72,500,000	78,830,000	+6,330,000

Under the terms of the trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations entered into on July 18, 1947, the United States exercises full jurisdiction over the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and is obligated to promote the political, economic, and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The United States has negotiated with the people of the Trust Territory with the aim of terminating the trust, and is currently reviewing the Compact initialed by negotiators for the people of the Trust Territory and the United States. In the interim, three distinct local governments have been formed in the Trust Territory: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The Committee recommends \$78,830,000 for the Trust Territory, an increase of \$6,330,000 over the budget estimate.

In operations, the Committee recommends an increase of \$152,000 for Enewetak to assist in the repair of storm damage suffered recently on the atoll, and an increase of \$3,278,000 for general operations of the three local governments. None of the additional funds are for the central Trust Territory government. The Committee expects that the additional funds will be allocated equitably to each of the three local governments, Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia for increased



maintenance of equipment and facilities, fuel cost adjustments as necessary, and the operation of the College of Micronesia, in proportion to the reductions made in the budget amendment submitted by the Administration.

The Committee recommends an increase in construction grants of \$2,900,000, made up of \$1,400,000 for renovation of the Truk hospital, and \$1,500,000 for upgrading of water and hospital systems in Palau.

The Committee expects the Department to settle on a medical program for the Marshallese as required by Public Law 96-205 and to submit any required appropriations requests in conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 budget request. This problem should be addressed and actions taken to resolve it quickly, since a final plan is already six months overdue.

The Committee also expects that a final agreement will be reached concerning amounts needed to provide for adequate facilities and support to the Bikinians displaced from their atoll, and that any required appropriations requests will be submitted in conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 budget.

Finally, with regard to the status of the local governmental entities in the Trust Territory, the Committee urges expeditious pursuit of Compact negotiations so that current uncertainties with regard to both political and financial matters can be resolved.

## SECRETARIAL OFFICES

### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$17,407,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	19,667,000
Recommended, 1982.....	17,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-407,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-2,667,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000, a reduction of \$2,667,000 below the budget estimate. This will provide a total of 405 work years for the Office.

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$39,155,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	<sup>1</sup> 44,386,000
Recommended, 1982.....	36,194,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-2,961,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-8,192,000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$3,539,000 requested for construction management for which a separate appropriation is provided.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,194,000, a decrease of \$8,192,000 from the amount requested. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 compared with the amended budget estimate by activity follows:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Departmental direction</b>			
Immediate office.....	1,190,000	1,190,000	---
Executive secretariat.....	231,000	116,000	-115,000
Congressional and legislative affairs.....	1,075,000	806,000	-269,000
Equal opportunity.....	943,000	1,700,000	+757,000
Field coordination.....	293,000	---	-293,000
Public affairs.....	918,000	450,000	-468,000
Small and disadvantaged business utilization.....	445,000	445,000	---
Subtotal, departmental direction.....	5,095,000	4,707,000	-388,000
<b>Program direction and coordination</b>			
A/S Energy and Minerals.....	756,000	300,000	-456,000
A/S Land and Water Resources.....	841,000	300,000	-541,000
A/S Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	745,000	300,000	-445,000
A/S Indian Affairs.....	726,000	300,000	-426,000
Subtotal, program direction and coordination....	3,068,000	1,200,000	-1,868,000
<b>Policy, budget and administration</b>			
A/S Policy, Budget and Administration.....	801,000	300,000	-501,000
Secretarial operations.....	2,099,000	1,342,000	-757,000
Environmental project review.....	984,000	984,000	---
Acquisition and property management.....	1,159,000	1,159,000	---
Personnel management.....	1,534,000	1,534,000	---
Administrative services.....	1,408,000	1,300,000	-108,000
Information resources management.....	4,520,000	4,300,000	-220,000
Policy analysis.....	1,461,000	1,400,000	-61,000
Budget office.....	1,700,000	1,525,000	-175,000
Outer Continental Shelf Program.....	503,000	300,000	-203,000
Subtotal, policy, budget and administration.....	16,169,000	14,144,000	-2,025,000
<b>Hearings and appeals</b>			
Minerals policy and research analysis.....	968,000	807,000	-161,000
Endangered Species Committee.....	113,000	100,000	-13,000
Central services.....	9,579,000	9,342,000	-237,000
Alaska Subsistence Grant.....	3,500,000	---	-3,500,000
Total, departmental management.....	44,386,000	36,194,000	-8,192,000

The Committee commends the Secretary for his action in reducing the immediate office by 10 positions and \$246,000 below the request recommended by his predecessor. The Committee recommends \$116,000 and 6 positions for the executive secretariat; \$806,000 and 25 positions for the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs; \$1,700,000 and 50 positions for the Office of Equal Opportunity; \$450,000 and 10 positions for the Office of Public Affairs; \$300,000 and 7 positions for each of the 5 assistant secretarial offices, and \$1,342,000 and 42 positions for the Office of Secretarial Operations. No increases are recommended for administrative services, information resource management, Office of Budget, or central services. The reductions recommended for the Offices of Policy Analysis, OCS programs, minerals policy and research analysis, and the Endangered Species Review Committee are in anticipation of a lower level of activity in these offices since the Secretary expects to place more reliance on the operating agencies with comparable activities.

No funds are recommended for the Alaska subsistence grant. There are several agencies within the Department that are requesting funds for subsistence review on Alaska public lands. The Department, before it provides a grant to the State for comparable activities, needs to develop a comprehensive plan for the subsistence hunting issue and come to the Committee with that plan to show that resources are applied properly.



The Committee understands the Under Secretary has the responsibility for coordinating all activities related to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

The Committee expects to receive budget material within established deadlines and that the material provide full, accurate explanations of programs of the Department and accurate, complete responses to Committee requests. The Committee in fiscal year 1980 recommended additional resources for the Budget Office to ensure such results. The Committee expects the Secretary and assistant secretaries to make certain the various agencies meet the quality criteria and deadlines established by the Budget Office that are necessary to meet needs of both the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The Department, under authority provided by Reorganization Plan No. 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 1262), has proposed the Office of Aircraft Services be terminated on September 30, 1981. An investigative study by the Committee in 1978 showed that the Office was effective in meeting the responsibilities established for that Office. The GAO has completed a review of the Office since the termination proposal was made. That study confirms the conclusion of the Committee study. The Committee has included a limitation on funds that would not permit closing of the Office. The Secretary is requested to delay action on closing the office until action on the Committee proposal is completed.

The Department, under the same authority, terminated the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service in the middle of the fiscal year. That Office was established during fiscal year 1979. The termination was based on an assumption that proposed rescissions would be approved. That did not prove to be a valid assumption. The Congress is thus presented with an accomplished fact of closure even though the proposal to rescind funds was rejected. Finally, the Committee has learned that the Department intends to terminate the Office of Water Research and Technology and transfer its functions to the Bureau of Reclamation. Again, an assumption was made that these functions would be phased out, but this bill includes a continuation of the program. Therefore, a department-wide provision is included to restrict use of reorganization plan transfers unless accomplished within established procedures which acknowledge and protect the Congressional process. This will eliminate the confusion and disarray that is associated with the mid-year termination or initiation of an organization.

Despite opposition by the Committee to the closure of the Denver Technical Center of the Office of Surface Mining as specified by language included in this bill prohibiting the use of funds for that purpose, the Secretary has taken action outside established appropriation procedures.

The Committee expects the Secretary to follow established appropriations procedures, especially when the amount required for a reorganization is substantial and uses funds approved by the Congress for other purposes.

The Committee became aware that details of a non-reimbursable nature are made regularly to the various Assistant Secretaries and to the Executive Secretariat. A Department-wide provision prohib-



iting such details unless in connection with upward mobility or executive development training is included in the bill.

#### OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$8,789,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	<sup>1</sup> 3,539,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	4,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	- 4,789,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+ 461,000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in 1982 estimate for "Departmental Management" for this program is shown for comparison.

In the 1978 appropriations bill, the Secretary was required to enlist the support of the GSA to develop a construction management support program for the BIA construction program. The assistance was provided and a facility improvement program was established. An inventory of BIA facilities has been completed and a school construction priority system has been developed.

The Committee relies on the construction management office to provide an objective evaluation of school construction needs and the cost of meeting those needs. In order to assure proper inspection and construction management on BIA projects, the Committee requests the Secretary of the Interior, through the Facility Steering Committee, to continue monitoring and evaluating all construction projects funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To accomplish this action the Construction Management Office in the Office of the Secretary should be allowed access to any construction project and associated documentation for the purpose of inspecting, monitoring and evaluating the activities of all parties associated with projects funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The recommended level includes \$800,000 and 19 positions to administer the program. Within those funds the Office should provide the Committee with a plan to assist the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service in overcoming their construction problems. This report should be provided with the 1983 budget request.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$9,172,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	10,770,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	10,770,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 1,598,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	

The Inspector General is the Department's 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 and 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 administra-



tion of Department programs and operations and of the necessity for corrective actions.

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

#### YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$26,000,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	
Recommended, 1982.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-26,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

Funds to continue this program are recommended to be appropriated to the U.S. Forest Service. The Committee expects a review of the Office of Youth programs to be included in the fiscal year 1983 budget justifications. There is concern that this organization does not receive adequate review and direction in the exercise of assigned responsibilities. The reduction in programs which this Office administers makes it critical that the minimum fund levels be used for program administration. This will ensure that the maximum amount possible will be used for the basic purposes of the programs managed.

### TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service manages 190 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. Recreation use of national forest lands was 226 million visitor days in 1980 and is expected to reach 255 million visitor days in 1982. An estimated 11.9 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in fiscal year 1982, with an estimated 11.7 billion board feet to be harvested under the recommended level of funding provided by the Committee. In addition to the timber sales program, the Forest Service administers the grazing of 3.6 million head of livestock providing a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 16,000 family-type ranch units. An estimated 3.5 million big game animals graze on national forest lands.

The Committee has for several years worked to increase the investment in the nation's natural resources. The Committee has supported efforts 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 mankind. 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.

The recommended level represents approximately 84 percent of the 1982 RPA level.

#### FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$127,812,000
Estimate, 1982.....	105,622,000
Recommended, 1982.....	109,722,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	- 18,090,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 4,100,000

The Committee has recommended \$109,722,000 for forest research, a increase of \$4,100,000 over the budget estimate. The amount requested for general administration (\$28,678,000) is provided in a Service-wide General Administration appropriation.

The Forest service carries on forestry research operations through eight regional experimental stations and the Forest Products Laboratory. Field and laboratory research is conducted at 71 locations throughout the United States. The experimental stations address regional natural resource problems, but much of the work has interregional, national, and often international significance.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Resource protection research.....	61,119,000	61,119,000	---
Resource management research			
Trees and timber management.....	25,960,000	25,960,000	---
Forest watershed management.....	10,792,000	11,292,000	+500,000
Wildlife, range and fish habitat.....	10,384,000	10,884,000	+500,000
Forest recreation.....	2,682,000	2,682,000	---
Forest products.....	19,896,000	22,996,000	+3,100,000
Forest engineering.....	3,467,000	3,467,000	---
General administration transfer.....	-28,678,000	-28,678,000	---
Total, forest research.....	105,622,000	109,722,000	+4,100,000

The increases in watershed management and wildlife, range and fish habitat research are to bring these activities up to a level of increase over 1981 comparable to the other research activities. These categories of research are particularly important in light of the increasing mineral activity on the lands managed by the Forest Service. The Service should use these increases for research aimed



specifically at mitigating the impacts of energy and minerals development on the forest lands.

The recommended increase of \$3,100,000 for forest products research is to accelerate and expand investigations into the development of new and improved methods for utilizing both hardwood and softwood timber species. Forest products research develops the technology to use our timber supply more efficiently by more complete utilization of logs and timber, and by finding ways to substitute little used species for those in great demand. The Forest Service should direct these funds toward the more fundamental types of research, leaving applied research in this area to private industry.

Within funds available for Forest Research, \$1,200,000 is to be made available for the cooperative Forestry Intensified Research project in southwest Oregon. The Committee strongly believes this should continue to be a cooperative effort over the life of the project, involving funding from Federal, local and private industry sources.

#### STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$74,184,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	66,830,000
Recommended, 1982.....	68,715,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	- 5,469,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 1,885,000

The recommendation for state and private forestry is \$68,715,000, an increase of \$1,885,000 over the budget estimate. General administration funds in the amount of \$2,675,000 are provided in the new General Administration appropriation.

Through cooperative programs with state and local governments, forest industries and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 726 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 amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Forest pest management.....	24,400,000	24,400,000	---
Rural fire control.....	14,930,000	14,930,000	---
Rural forestry assistance.....	22,400,000	17,505,000	-4,895,000
Urban forestry assistance.....	---	3,600,000	+3,600,000
Assistance in management and technology.....	6,900,000	5,500,000	-1,400,000
Gifford Pinchot Institute.....	---	580,000	+580,000
FIRESCOPE.....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Special projects.....	875,000	3,875,000	+3,000,000
General administration transfer.....	-2,675,000	-2,675,000	---
Total, state and private forestry.....	66,830,000	68,715,000	+1,885,000



The Committee recommends funding the rural forestry assistance program at the 1981 level, a reduction of \$4,895,000 from the budget estimate. The non-industrial private landowners who benefit from this activity have a number of other sources of assistance available to them, including the Forestry Incentives Program in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Agricultural Conservation Program. Private landowners are also estimated to have available to them as much as \$500 million in tax benefits annually.

The Committee recommends \$3,600,000 to restore funding for the urban forestry program. This program authorizes matching Federal 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 1980, all 50 states and the territories participated in the program providing help and encouragement to over 3,700 of the Nation's urban areas.

A reduction of \$1,400,000 is recommended for assistance in management and technology. The reduction should apply mainly to the management and planning assistance categories, for such activities as implementing management by objectives systems within state forestry organizations, and providing legislative training to State foresters. The Committee believes the states have the capability to undertake such initiatives themselves if they consider them of high enough priority. The recommended 1982 level of \$5,500,000 will still provide a 14-percent increase over 1981 for technology implementation and other assistance activities.

The Committee recommends restoration of \$580,000 for the Gifford Pinchot Institute, \$1,000,000 for FIRESCOPE, and \$3,000,000 for a grant, on a cost-sharing basis, to the State of Minnesota for continued forest management intensification in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. The \$1,000,000 for FIRESCOPE is intended to allow for an orderly phase-out of Federal involvement in this demonstration program, which has proven its success. The Committee expects that the Southern California State and local agencies that have been involved in this cooperative effort will proceed to implement fully this important program, with estimated annual savings of \$6 million in direct suppression costs and public losses.

#### NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$1,036,050,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	754,613,000
Recommended, 1982.....	769,093,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-266,957,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+14,480,000

The Committee has recommended \$769,093,000, an increase of \$14,480,000 above the budget estimate, for the National Forest System. Funds requested for general administration (\$195,565,000) and the employees compensation fund (\$8,500,000) are provided under the General Administration appropriation.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Minerals and general land activities.....	98,122,000	99,122,000	+1,000,000
Fire protection.....	178,380,000	178,380,000	---
Fire control.....	4,275,000	4,275,000	---
Cooperative law enforcement.....	5,502,000	4,502,000	-1,000,000
Road maintenance.....	80,170,000	84,250,000	+4,080,000
Trail maintenance.....	13,251,000	14,251,000	+1,000,000
Timber sales.....	208,636,000	210,336,000	+1,700,000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	122,275,000	123,275,000	+1,000,000
Recreation management.....	117,391,000	122,091,000	+4,700,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	44,226,000	44,226,000	---
Range activities.....	37,545,000	37,545,000	---
Soil and water management.....	40,405,000	42,405,000	+2,000,000
General administration transfer.....	-195,565,000	-195,565,000	---
Total, national forest system.....	754,613,000	769,093,000	+14,480,000
	=====	=====	=====

The Committee, while agreeing with the recommended timber sales offering level of 11.9 billion board feet (BBF), has recommended a number of increases in other National Forest System programs which are aimed at protecting and maintaining the System's natural resources and enhancing recreation opportunities in the National Forests. The Committee has also recommended increases of \$1,080,000 in road maintenance and \$1,700,000 in sales preparation and administration. This is the balance of funding required for timber salvage in the Mount St. Helens volcano area. These funds, combined with the \$22,607,000 made available to the Service in the fiscal year 1981 supplemental, will allow the Service to salvage by the end of 1984, approximately 770 million board feet of timber damaged by the eruption.

The recommended increase of \$1,000,000 in land line location will allow the Service to maintain this activity at closer to the 6,000 miles per year level required to complete the program by the year 2000. The establishment of boundaries between National Forest System lands and other ownerships are important to the timber sales program and recreation development, as well as to resolution of boundary disputes and trespass cases.

The Committee has recommended \$4,502,000 for cooperative law enforcement, a decrease of \$1,000,000 from the budget estimate. This program provides reimbursements to state and local law enforcement agencies, under cooperative agreements, for extraordinary expenses associated with protecting the public and their property on the National Forests. Payments to state and local governments are expected to increase dramatically in fiscal year 1982, due to increasing levels of mineral activity and higher timber revenues. The Committee believes these cooperative funds should be targeted to areas that receive a lower level of revenues from the public lands, and also experience high levels of visitor use and/or crime on those lands.

Increases of \$3,000,000 and \$1,000,000 are recommended for road and trail maintenance, respectively. The Committee believes that no real savings can be realized by deferring necessary maintenance. An additional \$4,700,000 is also recommended for recreation management. The program at the level of the budget estimate would have resulted in a reduction in management of developed sites of 50 percent, closure of facilities, and loss of 80 recreation personnel. The Committee believes that the significant recreation



values of the National Forest lands should be enhanced rather than reduced.

A \$1,000,000 increase is recommended for timber stand improvement (TSI). This level of funding should allow close to the 1981 level of TSI treatment, 209,000 acres. An additional 142,000 acres will be accomplished with Knudsen-Vandenberg (K-V) timber receipt funds.

The Committee has recommended restoration of \$2,000,000 of the \$6,000,000 reduction in soil and water resource improvements. This program includes activities undertaken to stabilize areas that are eroding due to human activities or natural events, such as flood or wildfire, that remove protective cover or channel water causing sheet and gully erosion. Examples are establishing vegetative cover on abandoned roads to reduce sediment and restore the land areas to production; and reshaping gullied farmland that has been acquired in the Southeast and planting trees to reduce sediment and restore the productive potential of the land.

The Committee notes the contribution which helicopter logging has made to the harvest of forest products, particularly in areas which are environmentally sensitive and in salvaging timber that would otherwise be lost. It urges the Forest Service to consider the possibility of a program of helicopter logging within its overall management plans and as a fire-fighting tool.

The Committee intends to request an investigative study of the entire Forest Service timber sales process, from initiation through reforestation.

#### REFORESTATION

The Committee has allowed \$75,439,000 for reforestation in fiscal year 1982. This provides the maximum reforestation program that can be accomplished in fiscal year 1982 and will allow for the continuation of the 10-year program begun by the Committee in fiscal year 1975 to eliminate the reforestation backlog. The current reforestation backlog is 575,000 acres. Approximately 465,000 acres are anticipated to be reforested in fiscal year 1982. This consists of 215,000 acres with appropriated funds, and 250,000 acres with K-V funds.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$452,506,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	431,043,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	509,743,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 57,237,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+ 78,700,000

The Committee has recommended \$509,743,000, an increase of \$78,700,000 above the budget estimate for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, construction of facilities, timber purchases, road construction/maintenance, pollution abatement and land acquisition throughout the National Forest Service lands. General administration funds in the amount of \$42,650,000 are provided in the General Administration appropriation.



The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Facilities.....	22,793,000	22,793,000	---
Direct road construction.....	203,640,000	282,340,000	+78,700,000
Timber purchaser road construction.....	242,542,000	242,542,000	---
Trail construction.....	4,718,000	4,718,000	---
General administration transfer.....	-42,650,000	-42,650,000	---
Total, construction and land acquisition.....	431,043,000	509,743,000	+78,700,000

The Committee has recommended an increase of \$78,700,000 for direct road construction. This amount represents the Forest Service estimate of 10 percent of 1982 forest receipts, which will be available for construction and maintenance of roads and trails. In prior years, this particular part of the road construction activity has been made available through a permanent appropriation. However, overestimating of receipts by the Forest Service in recent years has resulted in a shortfall in the funds available in this part of the roads program, resulting in an overall reduction of funds available for road construction. The practice of having three separate programs or accounts (direct road construction, timber purchase construction, and the 10 percent fund) has also resulted in confusion as to amounts available and sources of funds for road construction. To simplify the roads construction accounting, and allow the Forest Service to know at the beginning of the fiscal year exactly how much road construction funding will be available during that year, the Committee is recommending annual appropriation of these "10 percent" funds. An offsetting account for transfer of the timber revenues when received is discussed below.

#### TIMBER RECEIPTS TRANSFER

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	
Recommended, 1982.....	-\$78,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-78,700,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-78,700,000

This transfer will offset the \$78,700,000 appropriation for roads construction, based on an estimate of 10 percent of the timber receipts in 1982, which was added by the Committee to the direct roads construction and land acquisition appropriation. As the timber revenues are actually received, they will be transferred, under authority of this appropriation account, to the General Fund of the United States Treasury to offset the roads construction appropriation.



## LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$39,416,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	<sup>2</sup> 8,600,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	35,989,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	- 3,427,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+ 27,389,000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriated to HCRS, Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal year 1981 and prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Included in National Park Service, LWCF request.

The Committee recommends that funds for land acquisition to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service before its dissolution be appropriated directly to those agencies to which the funds were allocated in the HCRS appropriation. The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:

	Request	Recommended	Change
Emergency and hardship acquisition and deficiencies .....	\$4,611,000		-\$4,611,000
Acquisition Management .....	3,989,000	\$3,989,000	
High priority National recreation areas .....		5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
High priority Wild and Scenic Rivers .....		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Lake Tahoe Basin .....		7,000,000	+ 7,000,000
Appalachian Trail .....		2,179,000	+ 2,179,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area .....		2,500,000	+ 2,500,000
Los Padres NF, Ca.—Calif. Condor .....		325,000	+ 325,000
Huron NF Mich.—Kirtland Warbler .....		80,000	+ 80,000
Wildlife Habitat Management:			
Hoosier NF, Ind. ....		360,000	+ 360,000
Hiawatha NF, Mich. ....		50,000	+ 50,000
Wayne NF, Ohio .....		350,000	+ 350,000
Allegheny NF, Pa. ....		88,000	+ 88,000
Nicolet NF, Wisc. ....		204,000	+ 204,000
Deficiencies and inholdings .....		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
High priority recreation composites .....		9,864,000	+ 9,864,000
Total .....	8,600,000	35,989,000	+ 27,389,000

## YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	
Recommended, 1982 .....	\$20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 20,000,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+ 20,000,000

The Committee has recommended \$20,000,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps, for which no budget request was made. This is a decrease of \$40,000,000 from the original fiscal year 1981 appropriation of \$60,000,000. The \$20,000,000 should be allocated 30 percent to the states, 35 percent to the Department of the Interior, and 35 percent to the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the law. The Committee is placing a limitation of no more than \$2,000,000 in total to be used for administrative expenses.

This program provides valuable work experience for young people between the ages of 15 and 18 through work programs supervised by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The appropriation will provide for the employment of approximately 12,000 young people next summer.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	
Estimate, 1982 .....	\$278,068,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	259,162,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+ 259,162,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	- 18,906,000

The Committee recommends \$259,162,000 for general administration. The amounts transferred into the new account from other Forest Service appropriations are summarized in the following table:

Forest Research .....	+\$28,678,000
State and Private Forestry .....	+ 2,675,000
National Forest System .....	+ 195,565,000
Payments to Employee's Comp. Fund .....	+ 8,500,000
Construction and Land Acquisition .....	+ 42,650,000
Total .....	+ 278,068,000

These amounts are offset by a general reduction of \$18,906,000.

The Committee indicated great concern with the quality and adequacy of Forest Service justifications in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1981 Supplemental Appropriation and Rescission Bill (H. Rept. 97-29, pp. 189 and 190). The Committee is not aware that anything has happened to lessen the concern expressed in that report.

The Committee feels it may be instructive to provide additional examples of indifference to requests made by the Committee to the Forest Service. Two Committee members asked that information be provided for the record. The Service response (almost two months later) was that the information was not available in the Washington Office and to obtain it would require going to the regions and the forests, which would take an additional two to three weeks. The Service was also asked to provide details on how administrative expenses are allocated among the units and functions in the general administration activity and to include this information in the budget justification. That has not been done. When asked how these funds are allocated this year, the Service witnesses responded they did not know. Such a response, in connection with an activity totaling over \$300,000,000 is reprehensible and cannot be accepted by the Committee.

The provision of this separate appropriation, which is \$18,906,000 below the estimated fiscal year 1982 level, will force the Service to budget and allocate its administrative expenses in the same manner that is done for the program areas. A separate appropriation also means that when the administrative costs increase, they will be addressed properly in supplementals, rather than by reducing programs with no notification to those responsible for financial oversight.

This seeming attitude of indifference to meeting the information needs of the Committee must not continue. The Chief has said the lack of timely response is due to the many demands placed on his staff. The Committee is aware of the problems of allocating scarce resources—the taxpayers' dollars—but continually makes choices between competing demands. The Chief must allocate his resources in a manner that will allow the Committee to continue to provide



adequate resources for the management of the important programs for which the Service is responsible.

The *Chief* must inform the Committee what actions the Service will take to ensure these information needs are met.

#### ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$754,000
Estimate, 1982.....	754,000
Recommended, 1982.....	754,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$754,000, 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.

#### ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

##### (SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$446,000
Estimate, 1982.....	327,000
Recommended, 1982.....	327,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	-119,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$327,000, 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.

#### RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS

##### (SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$6,800,000
Estimate, 1982.....	6,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	6,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	-300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,500,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94-579 as amended) and will 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, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	\$90,000
Recommended, 1982.....	90,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 90,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

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

Overall for the Department of Energy, the Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$4,459,057,000 and appropriation transfers of \$100,008,000, a program total of \$4,559,065,000. This is a net decrease of \$294,146,000 from the budget. In addition to the amounts just stated, funds deferred from fiscal year 1981 and applied to fiscal year 1982 needs, as stated in the report, total \$118,962,000.

The Committee has made major increases to the Department's budget in the conservation area because of its belief that this activity is the most promising source of short-term reductions in imported oil, long-term reductions in ultimate domestic resource depletion, and assistance to industrial innovation in areas of extensive energy use. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's premise that increasing energy prices can and will provide the only necessary incentive for conservation of energy. Major changes in economic regulation are also recommended to continue an aggressive program of compliance and enforcement case activity resulting from alleged pricing violations by industry while petroleum prices were under government controls. The Committee has also recommended that a fuels conversion program be retained.

In fossil energy, the Committee has recommended the continuation of the Solvent Refined Coal-I (SRC-I) demonstration, the only remaining demonstration plant in the original five plant program approved in the last several years and now recommended for termination by the Administration. The Committee's action will allow for acceleration of technology to liquefy eastern coals if costs to construct the plant are found to be reasonable.

Finally, the Committee recommends almost the full amount for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and also recommends that it be financed as proposed by the Administration, in an annual "on-budget" appropriation.



The apparent disintegration and disarray of the Department and its programs is viewed by the Committee with alarm and the Committee expects the Administration to pursue the recommended programs and a comprehensive energy policy diligently in cooperation with the Congress.

# FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$659,917,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	417,340,000
Recommended, 1982:	
Appropriation.....	463,750,000
(By transfer) .....	(400,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-196,167,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+46,410,000
Transfer 1982 .....	(+400,000)

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Coal</b>			
Mines research and development			
Underground coal mining.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	---
Coal preparation.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	---
Subtotal, mines research and development.....	21,000,000	21,000,000	---
<b>Liquefaction</b>			
Demonstration plants.....	12,300,000	16,700,000	+4,400,000
Direct hydrogenation.....	20,000,000	30,000,000	+10,000,000
Solvent extraction.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
Third generation processes.....	18,300,000	16,300,000	-2,000,000
Indirect liquefaction.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	---
Support studies and engineering evaluations.....	10,600,000	10,600,000	---
Subtotal, liquefaction.....	105,200,000	117,600,000	+12,400,000
<b>Surface coal gasification</b>			
High Btu gasification.....	1,140,000	9,000,000	+7,860,000
Low Btu gasification.....	13,200,000	17,200,000	+4,000,000
Technical support.....	12,000,000	10,000,000	-2,000,000
Peat gasification.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Third generation processes.....	27,100,000	16,550,000	-10,550,000
Subtotal, surface coal gasification.....	53,440,000	56,750,000	+3,310,000
In-situ coal gasification.....	8,300,000	8,300,000	---
Advance research and technology development.....	54,700,000	48,700,000	-6,000,000
Advance environmental control technology.....	26,400,000	22,400,000	-4,000,000
Heat engines and heat recovery.....	15,600,000	15,600,000	---
<b>Combustion systems</b>			
Atmospheric fluidized beds.....	11,300,000	7,200,000	-4,100,000
Pressurized fluidized beds.....	6,000,000	26,000,000	+20,000,000
Advanced combustion technology.....	4,100,000	1,100,000	-3,000,000
Alternate fuel utilization.....	6,400,000	6,400,000	---
Subtotal, combustion systems.....	27,800,000	40,700,000	+12,900,000
Fuel cells.....	28,600,000	35,900,000	+7,300,000
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	---	29,000,000	+29,000,000
Equipment not related to construction.....	3,800,000	3,800,000	---
University coal research.....	5,400,000	5,400,000	---
Subtotal, coal.....	350,240,000	405,150,000	+54,910,000
<b>Petroleum</b>			
Enhanced oil recovery.....	20,100,000	16,100,000	-4,000,000
Oil shale.....	16,250,000	16,250,000	---
Advanced process technology.....	3,700,000	3,700,000	---
Equipment not related to construction.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	---
Subtotal, petroleum.....	42,300,000	38,300,000	-4,000,000
<b>Gas</b>			
Enhanced gas recovery.....	10,000,000	14,000,000	+4,000,000
Equipment not related to construction.....	200,000	200,000	---
Subtotal, gas.....	10,200,000	14,200,000	+4,000,000
Leasing.....	---	900,000	+900,000
Program direction.....	14,600,000	14,600,000	---
Effect of FY 1981 deferral.....	---	-9,000,000	-9,000,000
Appropriations transfer.....	---	-400,000	-400,000
Total, fossil energy research and development...	417,340,000	463,750,000	+46,410,000

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$463,750,000, an increase of \$46,410,000 over the budget estimate, and a transfer of \$400,000 from "Energy production, demonstration and distribution", for a total of \$464,150,000.

The Committee has made selected increases and decreases in the budget estimates, but generally has recommended a program in accord with Administration requests rather than the previous appropriations levels which were more than 50 percent higher. Indus-



try is beginning to assume more of the burden of developing innovative processes with the help of incentives now available through the Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

*Coal mining R.&D.*—Despite the lower budget in mining R. & D., the Committee expects the Carbondale, Illinois, mining center to continue its contributions to the program and remain an active facility.

*Coal liquefaction.*—The Committee recommends an additional \$4,400,000 for demonstration plant support to provide for the orderly close-out of the Fort Lewis, WA, pilot facility which is no longer essential because of the termination of the SRC-II demonstration project. The budget amount of \$12,300,000 will support the SRC-I pilot facility in Wilsonville, AL.

An increase of \$10,000,000 for the H-Coal pilot plant in the direct hydrogenation activity is recommended in order to provide the basis of a new agreement in which the industrial partners pay the bulk of the cost of operations with other governments and new industrial partners. The Department is expected to assist the partners in developing financing arrangements, particularly, if needed, in negotiations with foreign governments. The Committee expects a report by December 31, 1981 on the status of such potential agreements. The Committee believes it is reasonable to pursue a multi-year program if others are willing to assume the major cost burdens.

Lastly, a general reduction of \$2,000,000 is recommended in long-range third generation processes.

*Surface coal gasification.*—An increase of \$7,860,000 is recommended in high Btu gasification for the BIGAS facility in Homer City, PA, in order to complete process testing and evaluate the site for future uses.

An additional \$4,000,000 is recommended for low-Btu gasification to finance the fluidized bed facility in Waltz Mill, PA.

The Committee recommends a general reduction of \$2,000,000 in technical support to maintain the fiscal year 1981 level.

In peat gasification, \$4,000,000 in additional funds are recommended to complete pilot scale testing of peat in the HYGAS facility. This will complete the large scale testing of peat gasification as previously contemplated.

In third generation processes, the Committee recommends deleting \$9,000,000 for catalytic gasification and \$1,550,000 for the molten salt gasifier. These projects were terminated in the fiscal year 1981 supplemental appropriations and rescission bill, Public Law 97-12.

*Advanced research and technology development.*—The Committee recommends reducing this activity by \$6,000,000 to keep it approximately at the fiscal year 1981 level. There are no compelling reasons to increase long-term research in view of overall budget constraints.

*Advanced environmental control technology.*—A reduction of \$4,000,000 is recommended in the "LIMB" program in the gas stream cleanup activity because the project was terminated in the fiscal year 1981 supplemental appropriations and rescission bill, Public Law 97-12.



*Combustion systems.*—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,100,000 in the advanced fluidized bed activity in atmospheric fluidized beds. No more than \$3,500,000 from unobligated balances remaining from the discontinued combustion facility (CTIU) in Morgantown, WV, is to be used for the Wilkes-Barre, PA, anthracite fluidized bed project.

In pressurized fluidized beds (PFB), the Committee recommends an increase of \$20,000,000, \$11,000,000 of which is for transfer of the PFB pilot facility from the fossil energy construction account. An offsetting reduction is applied to that account. The additional \$9,000,000 is to continue funding for the cooperative International Energy Agency test facility at Grimethorpe, England, without which funds the previous United States investment of about \$28 million would be jeopardized. The Committee is informed that England and Germany could refuse to allow our participation in scheduled tests and data collection because of our failure to fund the program as previously agreed.

Finally, a \$3,000,000 reduction in advanced combustion technology is recommended.

*Fuel cells.*—The Committee expects the Department to accelerate electric utility applications of phosphoric acid fuel cell technology and to reduce the pace of the molten carbonate fuel cell and advanced technology R&D programs. The Committee recommends the following additions to the fuel cell budget: \$3,400,000 for the phosphoric acid electric utility program; \$5,000,000 for the 4.8 MW powerplant demonstration in New York City; and \$3,000,000 for the on-site technology development program co-funded with the gas industry. The additions are offset by a reduction of \$4,100,000 in the molten carbonate program. To the extent that added funds for the 4.8 MW program are used, the private sector should share approximately fifty percent of the cost.

*Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).*—The Committee recommends a total program of \$29,000,000 for MHD in order to continue the program at a time when major facilities are beginning operations. It is the Committee's intent that the program concentrate on development at existing research, industrial, and DOE facilities.

*Petroleum.*—A reduction of \$4,000,000 in enhanced oil recovery is recommended for light oil projects because of the large industrial involvement in this area.

*Gas.*—An increase of \$4,000,000 in enhanced gas recovery is recommended to be divided evenly between western gas sands and eastern gas shales to support "mineback" facilities and also the multiwell test in western gas sands.

*Leasing.*—Without legislation transferring regulatory and production functions of government leasing activity to the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy requires \$900,000 for activities required by law, and the Committee recommends that amount over the budget request. An appropriations transfer of \$400,000 is included in the bill to partly offset that requirement.

*Effect of fiscal year 1981 deferral.*—In Public Law 97-12, \$9,000,000 for fossil energy research and development was deferred until fiscal year 1982. Those funds are to be used to offset the requirements discussed in the programs above, which are all expressed as grand totals.



*Program direction.*—The Committee recommends that the program direction activity absorb the personnel budgeted in the energy production, demonstration, and distribution account without increasing available funds. Accordingly, funds for these personnel are not provided for in the energy production, demonstration, and distribution account.

The Committee expects the Department to establish an Office of Anthracite Coal with a budget of \$500,000 to support a professional staff of three, to perform market analyses of anthracite demand, and to assist operators in obtaining financing for coal mines. Funds for this activity are to be made available from the \$2.5 million retained as a coal mine loan guarantee reserve in the fiscal year 1981 supplemental appropriations and rescission bill, Public Law 97-12. The Department is expected to report to the Committee within 90 days of this report on its actions to implement these provisions.

#### FOSSIL ENERGY CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$333,900,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	18,000,000
Recommended, 1982.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	—333,900,000
Estimate, 1982.....	—18,000,000

The construction account for fossil energy includes the government portion of financing for engineering design and construction of fossil energy demonstration plants as well as construction and modification of permanent, government-owned facilities at the energy technology centers and other locations.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by project is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Surface water containment facility, Pittsburgh ETC....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
General plant projects.....	6,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000
PFB-combined cycle pilot plant (80-FE-11).....	11,000,000	---	-11,000,000
Effect of FY 1981 balances.....	---	-4,000,000	-4,000,000
Total, fossil energy construction.....	18,000,000	---	-18,000,000

The Committee recommends no new budget authority for fiscal year 1982, a reduction of \$18,000,000 under the budget. The Committee recommendation includes a \$3,000,000 reduction in general plant projects, and an \$11,000,000 reduction in the pressurized fluidized bed (PFB) pilot facility because it is included, as it has been historically, in the fossil energy research and development account. The \$4,000,000 for projects recommended for approval is to be derived from unobligated balances available from fiscal year 1981 funds originally earmarked for the Solvent Refined Coal-II (SRC-II) demonstration plant.



The Committee expects the Department to pursue aggressively the continuing design of the Solvent Refined Coal-I (SRC-I) demonstration facility using the \$135,000,000 deferred for this program in Public Law 97-12, providing, as part of the design process, a definitive cost estimate to the Committee by May 1, 1982, in order that Congress can decide whether or not to provide additional funds for construction of the plant. In its cost study the Department should proceed so that the design of the plant and all related activity will continue in fiscal year 1982 to the extent of the funds currently available, and should not pursue the strict "base-line study" approach the Department had previously outlined.

With regard to funds previously made available for SRC-II activity, the Committee recommends that \$103,608,000 be made available for other purposes, as follows: a transfer of \$99,608,000 to the energy conservation account and the use of \$4,000,000 to offset construction requirements identified in the fiscal year 1982 fossil energy construction budget, as shown in the table above. Since only \$100,000,000 was deferred until fiscal year 1982 in Public Law 97-12, \$3,608,000 will be made available from current balances for SRC-II. Sufficient funds should remain, approximately \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, to bring the SRC-II project to a close, as is the Committee's intent.

#### NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$216,313,000
Estimate, 1982.....	<sup>1</sup> 230,963,000
Recommended, 1982.....	222,023,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+5,710,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-8,940,000

<sup>1</sup> Requested under the head: Energy Production, Demonstration and Distribution.

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 nearly 185,000 barrels per day in fiscal year 1982. Total receipts for fiscal year 1982 are estimated to be \$2,409,200,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Naval petroleum reserves			
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	202,037,000	195,597,000	-6,440,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	22,869,000	22,869,000	---
Headquarters.....	997,000	997,000	---
Subtotal.....	225,903,000	219,463,000	-6,440,000
Shale oil development program			
Shale reserves development.....	2,560,000	2,560,000	---
Program direction.....	2,500,000	---	-2,500,000
Total, Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves...	230,963,000	222,023,000	-8,940,000

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$6,440,000 for Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1. This includes a \$6,000,000 reduction because many of the projects identified as requiring electrification will not become operational until mid-fiscal year 1982 rather than late in fiscal year 1981. As a result, electrical demand will be less than anticipated. With the reduction, \$11,682,000 will be available for electrical costs, an increase of 20 percent over the fiscal year 1981 amount.

The Committee has also reduced by \$440,000 the amount available for an automated financial and managerial information system. The allowance leaves \$2,548,000 for the system, including \$573,000 for engineering applications, but eliminates the request for preliminary engineering applications.

The energy production, demonstration and distribution account has been terminated. The activities carried in the account previously have been either transferred or eliminated. The remaining request of \$2,500,000 for program direction was not accepted. Sufficient funds are available in the fossil fuel programs to accommodate the staff being transferred.

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$711,675,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	195,000,000
Recommended, 1982:	
Appropriation.....	272,890,000
(By transfer) .....	(99,608,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-438,785,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+77,890,000
Transfer, 1982 .....	(+99,608,000)

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Buildings and community systems</b>			
Building systems.....	17,547,000	25,252,000	+7,705,000
Community systems.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Urban waste.....	9,000,000	5,000,000	-4,000,000
Technology and consumer products.....	---	11,000,000	+11,000,000
Analysis and technology transfer.....	---	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Appliance standards.....	---	2,800,000	+2,800,000
Federal energy management program.....	1,000,000	500,000	-500,000
Residential conservation service.....	---	---	---
Capital equipment.....	453,000	453,000	---
Program direction.....	3,100,000	4,100,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, buildings and community systems.....	31,100,000	55,105,000	+24,005,000
<b>Industrial</b>			
Waste energy reduction.....	---	12,400,000	+12,400,000
Industrial process efficiency.....	---	8,000,000	+8,000,000
Industrial cogeneration.....	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Implementation and commercialization.....	---	2,400,000	+2,400,000
Program direction.....	965,000	2,500,000	+1,535,000
Subtotal, industrial.....	965,000	30,300,000	+29,335,000
<b>Transportation</b>			
Vehicle propulsion research and development.....	11,000,000	34,800,000	+23,800,000
Alternative fuels utilization.....	5,150,000	5,150,000	---
Electric/hybrid vehicle program.....	19,600,000	19,600,000	---
Transportation utilization programs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Capital equipment.....	250,000	250,000	---
Program direction.....	1,280,000	1,600,000	+320,000
Subtotal, transportation.....	38,280,000	62,400,000	+24,120,000
<b>State/local programs</b>			
Emergency energy conservation program.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Energy extension service.....	---	15,000,000	+15,000,000
Schools and hospitals.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	---
Weatherization.....	---	150,000,000	+150,000,000
Program direction.....	4,965,000	7,465,000	+2,500,000
Subtotal, state/local programs.....	106,965,000	274,465,000	+167,500,000
<b>Multi sector</b>			
Energy conversion technology.....	11,700,000	9,000,000	-2,700,000
Inventors program.....	5,400,000	5,400,000	---
Appropriate technology.....	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Capital equipment.....	400,000	400,000	---
Program direction.....	190,000	190,000	---
Subtotal, multi sector.....	17,690,000	17,990,000	+300,000
Effect of FY 1981 deferral.....	---	-67,762,000	-67,762,000
Appropriations transfer.....	---	-99,608,000	-99,608,000
Total, energy conservation.....	195,000,000	272,890,000	+77,890,000

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$272,890,000, an increase of \$77,890,000 over the budget, and a transfer of \$99,608,000 from "Fossil energy construction". Including deferrals of \$67,762,000, the total conservation program is \$440,260,000.

The Administration request would have terminated many conservation programs which have had significant success in saving energy and which will continue to achieve significant conservation of energy. The Committee is convinced that an ongoing government conservation program in cooperation with the various sectors of the economy is the best assurance of short-term success at reducing the Nation's dependence on imported oil and, in the long term, of reducing the depletion of domestic resources. Including funds deferred from fiscal year 1981, the program for conservation is \$440 million, which is significantly above the budget request. The Com-



mittee expects the conservation activity of the Department to aggressively pursue the programs approved by the Congress and expects sufficient staff and other resources to be made available to do so, in anticipation of a continuing program beyond fiscal year 1982.

*Buildings and Community Systems.*—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$7,705,000 in *building systems*. Increases of \$6,705,000 for Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS) and increased research and development in building energy services, and \$5,000,000 for demonstrations of BEPS as required by law are offset by reductions of \$3,400,000 in energy conversion equipment, and \$600,000 in appliance test procedures which are included in other activities. The Committee expects the valuable building sciences work at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Princeton to continue at no less than current levels. Funds for BEPS demonstrations can also be used for the former residential/commercial retrofit program if balances remain after BEPS demonstrations. No special priority should be given to the so-called "REEP" program in residential/commercial retrofit, as it should compete with other concepts.

In *community systems* the Committee recommends an increase of \$4,000,000, which includes \$2,000,000 for continued support of the urban consortium. Of the other \$2,000,000, the water-to-water heat pump program in Scranton, PA, will receive \$500,000 and Georgetown University will receive \$1,250,000 to begin construction of cogeneration capability for its fluidized bed boiler.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$4,000,000 in *urban waste*, \$2,000,000 of which is the transfer of district heating to *community systems* and \$2,000,000 of which is a general reduction.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$11,000,000 in *technology and consumer products*, including the transfer of \$3,400,000 from *building systems* as discussed above. The Committee expects the Department to continue development of products for residential and commercial use as it has in the past, including cost-shared contracts with industry. The Committee does not believe that long-term generic research in this area is as high a priority as research and development leading to specific products. The Committee does agree, however, that marketing and market development activity previously done in this program is the responsibility of industry.

A recommended increase of \$2,000,000 in *analysis and technology transfer* will allow the highest priority work in this area to continue.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,800,000 for *appliance standards*, including \$600,000 transferred from *buildings systems* as discussed above. The Committee believes that these programs should concentrate on continued updating of test procedures related to the appliance labeling program and the investigation of standards for heavy duty appliance systems, such as central heating and air conditioning, which are not necessarily responsive to consumer demands for energy efficiency.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$500,000 to the *Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)*.

No allowance has been made for continuation of the *Residential Conservation Service (RCS)* programs, and funds deferred from fiscal year 1981 are not to be used for that purpose.



*Program direction* has a recommended increase of \$1,000,000 for additional staff to continue the expanded programs recommended by the Committee.

*Industrial Conservation.*—The Committee recommends an increase of \$29,335,000 for industrial conservation activity, consisting of \$12,400,000 for waste energy reduction, \$8,000,000 for industrial process efficiency, \$5,000,000 for industrial cogeneration, \$2,400,000 for implementation and commercialization, and \$1,535,000 for program direction. The Committee expects the Department to continue choosing projects based on its previously developed priority system, and will consider reprogramming requests if adjustments must be made among the amounts recommended. Implementation and commercialization funds are to continue diagnostic centers and maintenance workshops. Program direction funds are for additional staff to continue the recommended expanded program.

Testimony has been overwhelmingly favorable for this program, which represents a minimal government commitment to innovative research and development related to energy conservation in industry. The Committee believes that the conduct of cost-shared, high risk, innovative, development and demonstration projects applicable to industrial processes is a cost effective and proper role for the Federal Government, and should continue.

*Transportation.*—The Committee recommends an increase of \$24,120,000 for transportation research and development, consisting of \$23,800,000 for vehicle propulsion and \$320,000 for additional staff to continue the recommended expanded program.

The Committee rejects the proposed minimal, long-range, generic research and development program, in vehicle propulsion. An aggressive program aimed at the demonstration of alternative engines is recommended instead. The recommended program, in total, includes \$16,900,000 for gas turbine engine development by a single major contractor, \$12,000,000 for Stirling engine development, and \$5,900,000 for vehicle systems which includes continued work on truck bottoming cycles, and the innovative turbocompound diesel engine. The funds for both gas turbine and Stirling engines assume a program culminating in actual dynamometer testing of complete engines.

*State/Local Programs.*—The Committee recommends retaining the Energy Extension Service at a level of \$15,000,000 which is over the budget. This program has proven effective in generating energy savings at the local level and reaches a wide variety of audiences.

The Committee also recommends continued funding of the Department's weatherization program, at a level of \$150,000,000 to replace the proposed transfer of the program to HUD. The budget assumes that this program will be absorbed into the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Committee believes that, since other programs are also being recommended for inclusion in this program at no increase in appropriations, weatherization for the poor and elderly is likely to suffer. Further, the HUD program is targeted to urban areas, and it is estimated that close to 40 percent of the poor live in rural areas and would be adversely affected by the Administration's proposed action. Finally, after



considerable time and effort the Department's program has reached a point where it delivers weatherization services in conjunction with States and community action groups in a comprehensive and efficient manner. Approximately 125,000 homes can be weatherized with the recommended funds.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 for program direction for additional staff to administer the expanded program recommended by the Committee.

*Multi-Sector.*—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$2,700,000 for energy conversion technology. In view of budget constraints, expansion of long-range research and development is not justified.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 for appropriate technology to provide for continued monitoring of grants awarded previously and dissemination of results of successful projects to those who can use them. In this regard, the Department is expected to use the National Center for Appropriate Technology for delivery of such services and provision of project monitoring.

*Effect of Fiscal Year 1981 Deferral.*—In Public Law 97-12, \$67,762,000 for energy conservation was deferred until fiscal year 1982. These funds are to be used to offset the requirements of programs discussed above, which are all shown as grand totals. No funds, for example, are available for the Residential Conservation Service.

*Appropriations Transfer.*—A transfer of \$99,608,000 from "Fossil Energy Construction" is also recommended to offset the requirements of the Conservation Program.

#### ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$165,712,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	28,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	32,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	—133,712,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+3,500,000

In addition to the Economic Regulatory Administration, established by Section 206 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), this account includes 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.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Fuels Conversion</b>			
Prohibition orders.....	---	4,500,000	+4,500,000
Exemptions.....	---	500,000	+500,000
Subtotal, fuels conversion.....	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000
<b>Utility Programs and Regulatory Intervention</b>			
Power supply and reliability.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	---
Intervention.....	---	2,500,000	+2,500,000
Subtotal, utility programs and regulatory intervention.....	5,000,000	7,500,000	+2,500,000
<b>Compliance</b>			
Office of Special Counsel.....	6,000,000	28,500,000	+22,500,000
Office of Enforcement.....	5,900,000	16,600,000	+10,700,000
Subtotal.....	11,900,000	45,100,000	+33,200,000
Fuels regulation.....	3,600,000	3,600,000	---
Emergency preparedness.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	4,500,000	5,500,000	+1,000,000
Program administration.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
Effect of FY 1981 deferral.....	---	-38,200,000	-38,200,000
Total, Economic Regulatory Administration.....	28,500,000	32,000,000	+3,500,000

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the fuels conversion program. This amount is made available to permit the issuance of approximately 38 prohibition orders for those utilities which desire to convert to coal. Estimates indicate that the eventual conversion of these 38 units could displace approximately 240,000 barrels of oil per day. The Federal prohibition orders are needed in order to provide the impetus at the state and local level for conversions and to waive some of the restrictions of the Clean Air Act. The Committee recommendation also allows the Economic Regulatory Administration to handle exemptions to the restrictions on the use of natural gas contained in the Fuel Use Act. In view of the obvious advantages of the program, the Committee does not understand the reluctance of the Administration to see the voluntary orders completed and exemptions processed.

The Committee recommends \$7,500,000 for utility programs, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the budget request. The increase of \$2,500,000 is to continue the intervention program. This will enable the Department of Energy to participate in all regulatory proceedings which may establish precedents before both Federal and State regulatory agencies. The program should emphasize energy transportation policies, conservation of energy and equitable rates to consumers.

The Committee recommends \$11,900,000 in this bill, in addition to the \$33,200,000 that was deferred from fiscal year 1981, for the compliance and enforcement work of the Economic Regulatory Administration. The \$45,100,000 will provide for a staff level of approximately 800 people during fiscal year 1982. As the Committee stated in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1981 supplemental, it considers this activity of exceptional importance and expects ERA to move aggressively to collect the billions of dollars of overcharges and other pricing violations allegedly committed by oil and



gas companies during the period of price controls. Currently, those alleged violations exceed \$10 billion. In light of the tremendous amount of money involved, the Committee will not tolerate the half-hearted, under-funded effort the Administration's request of \$11,900,000 would have provided. Instead, the Committee has provided sufficient funding for a fully-staffed, aggressive compliance and enforcement program for all of fiscal year 1982 and expects ERA to carry out this work vigorously. The Department should not undertake a reduction in force in the compliance and enforcement program in fiscal year 1982.

The Committee's concern that the Department of Energy should move forward to resolve the remaining cases involving alleged violations of price and allocation regulations is reflected in the increase provided for in the bill. However, the Committee expects ERA to make every effort to complete expeditiously the program of investigating and enforcing the system of crude oil and petroleum product price and allocation regulations now that those controls have been eliminated and in order that individuals and businesses should not be subjected to the continued expense and uncertainty caused by drawn-out or unreasonably delayed Federal investigative or enforcement actions. The question has been raised in the Committee to which the attention of the legislative Committee is directed of whether a statute of limitations for filing such claims should be enacted.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000, the budget request for emergency preparedness. The absence of a program to respond to an emergency generated by a disruption of energy supplies which could result in widespread shortages is of great concern to the Committee. The Committee believes the Administration should prepare a plan as quickly as possible. The Committee will be receptive to a supplemental request in support of a reasonable emergency response plan.

There is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the budget request for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The increase is to support the 20 percent increase in appeals anticipated as a result of the more vigorous compliance program.

#### STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$2,790,507,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	3,883,408,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	3,383,408,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+592,901,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	-500,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Petroleum acquisition & transportation.....	3,684,000,000	3,184,000,000	-500,000,000
Planning.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	---
Storage facilities development.....	178,496,000	178,496,000	---
Program administration.....	11,912,000	11,912,000	---
Total, strategic petroleum reserve.....	3,883,408,000	3,383,408,000	-500,000,000
	=====	=====	=====

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,383,408,000, a decrease of \$500,000,000 under the budget estimate.

Once again the Committee recommends the financing of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the traditional, straight-forward, on-budget manner in which it has always been funded, rather than by any of the various off-budget schemes currently being investigated. We believe there is no other choice to make at this time, because none of the off-budget plans have been enacted into law. If such plans were to be made final, a decision on the disposition of the appropriation provided in this bill could subsequently be made. Not to provide these funds now, however, raises the possibility of having neither an on-budget nor off-budget manner of financing at the beginning of the fiscal year, which could seriously delay the filling of the reserve with oil. On balance, prudence dictates a direct appropriation at this time.

Funds provided in the bill, based on the Administration's current plans, would allow for purchase of 70 million barrels of oil. If a maximum amount is put into storage, assuming accelerated approval of environmental permits, 43 million barrels will be stored from these amounts and 27 million barrels will be ordered for fiscal year 1983 delivery. The maximum total storage at the end of fiscal year 1982 would then be 269 million barrels of oil, about 45 days of oil imports.

#### ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$90,417,000
Estimate, 1982.....	80,000,000
Recommended, 1982.....	84,986,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-5,431,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+4,986,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Energy applied analysis.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	---
Collection, production and dissemination.....	38,385,000	43,371,000	+4,986,000
Data validation.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	---
Data information services.....	30,615,000	30,615,000	---
Total, Energy Information Administration.....	80,000,000	84,986,000	+4,986,000
	=====	=====	=====



The Committee recommends \$8,000,000, the budget request for energy applied analysis. This amount provides for a slightly scaled down annual report, limited quarterly reports with emphasis on short and mid-term forecasts, and timely analysis of the most relevant policy issues.

The Committee recommends \$43,371,000, an increase of \$4,986,000 over the budget request for collection, production and dissemination. Of the increase, \$2,356,000 is to continue the Financial Reporting System as required by law. This action will assure a continuity of information concerning the largest energy firms, including patterns of investment, profits, and structure within the energy industry. Maintaining the program will allow a comparison between the era of price controls and decontrol. Information services has been reduced by \$149,000 which still leaves an increase of \$106,000 over the fiscal year 1981 level of \$2,173,000. Since the general level of information is being reduced, the Committee does not understand the need to increase information services by \$255,000.

The Committee has restored the \$2,779,000 eliminated in the revised budget for Emergency Energy Conservation Act consumption data and for full scale surveys in the commercial and industrial sectors. The consumption data is needed to determine the characteristics of energy use in buildings and by equipment.

The Committee is disappointed that EIA continues to revise its budget structure. It is most confusing to follow the progression of the program from year to year. The rescission document submitted to the Congress for fiscal year 1981 presented EIA budgetary information in two different formats, neither of which matched the structure of the fiscal year 1981 appropriation.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$606,795,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	626,819,000
Recommended, 1982 .....	629,484,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	+22,689,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	+2,665,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Clinical services			
IHS and tribal health delivery			
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	318,146,000	325,146,000	+7,000,000
Dental health program.....	18,129,000	18,629,000	+500,000
Mental health program.....	6,000,000	7,800,000	+1,800,000
Alcoholism program.....	16,969,000	16,969,000	---
Maintenance and repair.....	8,611,000	8,611,000	---
Contract care.....	115,028,000	115,028,000	---
Preventive health			
Sanitation.....	14,177,000	14,677,000	+500,000
Public health nursing.....	8,301,000	8,301,000	---
Health education.....	2,285,000	2,285,000	---
Community health representation program.....	39,083,000	39,083,000	---
Urban health projects.....	4,450,000	9,790,000	+5,340,000
Indian health manpower.....	3,792,000	7,317,000	+3,525,000
Tribal management.....	2,744,000	2,744,000	---
Program management.....	53,050,000	52,050,000	-1,000,000
Equity health care fund.....	16,054,000	16,054,000	---
Reduction offset by Medicare/Medicaid collections.....	---	-15,000,000	-15,000,000
Total, Indian Health Services.....	626,819,000	629,484,000	+2,665,000

The Committee has recommended \$629,484,000, an increase of \$2,665,000 for Indian health services. The increase of \$7,000,000 for hospitals and health clinics includes \$2,000,000 for staffing five new health facilities that are scheduled to begin operation during fiscal year 1982. The \$500,000 increase in dental health will also provide dental staff for the five new facilities. The Committee does not believe that existing hospitals and clinics should have to cut back on staff and services in order to allow the operation of new facilities. The balance of the increase, \$5,000,000, is to restore partially the reductions in mandatory cost increases proposed by the Administration. No funds are provided for the initiative to implement radiation protection standards.

The recommended increase of \$1,800,000 to mental health programs will restore this activity to the 1981 level, with inflation. The reason cited by the Indian Health Services (IHS) for the proposed reduction was passage of the Mental Health Services Act in 1980; however, no regulations have been formulated to implement the Act, and the availability of funds for Indians under the proposed health block grants to the states was not demonstrated to the Committee.

Within the funds available for the alcoholism program, the Committee recommends that \$320,000 be made available to the Puyallup Tribe of Washington for expansion and operation of their alcoholism program.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,430,000 for urban health projects and \$3,525,000 for Indian health manpower, which will restore these programs to the 1981 levels with inflation. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to phase out these programs on the basis that alternative sources of funds can be used, such as Medicaid, Federal health block grants, and state and local funding. These programs were initiated because these other sources of funds were found to be either inadequate or unavailable to Indian citizens. Reviews of the 41 existing urban Indian health projects have found them to be highly effective as both outreach and referral agencies and as direct providers of services. In addition, the existence of these programs has gener-



ated financial assistance, totalling \$8,100,000 in fiscal year 1980, from private agencies such as foundations, church groups, and corporations.

The health manpower program has been very successful in adding to the pool of Indian health professionals. The 1982 level will provide 108 preparatory scholarships and 434 health professions scholarships. Upon graduation, these students will provide their professional services to Indian people, either through the IHS health programs, or urban Indian health program, or private practice in a health manpower shortage area. The retention rate is 70 percent for the health scholarship program, far above the retention rate for other Indian scholarship programs.

To offset in part the increases for new facilities staffing, a decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended for program management. This will still allow a total of \$52,050,000, an increase of \$1,164,000 over 1981.

The Committee recommends \$16,054,000, the budget estimate, for the Equity Health Care Fund which was initiated by the Committee last year. The first year of funding for this Fund has allowed all tribes in the lowest level of health care (Category V—level of deficiency 81–100 percent) to move into the Category IV (61–80 percent deficiency) level of health care. The increase of \$8,198,000 provided in fiscal year 1982 represents about 15 percent of the total amount required (\$53,000,000) to move all tribes in Category IV to Category III (41–60 percent deficiency). Although the Committee supports this effort to use special funds to equalize the level of care provided to all eligible Indians, the Committee is still concerned over the reluctance of the IHS to examine ways to more equitably distribute the entire health services program funding. Therefore the Committee requests the IHS to submit a comprehensive report to the Committee by no later than February 1, 1982, detailing possible methodologies for redistribution of the base health services program in an equitable manner, and potential impacts of such a redistribution.

The Committee intends that no funds available to the IHS for Indian health services, including program management funds, are to be made available to other agencies or groups within the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Office of the Secretary. This does not apply to the amounts specifically identified in the fiscal year 1982 budget submission for such items as standard level user charges.

*Medicare/Medicaid Collections.*—Public Law 94-437, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, provides for IHS health facilities to receive payments for services rendered to eligible Indians who are entitled to care under Title 18 and Title 19 (Medicare and Medicaid). The Congress has allowed IHS to use all such funds collected for the purpose of attaining and/or maintaining hospital accreditation and Medicare/Medicaid certification of hospitals and health centers. In fiscal year 1980, approximately \$11,000,000 was collected and used under this authorization; the estimate for fiscal year 1981 is \$20,000,000, and for fiscal year 1982, \$30,000,000.

The Committee is concerned over the lack of control and accountability as to the use of these funds. While continuing to encourage aggressive collections by the IHS, the Committee be-



lieves a portion of the funds so collected should be used to offset the cost of providing Indian health services, in addition to correcting deficiencies leading toward hospital accreditation. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language providing that the first \$15,000,000 in Medicare/Medicaid collections be used to offset health services program costs. No such funds are to be used to fund activities specifically disapproved by, or not yet presented to, the Committee. The balance of such funds collected may then be used to correct deficiencies required to achieve accreditation, including any collections above the \$30,000,000 estimated level for 1982.

In order that the Committee may remain informed on how the IHS carries out these provisions, the IHS is directed to provide a detailed quarterly report providing information on funds collected, and to what programs and for what purposes the funds were applied. The first report should be submitted as soon as possible after September 30, 1981, and should detail funds collected and used for all of fiscal year 1981, prior to instituting these new provisions. Subsequent quarterly reports should be received within a month of the end of the preceding quarter.

The Committee has agreed to include new language in the bill which gives IHS authority to purchase and erect portable buildings using health services funds. The committee understands that the need to use funds for such purposes will be rare, and usually is required only when supplies and materials must be moved out of hospitals and clinics in order to meet accreditation requirements, and portable buildings must be supplied in order to provide storage space for these materials. In order to allow the Committee to remain informed of the amount of Indian health services funds used for the purchase and erection of portable buildings, IHS is requested to submit a quarterly report detailing such expenditures, including purpose, location, amount, and source of funds. If there have been no such expenditures, a negative report is requested.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1981 .....	\$83,053,000
Estimate, 1982 .....	8,100,000
Recommended, 1982.....	46,739,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981 .....	-36,314,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+38,639,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 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.....	7,900,000	7,900,000	---
Modernization and repair.....	200,000	200,000	---
Subtotal, hospitals.....	8,100,000	8,100,000	---
Outpatient care facilities.....	---	10,014,000	+10,014,000
Sanitation facilities.....	---	28,625,000	+28,625,000
Total, Indian health facilities.....	8,100,000	46,739,000	+38,639,000

The Committee has not provided funds to initiate construction of the hospitals at Crownpoint, New Mexico, Kanakanak, Alaska, and Browning, Montana, for which no request was made. Planning and design funds for these facilities, which had been proposed for rescission by the Administration, were restored in the fiscal year 1981 supplemental and rescissions bills (P.L. 97-12). Since those funds will now become available so late in the fiscal year, the IHS will not require additional funding to initiate construction of these facilities until fiscal year 1983. The Committee expects the Administration to include the required funding for the next phase of these facilities in the fiscal year 1983 budget submission.

The following outpatient care facilities have been included in the recommended amount for fiscal year 1982:

Completion of Anadarko, Oklahoma health facility:	
Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$3,245,000 .....	+ \$3,045,000
Completion of Tsaile, Arizona health facility:	
Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$4,007,000 .....	+ 3,757,000
Completion of Huerfano, New Mexico health facility:	
Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$3,432,000 .....	+ 3,212,000
Total.....	+ 10,014,000

The Committee is assured by IHS that these estimates have been determined and approved based on the Department's new Comprehensive Construction Cost Information System. The Committee expects IHS and the Department to continue use of this and any other systems that will aid in developing better construction estimates, and expects IHS and the Department to notify the Committee promptly should there be any change to the estimate provided.

*Sanitation Facilities.*—The Committee is deeply concerned with the continued failure on the part of the Administration to develop a coordinated Indian housing program, with adequate provision for sanitation facilities. In the absence of action on the Administration's part, the Committee has no choice but to include sanitation facilities funding, in the amount of \$28,625,000, for fiscal year 1982. The recommended amount includes the following:



Construction and related costs for 2,840 units, for which planning and design funds were provided in the 1981 supplemental and rescissions bill.....	+ \$20,500,000
Planning and design for a maximum of 9,233 additional units, including 6,900 in the Housing and Urban Development Indian housing pipeline; 1,200 Bureau of Indian Affairs units, 610 tribal/other units; and 523 existing units.....	+ 8,125,000

The Committee expects the Administration to develop and present to the Congress a revised Indian housing program that will obviate the deficiencies of the current, uncoordinated efforts. In the absence of such a proposal, the Committee will continue to be forced to provide funding for sanitation facilities in what may well be a haphazard and inefficient manner.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$81,680,000
Estimate, 1982.....	81,096,000
Recommended, 1982.....	82,096,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 416,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 1,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Part A-Payments to school districts.....	57,250,000	58,250,000	+1,000,000
Part B-Special projects for Indian students.....	15,500,000	15,500,000	---
Part C-Special projects for Indian adults.....	5,430,000	5,430,000	---
Administration.....	2,916,000	2,916,000	---
Total, Indian education.....	81,096,000	82,096,000	+1,000,000

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, cultural differences, and the large number of Indian tribes.

Part A provides financial assistance to local education agencies (LEA's) and non-LEA's on a formula based on the number of Indian or Alaska Native students enrolled in a public school district multiplied by the state average pupil expenditure. Discretionary grant funds are also provided under Part A on a competitive basis to Indian-controlled schools. The funds are granted for supplementary education programs designed to address the special educa-



tional needs of Indian children in public and Indian-controlled schools.

Part B supports discretionary grants for planning, pilot, and dissemination projects, exemplary education programs, training for educational personnel, resource and evaluation centers, and fellowships for professional and graduate study in the areas of medicine, law, business, forestry, agriculture, and related fields.

Part C supports discretionary grants for planning, pilot, and demonstration projects to improve educational opportunities for adult Indians.

The Committee has recommended \$82,096,000 for fiscal year 1982, an increase of \$416,000 above the fiscal year 1981 enacted appropriation and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1982 budget estimate for Indian education.

*Part A.*—The Committee has recommended an increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget estimate for Part A, which will maintain the grants program at the 1981 level. A number of studies and evaluations of the Indian education programs are due to be completed in the next year, and the Committee believes any changes from current levels should await the results of those evaluations.

## NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$2,737,000
Estimate, 1982.....	15,061,000
Recommended, 1982.....	15,051,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 12,314,000
Estimate, 1982.....	— 10,000

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 \$15,051,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from the estimate, for salaries and expenses. This is an increase of \$12,314,000 above the fiscal year 1981 appropriation. Over 250 Navajo and Hopi families voluntarily participated in Commission-sponsored relocation assistance programs through the end of fiscal year 1980, out of an estimated total of 1,540 eligible families. An additional 63 families have been relocated through May 1981. It is the intention of the Committee to provide the necessary funds so that all families who want to relocate will be able to do so on a timely basis. Therefore, the Committee has recommended the full request for relocation operations and advisory services, \$13,122,000, which will allow relocation of 160 families at an average cost of \$73,368 per case. The Commission currently has 1,000 families certified for relocation.

The reduction of \$10,000 to administrative expenses will still allow over half of the requested increase. The Committee is pleased that the Commission has taken steps to provide independent ad-



ministrative and fiscal services, and expects the Commission to make every effort to control administrative expenses while carrying out the Commission's business.

The Committee is distressed over reports of continuing recalcitrance on the part of Navajo tribal leaders in proceeding with the relocation process, and other provisions of the Act. The Amendments of 1980 provided additional authority for land acquisition and establishment of life estates. The Committee expects the leaders of both tribes to cooperate to the fullest extent in seeing that the entire relocation effort is completed as expeditiously as possible.

### 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 almost 135 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 travelling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracts approximately 27 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 and 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; a conference center at Elkridge, 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, 1981.....	\$122,478,000
Estimate, 1982.....	135,086,000
Recommended, 1982.....	136,374,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+13,896,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+1,288,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the fiscal year 1982 budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Science.....	45,828,000	46,788,000	+960,000
History and art.....	21,154,000	21,395,000	+241,000
Public service.....	2,763,000	2,739,000	-24,000
Museum programs.....	10,166,000	10,208,000	+42,000
Special programs.....	8,786,000	8,425,000	-361,000
Administration.....	9,705,000	9,763,000	+58,000
Support activities.....	36,684,000	37,056,000	+372,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	135,086,000	136,374,000	+1,288,000

The recommended increase of \$960,000 for the Science program is a net of the following increases and decreases:

*National Museum of Natural History*

Restore base funds for 8 positions, +\$122,000.

Delete increase for research for Museum of Man, -\$125,000.

Transfer National Systematics Laboratory from NOAA, +\$300,000.

*Astrophysical Observatory*

Add funds for a safety specialist, +\$33,000.

Delete funds for a tour driver/mechanic, -\$8,000.

*Tropical Research Institute*

Restore base funds for 2 positions, +\$22,000.

*National Air and Space Museum*

Restore base funds for 6 positions, +\$124,000.

*National Zoological Park*

Restore base funds for 4 positions, +\$92,000.

Transfer aquarium from Fish and Wildlife Service, +\$400,000.

The Smithsonian is expected if possible to maintain the aquarium in the basement of the Commerce Department building until it is incorporated into a suitable facility. Language in the bill provides that staff, unexpended balances, and equipment are to be transferred to the Zoo.

The recommended increase of \$241,000 for the Art program is made up of the following items:

*National Museum of American History*

Restore base funds for 4 positions, +\$78,000.



*National Museum of American Art*

Restore base funds for 3 positions, +\$34,000.

*National Portrait Gallery*

Restore base funds for 2 positions, +\$37,000.

*Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden*

Restore base funds for 1 position, +\$11,000.

*Freer Gallery of Art*

Restore base funds for 1 position, +\$12,000.

Increase for additional oriental art restorer, +\$42,000.

*Museum of African Art*

Increase for 1 additional research curator, +\$27,000.

No increase is recommended for the annual report of the Smithsonian which is within the public service program. The increase of \$42,000 for museum programs includes \$23,000 to restore base funds for 2 positions in the Smithsonian Libraries and \$19,000 to restore base funds for the central exhibits program. No additional appropriated funds are recommended for the folklife festival (\$36,000), academic and educational programs (\$25,000), or the research awards program (\$300,000). The increases in Administration include \$45,000 for the public affairs program, \$57,000 to restore four base positions, and \$31,000 for 2 additional programming and budget positions. An increase of \$40,000 for one additional Architect/Engineer position in the Office of Design and Construction is also recommended.

An additional \$206,000 is recommended for the Office of Protection Services. This provides for 13 guards and 2 security specialists, and one clerk typist. To reduce the guard and security force is penny-wise and pound foolish. The value of many items within the Smithsonian collection are worth many times the costs of adequate protection.

An increase of \$126,000 is recommended to restore base funds for 8 plant service positions.

#### MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

##### (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$3,650,000
Estimate, 1982.....	5,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	4,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+850,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-1,000,000

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 (\$4,600,000), astrophysics and earth sciences (\$121,000), museum programs (\$228,000), environmental biology (\$531,000) and the NSF Science Information program (\$100,000) in those countries where excess local foreign currencies are available. In 1982, programs will be conducted in



Burma (\$75,000), Guinea (\$5,000), India (\$3,070,000), and Pakistan (\$1,450,000).

The amount recommended by the Committee will provide \$2,300,000 for one-year continuing projects, \$700,000 will support new projects, and \$500,000 will support multi-year projects.

The Committee has not recommended funds for a "forward funded reserve" of Indian rupees.

The recommended level includes \$1,000,000 in Pakistani rupees for the first of 4 contributions to preserve the Indus civilization city of Moenjodaro in Pakistan.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$3,290,000
Estimate, 1982.....	7,150,000
Recommended, 1982.....	1,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-2,140,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-6,000,000

The appropriation of \$1,150,000 recommended will be used as follows:

NZP renovation and improvements:

Rock Creek.....	\$500,000
Front Royal conservation and research center.....	650,000
Total .....	1,150,000

#### RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$7,539,000
Estimate, 1982.....	7,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	8,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+961,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+1,000,000

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

General repairs and improvements .....	\$755,000
Facade, roof and terrace repairs.....	2,945,000
Fire detection and suppression systems.....	720,000
Access for the disabled safety and security and correction of hazardous conditions .....	1,180,000
Utility systems repairs and improvements .....	2,350,000
Other projects.....	550,000
Total .....	8,500,000

The Smithsonian facilities range in age from 5 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 was distressed to learn that so little is done to secure warranties for work done under contract. The General Counsel is expected to see that future contracts include provisions that ensure that recovery can be made under the contracts if the work does not meet contract specifications.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$5,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	1,000,000
Recommended, 1982.....	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-4,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The appropriation recommended by the Committee will permit the Smithsonian to proceed with the design of the South Quadrangle complex that will eventually provide for an oriental art facility and the African Museum of Art. The Secretary has pledged that private funds will be raised to meet one-half of the total cost including cost overruns, if any, of the complex which is now estimated to be \$49,000,000. Provision of appropriated design funds will provide assurance to private contributors that appropriations will be made to match their contributions.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$24,651,000
Estimate, 1982.....	32,777,000
Recommended, 1982.....	32,777,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+8,126,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Care and utilization of art collections.....	9,019,000	9,019,000	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	16,279,000	16,279,000	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	4,728,000	4,728,000	---
General administration.....	2,751,000	2,751,000	---
Total, National Gallery of Art.....	32,777,000	32,777,000	---

The National Gallery of Art is one of the Nation's great galleries. Its magnificent works and buildings are admired by millions of visitors. The total attendance in 1980 was 5,997,000, an increase of 468,000 over 1979. The completion of the East Building in 1978 provided an addition of 591,000 square feet for a total of 1,121,000 square feet—more than double the area available before. Availabil-



ity of this area has permitted the Gallery to mount many varied exhibitions at the same time. In fiscal year 1981, 11 special exhibitions are scheduled with 15 anticipated in 1982. The location of the Gallery in the Nation's capital is an advantage in securing many major international exhibitions—not only for Washington, D.C. but for other areas of the country as well.

The Committee recommends \$32,777,000, the budget request, for the operation of the Gallery for fiscal year 1981. This includes \$4,100,000 for the repair, renovation, and restoration program of the original west building.

## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$1,830,000
Estimate, 1982.....	2,260,000
Recommended, 1982.....	2,260,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	+430,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1982 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.....	1,050,000	1,050,000	---
Scholar support.....	178,000	178,000	---
Public services.....	496,000	496,000	---
General administration.....	486,000	486,000	---
Buildings requirements.....	50,000	50,000	---
Total, Woodrow Wilson Center.....	2,260,000	2,260,000	---

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 \$2,260,000, the budget request, for the Center.



# NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$243,894,000
Estimate, 1982.....	140,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	237,087,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	- 6,807,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+ 96,587,000

The National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities has received bipartisan support over the years, both in Congress and in the White House, since its establishment in 1965. Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, who were men of radically differing philosophies on the purpose and function of government, all recognized that a proper responsibility of the national government is the encouragement and enrichment of the human mind and spirit, and that creativity in our people is a thing to be celebrated, cherished, and fostered. These Presidents for each of these past 15 years have requested increased amounts for support of our cultural heritage and development, and each year this Committee and the Congress, Democrats and Republicans alike, have overwhelmingly approved those appropriations. Over the years, the Committee has taken painstaking efforts to ensure that all requests for grants were treated with the fair and careful consideration owed to artists and scholars and their institutions and required for the expenditure of Federal funds.

Suddenly, this year, OMB has decided that these excellent programs should be dismantled by proposing a 50-percent cut in appropriations upon the representation that the private sector would be willing and able to increase their contribution to more than make up for the reduction in government funding. The Committee cannot accept either OMB's arbitrary action nor its premise for its action. Every shred of evidence presented to the Committee concerning whether the private sector would be an adequate substitute for government funding is to the contrary.

In view of the solid support the Endowments have enjoyed from both the Congress and the President over sixteen years, the Committee decided to hold extensive hearings on the question of financial support for the Endowments. Over a period of six days, the Committee received testimony from representatives of corporations, foundations, and state legislatures as well as from the academic and artistic communities. Edward Block, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Edward Albrecht, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, testified that private giving by corporations could not possibly make up the proposed reduction in the Endowments' budgets. Moreover, they said, rather than discouraging private giving, the grants provided by the Endowments have acted as the catalyst which has encouraged business to increase its annual support of the arts from \$22 million in 1967 to more than \$436 million today. Frank Saunders, Vice President of Philip Morris, Inc. stated that "if it were not for the National Endowment for the Arts partner-



ship support and its creative energy and the sort of reassurance it gives us about the shows we sponsor, it is doubtful that Philip Morris would have underwritten so many shows and . . . would have increased our corporate giving to the arts as much as we have". The Hon. Patrick Sweeney, Chairman of the Education Section of Finance of the Ohio State Legislature, stated that the "National Endowment has been the catalyst for states to act, the appropriations of which have risen dramatically in the last six to ten years".

Regarding public perception of the arts, national pollster Lou Harris testified that support for the arts is growing in this country at the rate of 30 percent per year and that 51 percent of the American people would be willing to pay \$25 more in taxes if it could be earmarked for the arts.

The most moving testimony came from the artists themselves. Ossie Davis, renowned actor, playwright, director, and producer, told of the way he had first received his start as an artist through the National Youth Administration during the Depression. He had been able to pull himself up by his own bootstraps, Mr. Davis said, but he had needed Uncle Sam to provide the boots. He strongly favored government support for the Arts and Humanities as did one of America's most distinguished soldiers and industrialists, General James Gavin. Eminent authors Barbara Tuchman and E.L. Doctorow, and former president of Stanford University and now President of the Rockefeller Foundation Richard Lyman, also testified strongly in support of government assistance for the Arts and Humanities. They were joined by actors Jean Stapleton and James Earl Jones, conductor Maurice Abravanel, and many other artists and humanists.

Based on its comprehensive review, the Committee recommends appropriations levels which, while above the amounts requested by the Administration, nevertheless represent reductions of 10 percent and 15 percent respectively in the original fiscal year 1982 request for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Committee believes these reductions to be more equitable than the proposed 50 percent reductions and will prevent the failure and dissolution of hundreds of dance companies, theatres, and other artistic institutions throughout the country.

Once again, the Committee commends the very high level of dedication in the staffs, panel members, and National Councils of the Endowments. The statutory terms of the Chairmen of the NEH and NEA will be ending in September 1981 and November 1981 respectively, and the Committee commends them upon their stewardship and leadership over the past four years.

The Committee notes that neither Endowment has included a budget request for the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities and believes that this important coordinating council should be continued, as in previous years through cooperative agreement between NEA and NEH.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:



	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Artists-in-schools.....	235,000	5,370,000	+5,135,000
Dance.....	5,252,000	8,430,000	+3,178,000
Design arts.....	3,118,000	5,060,000	+1,942,000
Expansion arts.....	4,849,000	7,750,000	+2,901,000
Fellows.....	---	115,000	+115,000
Folk arts.....	2,252,000	2,995,000	+743,000
Inter arts.....	2,275,000	5,260,000	+2,985,000
International.....	---	175,000	+175,000
Literature.....	3,277,000	4,755,000	+1,478,000
Media arts.....	5,250,000	9,750,000	+4,500,000
Museums.....	6,772,000	10,990,000	+4,218,000
Music.....	4,603,000	9,195,000	+4,592,000
Opera/musical theatre.....	1,160,000	3,545,000	+2,385,000
Special constituencies.....	---	350,000	+350,000
State programs.....	11,600,000	24,440,000	+12,840,000
Theatre.....	2,460,000	7,630,000	+5,170,000
Visual arts.....	4,732,000	7,225,000	+2,493,000
Research.....	---	600,000	+600,000
Administration.....	12,665,000	11,365,000	-1,300,000
<b>Total, Arts.....</b>	<b>70,500,000</b>	<b>125,000,000</b>	<b>+54,500,000</b>
State programs.....	13,200,000	22,500,000	+9,300,000
Public programs.....	8,400,000	19,933,000	+11,533,000
Education programs.....	10,700,000	15,827,000	+5,127,000
Fellowships.....	9,200,000	14,836,000	+5,636,000
Research grants.....	13,000,000	17,382,000	+4,382,000
Special programs.....	4,500,000	9,609,000	+5,109,000
Administration.....	11,000,000	12,000,000	+1,000,000
<b>Total, Humanities.....</b>	<b>70,000,000</b>	<b>112,087,000</b>	<b>+42,087,000</b>

#### MATCHING GRANTS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$66,200,000
Estimate, 1982.....	32,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	64,474,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-1,726,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+31,974,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,474,000, the budget request, a reduction of \$1,726,000 below the 1981 appropriation. Funds provided under this appropriation are available for matching gifts, bequests and devises of money and other property received by each Endowment. The \$64,474,000 recommended by the Committee in this appropriation will provide \$32,500,000 for the Arts and \$31,974,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the total provided, \$26,524,000 is provided for the Treasury funds with \$17,500,000 for the NEA and \$9,024,000 for the NEH. Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as are 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 \$37,950,000 will provide \$15,000,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts, and \$22,950,000 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 Endowments 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 \$113,850,000.

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

#### INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Appropriation, 1981.....	<sup>1</sup> \$12,857,000
Estimate, 1982.....	<sup>1</sup> 220,000
Recommended, 1982.....	14,420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+1,563,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+14,200,000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriation made to and requested by Department of Education.

The Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to abolish the Institute of Museum Services. The Institute has enabled hundreds of small museums throughout the country to obtain operating support. Testimony received by the Committee indicated that this type of basic and essential assistance is less attractive to contributors than program support and would not be restored through the private sector. The Committee's recommendation represents a 15 percent reduction from the original fiscal year 1982 request.

The Committee is recommending bill language which would transfer the Institute of Museum Services from the Department of Education to the umbrella of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. This is a much more logical place for IMS and will ensure more effective coordination between that agency and the museum program of the two Endowments.

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$298,000
Estimate, 1982.....	173,000
Recommended, 1982.....	303,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+5,000
Estimate, 1982.....	+130,000

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 \$303,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, an increase of \$130,000 over the budget request. The revised budget request assumed that the Commission would raise private funds to replace the reduced appropriation. At



the present time the Commission is not authorized to receive private donations. The Committee does not agree that an agency created to give advice on the orderly development of the nation's capital should be placed in the position of having to seek donations in order to continue its existence.

The amount recommended does not include funds for the second volume of "Sixteenth Street Architecture".

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$1,590,000
Estimate, 1982.....	1,865,000
Recommended, 1982.....	1,632,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+ 42,000
Estimate, 1982.....	- 233,000

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Its mission 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 \$1,632,000 for the Advisory Council, a reduction of \$233,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$42,000 over the fiscal year 1981 appropriation. Of the amount reduced, \$39,000 is related to a requested increase to expedite the Council's review of the MX missile site. The Department of Defense should find resources to assist the Council in this responsibility. The balance of the reduction is the \$194,000 requested for training and studies related to the Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. The Advisory Council should emphasize providing help to those agencies with the most activity which impacts on our historic and cultural resources.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$2,400,000
Estimate, 1982.....	2,381,000
Recommended, 1982.....	2,371,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	- 29,000
Estimate, 1982.....	- 10,000

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 \$2,371,000 for the National Capital Planning Commission, a reduction of \$10,000. The decrease limits the growth in personnel of the Commission.



## FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$30,000
Estimate, 1982.....	40,000
Recommended, 1982.....	30,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	-10,000

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 recommended amount of \$30,000 will permit the Commission to continue the exploration of alternatives to provide a memorial to one of our greatest Presidents.

## PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$2,443,000
Estimate, 1982.....	2,340,000
Recommended, 1982.....	2,340,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-103,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

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 \$2,340,000, the budget request. The allowance is a decrease of \$103,000 below the fiscal year 1981 level.

## LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

## (BORROWING AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$15,000,000
Estimate, 1982.....	2,500,000
Recommended, 1982.....	2,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-12,500,000
Estimate, 1982.....	

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 an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to allow the Corporation to purchase selected sites between 8th and 9th Streets (Square 408) on the Avenue.



## PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$14,169,000
Estimate, 1982.....	14,200,000
Recommended, 1982.....	14,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	+31,000

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 \$14,200,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount recommended includes \$12,850,000 for public improvements which will permit the completion of Avenue improvements between 9th and 10th Streets; construction of Avenue improvements between 7th and 9th Streets; construction of improvements to that portion of 11th Street within the project area; and the construction of a park at John Marshall Place.

## FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE

## PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$21,038,000
Estimate, 1982.....	36,568,000
Recommended, 1982.....	28,568,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	+7,530,000
Estimate, 1982.....	-8,000,000

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. 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.

Financing of the pipeline is still in question, despite the beginning of construction of the lower legs of the pipeline in the United States. The pipeline sponsors and the North Slope producers have agreed to a financing package for the Alaska portion which includes shared equity. In addition to selling this package to the financial community, the pipeline sponsors and the producers must get Congressional approval in order for the producers to have an equity interest.

Because of these remaining unresolved problems construction of the Alaskan segment of the pipeline will be delayed at least a year from the schedule assumed in the fiscal year 1982 budget. Therefore, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,468,000, a decrease of \$8,000,000 under the budget estimate. Ongoing work on design reviews, cost estimates, environmental problems, permitting and other Office functions will increase at a lower rate than anticipated. Movement of the Washington, D.C. headquarters to Alaska will be delayed until fiscal year 1983.

The Committee supports the rapid construction of the pipeline and, if schedules accelerate or delays do not occur as anticipated, would consider supplemental appropriations.



## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1981.....	\$722,000
Estimate, 1982.....	800,000
Recommended, 1982.....	800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	
Estimate, 1982.....	+78,000

The appropriation recommended by the Committee will permit the Council to formulate plans for a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust. The Council will also provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance.

## UNAUTHORIZED PROGRAMS

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

National Park Service: JFK Center for the Performing Arts, H.R. 3377, reported from Public Works and Transportation Committee, May 19, 1981; S. 1209 passed Senate June 2, 1981....	\$4,315,000
Department of Energy: H.R. 3146 and H.R. 3447, reported from Science and Technology, May 19, 1981; H.R. 3505 reported from Interior and Insular Affairs, May 19, 1981; H.R. 3023, passed House, June 11, 1981; S. 1021 reported in Senate from Energy and Natural Resources, May 15, 1981.....	4,428,757,000
Smithsonian Institution: Construction (H.R. 2632), (S. 778) not reported.....	1,000,000

## 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
General fund of the Treasury.....	\$138,805,000	Oregon and California grant lands.....	\$60,105,000
Fossil energy research and development, Department of Energy.	400,000	Timber receipts (16 U.S.C. 501) .....	78,700,000
Energy conservation, Department of Energy .....	99,608,000	Energy production, demonstration, and distribution, Department of Energy.	400,000
		Fossil energy construction, Department of Energy.	99,608,000

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

On page 2, in connection with Land Acquisition, Bureau of Land Management:



*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 205 and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579 including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, \$1,137,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.*

On page 3, in connection with General Administration, Bureau of Land Management:

*For the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Land Management not elsewhere provided, including administrative expenses associated with management of funds provided under the head "Oregon and California Grant Lands", \$82,638,000: Provided, That no assessment to augment activities funded by this appropriation shall be levied against direct Federal appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management in this Act.*

On page 4, in connection with Oregon and California Grant Lands, Bureau of Land Management:

*Provided further, That twenty-five per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).*

On page 5, in connection with Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management:

*: Provided, That not to exceed \$675,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.*

On page 8, in connection with Resource Management, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

*: Provided further, That staff, equipment, unexpended balances, and other materials associated with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service "National Aquarium" shall be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.*

On page 9, in connection with Land Acquisition, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4-11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, \$18,039,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.*

On page 9, in connection with General Administration, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

*For expenses necessary for the administrative expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, \$29,208,000:*



*Provided, That no assessment to augment activities funded by this appropriation shall be levied against direct Federal appropriations made to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in this Act.*

On page 10, in connection with Administrative Provisions, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

*Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed 120 passenger motor vehicles, of which 107 are for replacement only (including 49 for police-type use); purchase of 3 new aircraft for replacement only;*

On page 12, in connection with National Recreation and Preservation, National Park Service:

*For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, environmental and compliance review, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$13,088,000: Provided, That the unexpended balances of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service appropriation "Salaries and expenses" and grant administration unexpended balances of the "Historic Preservation Fund" and "Urban Park and Recreation Fund" shall be merged with this appropriation.*

On page 12, in connection with Urban Park and Recreation Fund, National Park Service:

*For supplemental grants to existing "rehabilitation grants" made under authority of section 1003 of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (title 10 of Public Law 95-625), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

On page 13, in connection with Land Acquisition and State Assistance, National Park Service:

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$100,468,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.*

On page 13, in connection with General Administration, National Park Service:

*For the administrative expenses of the National Park Service, \$31,465,000: Provided, That no assessment to augment activities funded by this appropriation shall be levied against direct Federal appropriations made to the National Park Service in this Act.*

On page 14, in connection with Administrative Provisions, National Park Service:

*Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 188 passenger*



motor vehicles, of which 149 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 125 for police-type use *and 25 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; and options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option: *Provided, That any funds available to the National Park Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergency and other unforeseen law enforcement situations and conduct emergency search and rescue operations in the National Park System; and to provide insurance on official motor vehicles and aircraft operated by the National Park Service in Mexico and Canada: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.*

On page 18, in connection with Administrative Provision, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:

*None of the funds provided to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may be used for administrative expenses of a program that does not include the continued operation of a field organization as presented to and approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1981.*

On page 21, in connection with Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

*Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.*

On page 21, in connection with General Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

*For the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs not otherwise provided, \$63,512,000: Provided, That no assessment to augment activities funded by this appropriation shall be levied against direct Federal appropriations made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in this Act.*

On page 27, in connection with Administrative Provision, Secretarial Offices:

*There is hereby authorized for acquisition, from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, 11 additional aircraft all of which may be from surplus.*

On page 31, 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 procurement, leasing, bidding, exploration, or development of the Point Arena, Bodega, Santa Cruz or Eel River basins of Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale numbered 53.*

On page 31, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

*Sec. 110. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance changing the name of the mountain located 63 degrees, 04 minutes, 15 seconds west, presently named and referred to as Mount McKinley.*

On page 31, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

*Sec. 111. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this title may be used for employee salaries detailed outside their employing agency unless the employing agency is fully reimbursed or the detail is in connection with an Office of Personnel Management approved training or development program.*

On page 31, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

*Sec. 112. None of the funds provided in this title may be used for administrative expenses of a program that does not include the continued operation of the Office of Aircraft Services as presented to and approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1981.*

On page 32, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

*Sec. 113. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be obligated or expended for reorganizations made under the authority provided by Reorganization Plan No. 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 1262) unless approved in an appropriations act.*

On page 32, in connection with State and Private Forestry, Forest Service:

*: Provided, That a grant of \$3,000,000 shall be made to the State of Minnesota for reforestation activities in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.*

On page 33, in connection with Construction and Land Acquisition, Forest Service:

*: Provided, That \$78,700,000 available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury of the United States.*

On page 33, in connection with Land Acquisition, Forest Service:

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4-11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the*



*United States Forest Service, \$35,989,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.*

On page 34, in connection with Youth Conservation Corps, Forest Service:

*: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for program administration.*

On page 34, in connection with General Administration, Forest Service:

*For the administrative expenses of the United States Forest Service, \$259,162,000: Provided, That no assessment to augment activities funded by this appropriation shall be levied against direct Federal appropriations made to the United States Forest Service in this Act.*

On page 36, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

*(b) services pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109;*

and on page 37,

*The appropriation structure for the Forest Service may not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.*

On page 38, in connection with Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Department of Energy:

*For necessary expenses in carrying out naval petroleum and oil shale reserves activities, \$222,023,000, to remain available until expended.*

On page 42, in connection with Indian Health Services, Health Services Administration:

*For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles III and V and section 757 of the Public Health Service Act, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; purchase and erection of portable buildings; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary, \$629,484,000:*

On page 43, in connection with Indian Health Services, Health Services Administration:

*: Provided further, That the first \$15,000,000 of the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be used to carry out the purposes for which this appropriation is made and any additional collections shall be available until September 30, 1983, for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and*



XIX of the Social Security Act (exclusive of planning, design, construction of new facilities, or major renovation of existing Indian Health Service facilities).

On page 45, 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; \$136,374,000:

On page 47, in connection with Construction, Smithsonian Institution:

For necessary expenses to construct *a building for the Museum of African Art and a gallery for Eastern art together with structures for related educational activities in the area south of the original Smithsonian Institution Building*, including not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 48, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art:

, \$32,777,000, *of which not to exceed \$4,100,000 for the repair, renovation, and restoration program of the original West Building shall remain available until expended.*

On page 50, in connection with Matching Grants, National Endowment for the Arts:

: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property accepted by the Chairman *or by grantees of the Endowment* under the provisions of subsections 11(a)(2)(A) and 11(a)(3)(A) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

On page 51, in connection with Matching Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities:

: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property accepted by the Chairman *or by grantees of the Endowment* under the provisions of subsections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding



fiscal years, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

On page 51, in connection with Institute of Museum Services, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:

*: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 203 of the Museum Services Act, as amended, the Institute of Museum Services is established as an entity within the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.*

#### 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 and to permit the merger of closed accounts with certain other accounts.

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.

8. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Provisions, provides for the insur-



ance on official motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated in Canada. Without the provision, Bureau employees could be held personally liable for accidents in the process of fighting large wildfires.

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 a reimbursable basis on lands other than those under the jurisdiction of BLM.

12. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Provisions, provides for extending, on a case-by-case basis, the period allowed for reductions on public rangelands administered through the Bureau of Land Management up to five years. This provision allows the ranchers to have additional time to appeal Bureau of Land Management decisions and to arrange alternate grazing.

13. 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.

14. The bill includes language in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management, to modify habitats only when the modification is equal to, favorable to, and not adverse to the protection of a threatened or endangered species.

15. Language is included in the bill in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management, to transfer the National Aquarium to the Smithsonian Institution.

16. Language is included in the bill under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative Provisions, allowing for expenses of law enforcement activities; for insurance on motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated in Mexico and Canada; and for other activities, such as repair to 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.

17. 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.



18. Language is included under the 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.

19. Language included in the bill under the 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.

20. Language is included under National Park Service, to allow for construction of buildings the cost of which exceeds \$3,000.

21. Language is included 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; for emergency law enforcement situations; and to provide for insurance on motor vehicles and aircraft operated in Mexico and Canada.

22. 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.

23. 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.

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 in the bill under the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Administrative Provision to prohibit the use of appropriated funds to operate a program that does not include the continued operation of a field organization as presented to and approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1981.

26. Language is included under Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, to transfer funds for research, demonstration, and reclamation projects to the Bureau of Mines.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. Language is included under Territorial 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.

32. Certain transfers are permitted under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, to meet unforeseen emergencies, including fire suppression.

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 twelve 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 Interior.

36. Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit the procurement, leasing, bidding, exploration or development of the Outer Continental Shelf lease sale No. 53 and to prohibit changing the name of Mount McKinley.

37. Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit employee details outside the employing agency unless the employing agency is fully reimbursed.

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 bill under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to assure the continued operation of the Office of Aircraft Services.

40. Language is provided in the bill under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to preclude obligation or expenditure of funds for reorganizations unless they have been approved in an appropriations act.

41. Language is included under Forest Service, Youth Conservation Corps, to allow transfer of funds for the program to the Department of the Interior.

42. Language is included in the Forest Service: Acquisition to 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.



43. Language included in this bill under the Forest Service, Timber Salvage Sales, 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. Language is included in the bill under the Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) to prohibit ERA funding of parties intervening in regulatory proceedings before the ERA.

49. Language is included under Department of Energy, Administrative Provisions: limiting programs of prices 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; and requiring certain contracts be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to implementation.

50. 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.

51. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Indian Health Facilities, for the purchase of trailers.

52. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Administrative Provisions, providing that no funds shall be available for initial lease of permanent structures.

53. 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.



54. 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.

55. Language is included under 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 and to permit repair, renovation and restoration of the original West Building.

56. Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the 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.

57. Language is included in the bill under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Institute of Museum Services, to restrict hiring anyone at the Executive Level V or higher and to transfer the program from the Department of Education to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

58. 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.

59. 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 noncompetitive 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.

60. 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 any State of the United States unless the appropriate State regulatory authority approves such implementation and enforcement.

61. Language is included under General Provisions, Title III to exempt the State of Alaska from application of the Export Administration Act.

## COMPARISONS WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) requires that a statement be included in the report showing comparisons between the new budget authority targets set forth in the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1982 budget, as allocated by the Committee on Appropriations under section 302 of the Act, and the budget authority contained in the accompanying bill.

The amount allocated to the Interior Subcommittee under section 302 is \$8,217,000,000 in budget authority. This compares with



budget authority of \$11,209,727,000 in the Interior appropriations bill. The difference, \$2,992,727,000, is because the budget resolution assumes the Strategic Petroleum Reserve will be funded "off-budget" in fiscal year 1982. In the absence of agreement on any specific "off-budget" funding mechanism, the Committee has included \$3,383,408,000 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the bill. If an "off-budget" mechanism were approved and funds for the Reserve were deleted from the bill, the budget authority in the bill would total \$7,826,319,000, or \$390,680,000 below the Section 302 allocation.

#### 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 .....	\$11,209,727,000
Outlays:	
1982 .....	6,425,632,000
1983 .....	3,928,873,000
1984 .....	721,012,000
1985 .....	118,201,000
1986 and beyond .....	16,009,000

#### 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 .....	\$667,000,000
Fiscal year 1982 outlays resulting therefrom .....	262,000,000



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL 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.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1981 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1982 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY			
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite:			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	748,000	800,000	+52,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	4,260,000	4,750,000	+490,000
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties).....	8,000	8,000	---
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	603,000	500,000	-103,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	97,607,000	115,000,000	+17,393,000



Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	350,329,000	454,058,000	+103,729,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	643,000	682,000	+39,000
Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund.....	3,700,000	4,100,000	+400,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	375,000	375,000	---
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	25,000	30,000	+5,000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	200,000	200,000	---
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance.....	53,650,000	48,400,000	-5,250,000
Total, Payments to State and local governments	512,148,000	628,903,000	+116,755,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	2,000	2,000	---
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	---
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	16,500,000	16,500,000	---



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

[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.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, 1981	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1982	(4) Increase or decrease
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	200,000	200,000	---
Operations and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	10,600,000	11,200,000	+600,000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	12,600,000	13,000,000	+400,000
Total, Receipts applied to operations.....	42,902,000	43,902,000	+1,000,000
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	33,640,000	36,909,000	+3,269,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States.....	90,645,000	108,104,000	+17,459,000
Total, mixed receipts.....	124,285,000	145,013,000	+20,728,000



Contract authority:

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Heritage

Conservation and Recreation Service.....

30,000,000

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-30,000,000

Total, contract authority.....

30,000,000

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-30,000,000

Total, Department of the Interior.....

709,335,000

817,818,000

+108,483,000

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):

Payments to States, National Forests Fund

(25 percent fund).....

219,725,000

271,779,000

+52,054,000

Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis

Counties).....

675,000

675,000

---

Payments to counties, national grasslands.....

2,500,000

2,625,000

+125,000

Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico..

215,000

321,000

+106,000

Total, Payments to States and local governments.

223,115,000

275,400,000

+52,285,000

Receipts applied to operations:

Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite).....

40,600,000

46,384,000

+5,784,000

Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)

(indefinite).....

65,458,000

78,700,000

+13,242,000



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued**

**PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued**

[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.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1981 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1982 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsey Owl) (indefinite).....	250,000	250,000	---
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite).....	50,000	50,000	---
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service (indefinite).....	23,300,000	40,200,000	+16,900,000
Timber salvage sales.....	---	2,389,000	+2,389,000
Tongass timber supply fund.....	---	45,300,000	+45,300,000
Total, receipts applied to operations.....	129,658,000	213,273,000	+83,615,000
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	352,773,000	488,673,000	+135,900,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds.....	1,062,108,000	1,306,491,000	+244,383,000

<sup>1</sup> Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill).







COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—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.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1981 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1982 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite <sup>2</sup>			
Land and resource management.....	599,000	599,000	---
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	1,000	1,000	---
Donations, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	264,000	264,000	---
Contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	3,400,000	3,500,000	+100,000
Donations, National Park Service.....	1,493,000	1,493,000	---
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service.....	7,000	7,000	---



Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes <sup>1</sup> .....	453,399,000	437,000,000	-16,399,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	459,963,000	443,664,000	-16,299,000
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	96,400,000	103,603,000	+7,203,000
Other Agencies - Indefinite			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Gifts and donations (Humanities).....	9,500,000	12,000,000	+2,500,000
Gifts and donations (Arts).....	---	15,000	+15,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	110,000	110,000	---
Contributions, Indian Health Facilities.....	3,850,000	3,850,000	---
Gifts and Donations, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	35,000	---	-35,000
Gifts and Donations, Holocaust Memorial Council.....	100,000	100,000	---
Total, other agencies.....	13,595,000	16,075,000	+2,480,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds.....	569,958,000	563,342,000	-6,616,000

<sup>1</sup> Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.  
<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill).  
<sup>3</sup> Annual appropriations language required.

<sup>1</sup> Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.  
<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982 <sup>2</sup> (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	406,730,000	296,888,000 <sup>3</sup>	295,789,000	-110,941,000	-1,099,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	14,768,000	12,945,000 <sup>3</sup>	12,720,000	-2,048,000	-225,000
Land acquisition.....	---	307,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,137,000	+1,137,000	+830,000
General administration.....	---	83,541,000 <sup>3</sup>	82,638,000	+82,638,000	-903,000
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	103,000,000	45,000,000	---	-103,000,000	-45,000,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	57,500,000	54,988,000 <sup>3</sup>	54,988,000	-2,512,000	---
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	---	---
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite, special fund).....	9,600,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+400,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	605,198,000	517,269,000	470,872,000	-134,326,000	-46,397,000
Office of Water Research and Technology					
Salaries and expenses.....	24,585,000	---	9,755,000	-14,830,000	+9,755,000
Total, Land and Water Resources.....	629,783,000	517,269,000	480,627,000	-149,156,000	-36,642,000



# FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

## United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Resource management.....	233,430,000	191,853,000 <sup>a</sup>	207,235,000	-26,195,000	+15,382,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	35,397,000	7,240,000	9,475,000	-25,922,000	+2,235,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	8,500,000	---	---	-8,500,000	---
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	1,250,000	---	1,250,000	---	+1,250,000
Land acquisition.....	---	1,139,000 <sup>b</sup>	18,039,000	+18,039,000	+16,900,000
General administration.....	---	29,747,000 <sup>c</sup>	29,208,000	+29,208,000	-539,000
<b>Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..</b>	<b>278,577,000</b>	<b>229,979,000</b>	<b>265,207,000</b>	<b>-13,370,000</b>	<b>+35,228,000</b>

## National Park Service

Operation of the national park system.....	459,041,000	451,717,000 <sup>a</sup>	527,606,000	+68,565,000	+75,889,000
National recreation and preservation.....	15,980,000	13,088,000 <sup>a</sup>	13,088,000	-2,892,000	---
Urban park and recreation fund.....	1,000,000	---	10,000,000	+9,000,000	+10,000,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund (indefinite).....	288,593,000	---	---	-288,593,000	---
(Increase in limitation).....	(413,000)	---	---	(-413,000)	---
Historic preservation fund.....	26,000,000	4,700,000	26,500,000	+500,000	+21,800,000
Construction.....	43,367,000	60,721,000 <sup>c</sup>	108,771,000	+65,404,000	+48,050,000
Construction (trust fund) (rescission).....	-12,000,000	---	---	+12,000,000	---
Land acquisition and state assistance.....	---	34,954,000 <sup>b</sup>	100,468,000	+100,468,000	+65,514,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	4,541,000	4,315,000 <sup>c</sup>	4,315,000	-226,000	---
Park restoration and improvement.....	---	105,000,000	---	---	-105,000,000
General administration.....	---	33,770,000 <sup>c</sup>	31,465,000	+31,465,000	-2,305,000
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>826,522,000</b>	<b>708,265,000</b>	<b>822,213,000</b>	<b>-4,309,000</b>	<b>+113,948,000</b>

<b>Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....</b>	<b>1,105,099,000</b>	<b>938,244,000</b>	<b>1,087,420,000</b>	<b>-17,679,000</b>	<b>+149,176,000</b>
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## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Geological Survey

Surveys, investigations, and research.....	516,201,000	529,527,000	535,561,000	+19,360,000	+6,034,000
Exploration of national petroleum reserve in Alaska...	107,001,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	-104,401,000	---



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981	(6) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982
Digital Cartography.....	---	6,034,000	---	---	-6,034,000
Total, Geological Survey.....	623,202,000	538,161,000	538,161,000	-85,041,000	---
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	142,319,000	141,910,000	143,460,000	+1,141,000	+1,550,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	89,679,000	64,568,000	66,033,000	-23,646,000	+1,465,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	82,485,000	115,227,000	115,227,000	+32,742,000	---
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	172,164,000	179,795,000	181,260,000	+9,096,000	+1,465,000
Total, Energy and Minerals.....	937,685,000	859,866,000	862,881,000	-74,804,000	+3,015,000
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs.....	838,140,000	764,030,000	797,395,000	-40,745,000	+33,365,000



Construction.....	100,182,000	103,089,000	112,619,000	+12,437,000	+9,530,000
Road construction.....	48,625,000	48,800,000	48,800,000	+175,000	---
General administration.....	---	63,512,000	63,512,000	+63,512,000	---
Alaska native fund.....	30,000,000	---	---	-30,000,000	---
Trust funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	---
Trust funds (indefinite).....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	---	---
Eastern Indians Land Claims Settlement.....	81,500,000	---	---	-81,500,000	---
Revolving fund for loans (limitation on direct loans), Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund (limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(14,770,000)	(14,770,000)	(+14,770,000)	---
	---	(27,630,000)	(27,630,000)	(+27,630,000)	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,126,447,000	1,007,431,000	1,050,326,000	-76,121,000	+42,895,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS					
Office of Territorial Affairs					
Administration of territories.....	77,915,000	80,854,000	92,571,000	+14,656,000	+11,717,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(31,000,000)	---	---	(-31,000,000)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	94,522,000	72,500,000	78,830,000	-15,692,000	+6,330,000
	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Office of Territorial Affairs.....	172,437,000	153,354,000	171,401,000	-1,036,000	+18,047,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
SECRETARIAL OFFICES					
Office of the Solicitor					
Salaries and expenses.....	17,407,000	19,667,000	17,000,000	-407,000	-2,667,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Management.....	39,155,000	47,925,000	36,194,000	-2,961,000	-11,731,000
Office of Construction Management.....	8,789,000	---	4,000,000	-4,789,000	+4,000,000
Office of Inspector General.....	9,172,000	10,770,000	10,770,000	+1,598,000	---
Youth Conservation Corps.....	26,000,000	---	---	-26,000,000	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982 (6)
Rural Water Treatment and Distribution System.....	1,900,000	---	---	-1,900,000	---
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	85,016,000	58,695,000	50,964,000	-34,052,000	-7,731,000
Total, Secretarial Offices.....	102,423,000	78,362,000	67,964,000	-34,459,000	-10,398,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	4,073,874,000	3,554,526,000	3,720,619,000	-353,255,000	+166,093,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	4,073,874,000	3,554,526,000	3,720,619,000	-353,255,000	+166,093,000
Definite appropriations.....	3,671,081,000	3,450,938,000	3,617,031,000	-54,050,000	+166,093,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	402,793,000	103,588,000	103,588,000	-299,205,000	---
<b>TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
Forest Service					
Research.....	127,812,000	105,622,000 <sup>9</sup>	109,722,000	-18,090,000	+4,100,000
State and private forestry.....	74,184,000	66,830,000 <sup>9</sup>	68,715,000	-5,469,000	+1,885,000
National forest system.....	1,036,050,000	754,613,000 <sup>9</sup>	769,093,000	-266,957,000	+14,480,000
Consultant services.....	-156,000	---	---	+156,000	---
Construction and land acquisition.....	452,506,000	431,043,000	509,743,000	+57,237,000	+78,700,000
Land acquisition.....	---	8,600,000 <sup>4</sup>	35,989,000	+35,989,000	+27,389,000



Timber receipts transfer.....	---	---	-78,700,000	-78,700,000	-78,700,000
Youth Conservation Corps.....	---	---	20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000
General administration.....	---	---	259,162,000	259,162,000	-18,906,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	754,000	754,000	754,000	---	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund, indefinite).....	446,000	327,000	327,000	-119,000	---
Rangeland improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	6,800,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	-300,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds.....	---	90,000	90,000	+90,000	---
Total, Forest Service.....	1,698,396,000	1,652,447,000	1,701,395,000	+2,999,000	+48,948,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Alternative fuels production (rescission).....	-1,175,000,000	---	---	+1,175,000,000	---
Fossil energy research and development.....	659,917,000	417,340,000	463,750,000	-196,167,000	+46,410,000
Fossil energy construction.....	333,900,000	18,000,000	---	-333,900,000	-18,000,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves <sup>10</sup> .....	216,313,000	230,963,000	222,023,000	+5,710,000	-8,940,000
Energy conservation.....	711,675,000	195,000,000	272,890,000	-438,785,000	+77,890,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(6,000,000)	---	---	(-6,000,000)
Economic regulation.....	165,712,000	28,500,000	32,000,000	-133,712,000	+3,500,000
Strategic petroleum reserve.....	2,790,507,000	3,883,408,000	3,383,408,000	+592,901,000	-500,000,000
Energy Information Administration.....	90,417,000	80,000,000	84,986,000	-5,431,000	+4,986,000
Biomass Energy Development:					
(Limitation on direct loans).....	---	(80,000,000)	---	---	(-80,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(35,000,000)	---	---	(-35,000,000)
Total, Department of Energy.....	3,793,441,000	4,853,211,000	4,459,057,000	+665,616,000	-394,154,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Energy security reserve (rescission).....	-469,500,000	---	---	+469,500,000	---
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES					
Health Services Administration					
Indian health services.....	606,795,000	626,819,000	629,484,000	+22,689,000	+2,665,000



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981	(6) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982
Indian health facilities.....	83,053,000	8,100,000	46,739,000	-36,314,000	+38,639,000
Total, Indian health.....	689,848,000	634,919,000	676,223,000	-13,625,000	+41,304,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education.....	81,680,000	81,096,000	82,096,000	+416,000	+1,000,000
NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,737,000	15,061,000	15,051,000	+12,314,000	-10,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	122,478,000	135,086,000	136,374,000	+13,896,000	+1,288,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	3,650,000	5,500,000	4,500,000	+850,000	-1,000,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	3,290,000	7,150,000	1,150,000	-2,140,000	-6,000,000
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	7,539,000	7,500,000	8,500,000	+961,000	+1,000,000
Construction.....	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-4,000,000	---
Subtotal.....	141,957,000	156,236,000	151,524,000	+9,567,000	-4,712,000



Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	24,651,000	32,777,000	32,777,000	+8,126,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1,830,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	+430,000	---
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	168,438,000	191,273,000	186,561,000	+18,123,000	-4,712,000
=====					
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	114,195,000	57,835,000	113,635,000	-560,000	+55,800,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,900,000	12,665,000	11,365,000	-535,000	-1,300,000
Subtotal.....	126,095,000	70,500,000	125,000,000	-1,095,000	+54,500,000
Matching grants (indefinite).....	32,700,000	17,500,000	32,500,000	-200,000	+15,000,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	158,795,000	88,000,000	157,500,000	-1,295,000	+69,500,000
=====					
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Salaries and expenses.....	106,522,000	59,000,000	100,087,000	-6,435,000	+41,087,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,277,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	+723,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal.....	117,799,000	70,000,000	112,087,000	-5,712,000	+42,087,000
Matching grants (indefinite).....	33,500,000	15,000,000	31,974,000	-1,526,000	+16,974,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities....	151,299,000	85,000,000	144,061,000	-7,238,000	+59,061,000
=====					
Institute of Museum Services.....	12,857,000	220,000 <sup>11</sup>	14,420,000	+1,563,000	+14,200,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	322,951,000	173,220,000	315,981,000	-6,970,000	+142,761,000
=====					
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	298,000	173,000	303,000	+5,000	+130,000



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued**

Agency and item  (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981  (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982  (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill  (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981  (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982  (6)
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,590,000	1,865,000	1,632,000	+42,000	-233,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,400,000	2,381,000	2,371,000	-29,000	-10,000
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	30,000	40,000	30,000	---	-10,000
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,443,000	2,340,000	2,340,000	-103,000	---
Land acquisition and development fund (borrowing authority).....	15,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-12,500,000	---
Public development.....	14,169,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	+31,000	---
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	31,612,000	19,040,000	19,040,000	-12,572,000	---
FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE					
Permitting and enforcement.....	21,038,000	36,568,000	28,568,000	+7,530,000	-8,000,000



## HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

## Salaries and expenses.....

Total, title II, new budget (obligational)

authority, related agencies.....

Consisting of:

Appropriations.....

Definite appropriations.....

Indefinite appropriations.....

Borrowing authority.....

## RECAPITULATION

Total, new budget (obligational) authority,

all titles.....

Consisting of:

Appropriations.....

Definite appropriations.....

Indefinite appropriations.....

Borrowing authority.....

(Limitation on direct loans).....

(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....

## TITLE I -DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management.....

Office of Water Research and Technology.....

United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....

National Park Service.....

Geological Survey.....

Bureau of Mines.....

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement..

Bureau of Indian Affairs.....

Territorial Affairs.....

722,000	800,000	800,000	+78,000	---
6,345,681,000	7,662,094,000	7,489,108,000	+1,143,427,000	-172,986,000
6,330,681,000	7,659,594,000	7,486,608,000	+1,155,927,000	-172,986,000
6,256,481,000	7,619,513,000	7,414,553,000	+1,158,072,000	-204,960,000
74,200,000	40,081,000	72,055,000	-2,145,000	+31,974,000
15,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-12,500,000	---
10,419,555,000	11,216,620,000	11,209,727,000	+790,172,000	-6,893,000
10,404,555,000	11,214,120,000	11,207,227,000	+802,672,000	-6,893,000
(9,927,562,000)	(11,070,451,000)	(11,031,584,000)	(+1,104,022,000)	(-38,867,000)
(476,993,000)	(143,669,000)	(175,643,000)	(-301,350,000)	(+31,974,000)
15,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-12,500,000	---
---	(94,770,000)	(14,770,000)	(+14,770,000)	(-80,000,000)
---	(99,630,000)	(27,630,000)	(+27,630,000)	(-72,000,000)
605,198,000	517,269,000	470,872,000	-134,326,000	-46,397,000
24,585,000	---	9,755,000	-14,830,000	+9,755,000
278,577,000	229,979,000	265,207,000	-13,370,000	+35,228,000
826,522,000	708,265,000	822,213,000	-4,309,000	+113,948,000
623,202,000	538,161,000	538,161,000	-85,041,000	---
142,319,000	141,910,000	143,460,000	+1,141,000	+1,550,000
172,164,000	179,795,000	181,260,000	+9,096,000	+1,465,000
1,126,417,000	1,007,431,000	1,050,326,000	-76,121,000	+42,895,000
172,437,000	153,354,000	171,401,000	-1,036,000	+18,047,000



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982 (6)
Office of the Solicitor.....	17,407,000	19,667,000	17,000,000	-407,000	-2,667,000
Office of the Secretary.....	85,016,000	58,695,000	50,964,000	-34,052,000	-7,731,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior.....	4,073,874,000	3,554,526,000	3,720,619,000	-353,255,000	+166,093,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service.....	1,698,396,000	1,652,447,000	1,701,395,000	+2,999,000	+48,948,000
Department of Energy.....	3,793,441,000	4,853,211,000	4,459,057,000	+665,616,000	-394,154,000
Energy Security Reserve.....	-469,500,000	---	---	+469,500,000	---
Indian Health.....	689,848,000	634,919,000	676,223,000	-13,625,000	+41,304,000
Indian Education.....	81,680,000	81,096,000	82,096,000	+416,000	+1,000,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	2,737,000	15,061,000	15,051,000	+12,314,000	-10,000
Smithsonian.....	141,957,000	156,236,000	151,524,000	+9,567,000	-4,712,000
National Gallery of Art.....	24,651,000	32,777,000	32,777,000	+8,126,000	---
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1,830,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	+430,000	---
National Endowment for the Arts.....	158,795,000	88,000,000	157,500,000	-1,295,000	+69,500,000
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	151,299,000	85,000,000	144,061,000	-7,238,000	+59,061,000
Institute of Museum Services.....	12,857,000	220,000	14,420,000	+1,563,000	+14,200,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	298,000	173,000	303,000	+5,000	+130,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	1,590,000	1,865,000	1,632,000	+42,000	-233,000
National Capital Planning Commission.....	2,400,000	2,381,000	2,371,000	-29,000	-10,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	30,000	40,000	30,000	---	-10,000



Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	31,612,000	19,040,000	19,040,000	-12,572,000	---
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline.....	21,038,000	36,568,000	28,568,000	+7,530,000	-8,000,000
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	722,000	800,000	800,000	+78,000	---
Total, Title II - Related Agencies.....	6,345,681,000	7,662,094,000	7,489,108,000	+1,143,427,000	-172,986,000
Grand total.....	10,419,555,000	11,216,620,000	11,209,727,000	+790,172,000	-6,893,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes fiscal year 1981 supplemental appropriations and rescissions contained in Public Law 97-12.

<sup>2</sup> Includes budget amendments in H. Doc. 97-29 as follows:

Bureau of Land Management:					
Management of lands and resources.....	-\$29,412,000				-189,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	-6,000,000				-1,150,000
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	+45,000,000				-60,000,000
Oregon and California grant lands.....	-13,000,000				-350,000
Office of Water Research and Technology.....	-32,028,000				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:					
Resource management.....	-42,588,000				-41,771,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	-22,663,000				-32,000,000
National Park Service:					+90,000
Operation of the national park system.....	+1,621,000				
Park restoration and improvement.....	+105,000,000				
Land and water conservation fund.....	-475,365,000				
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, salaries and expenses.....	-16,842,000				-344,130,000
Historic preservation fund.....	-27,800,000				-772,200,000
Urban park and recreation fund.....	-75,000,000				-22,979,000
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....	-37,664,000				-726,658,000
Bureau of Mines: Mines and minerals.....	-7,806,000				-155,626,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:					+233,000,000
Regulation and technology.....	-20,307,000				-248,000,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund.....	-46,315,000				-47,178,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
Operation of Indian programs.....	-60,112,000				-28,073,000
Construction.....	-12,849,000				-108,807,000
Road construction.....	-3,000,000				
Office of Territorial Affairs:					
Administration of territories.....	-24,054,000				-20,720,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	-21,278,000				-16,717,000
					-1,800,000
					-1,000,000
					-23,135,000
					-500,000
					-70,100,000
					-16,900,000
					-60,483,000
					-24,000,000

#### Secretarial Offices:

Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses.....	-189,000
Office of the Secretary, departmental management.....	-1,150,000
Youth Conservation Corps.....	-60,000,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency).....	-350,000
Forest Service:	
Forest management, protection, and utilization.....	-41,771,000
Construction and land acquisition.....	-32,000,000
Miscellaneous trust funds.....	+90,000
Department of Energy:	
Fossil energy research and development.....	-344,130,000
Fossil energy construction.....	-772,200,000
Energy production, demonstration, and distribution.....	-22,979,000
Energy conservation.....	-726,658,000
Economic regulation.....	-155,626,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	+233,000,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve entitlements.....	-248,000,000
Energy Information Administration.....	-47,178,000
Health Services Administration:	
Indian health services.....	-28,073,000
Indian health facilities.....	-108,807,000
Department of Education:	
Indian education.....	-20,720,000
Institute of Museum Services.....	-16,717,000
Smithsonian Institution:	
Salaries and expenses.....	-1,800,000
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	-1,000,000
Construction.....	-23,135,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	-500,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:	
National Endowment for the Arts, salaries and expenses.....	-70,100,000
National Endowment for the Arts, matching grants.....	-16,900,000
National Endowment for the Humanities, salaries and expenses.....	-60,483,000
National Endowment for the Humanities, matching grants.....	-24,000,000



## Footnotes—Continued

Commission of Fine Arts.....	-174,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation:	
Salaries and expenses.....	-222,000
Land acquisition and development fund.....	-10,000,000
Public development.....	-1,550,000
Total, budget amendments.....	-3,425,784,000

<sup>3</sup> New account established to consolidate administrative expenses. Budget estimates for other accounts are reduced by the following amounts:

Management of lands and resources.....	\$77,743,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	681,000
Oregon and California grant lands.....	5,117,000
Total.....	83,541,000

<sup>4</sup> Budget estimate of \$45,000,000 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund was distributed to the following new accounts:

Land acquisition, Bureau of Land Management.....	\$307,000
Land acquisition, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	1,139,000
Land acquisition and State assistance, National Park Service.....	34,954,000
Land acquisition, Forest Service.....	8,600,000
Total.....	45,000,000

<sup>5</sup> New account established to consolidate administrative expenses. Budget estimates for other accounts are reduced by the following amounts:

Resource management.....	\$29,616,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	131,000
Total.....	29,747,000

<sup>6</sup> Estimate for the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, salaries and expenses account, was contained in the budget in operation of the National Park system at \$13,088,000.

<sup>7</sup> New account established to consolidate administrative expenses. Budget estimates for other accounts are reduced by the following amounts:

Operation of the National Park system.....	\$32,627,000
Construction.....	914,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	229,000
Total.....	33,770,000

<sup>8</sup> New account established to consolidate administrative expenses. Budget estimates for other accounts are reduced by the following amounts:

Operation of Indian programs.....	\$58,967,000
Construction.....	2,853,000
Road construction.....	1,692,000
Total.....	63,512,000

<sup>9</sup> New account established to consolidate administrative expenses. Budget estimates for other accounts are reduced by the following amounts:

Forest research.....	\$28,678,000
State and private forestry.....	2,675,000
National Forest system.....	204,065,000
Construction and land acquisition.....	42,650,000
Total.....	278,068,000

<sup>10</sup> Name of account changed from "Energy production, demonstration, and distribution."

<sup>11</sup> Included in budget in the Department of Education.



## ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. NORMAN DICKS

## REDUCING WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT

In February of this year, the Gallup Poll conducted a nationwide survey which asked a very simple question: "Of every tax dollar that goes to the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., how many cents of each dollar would you say are wasted?" The answer spoke volumes—48 cents. In other words, Americans think that almost half of the money they pay to Uncle Sam simply disappears through fraud, waste, abuse, and inefficiency.

That is a startling and disturbing statistic. And it is one which all agencies, all managers, all employees of federal agencies must heed. Citizens are dubious and doubtful about their government; they have very serious doubts whether federal programs are actually working.

In light of this attitude, it is incumbent upon federal agencies and all federal officials to take immediate action to improve the administration and management of government programs and to reduce waste, fraud, and inefficiency. Such efforts must occur at all levels. Lip service about such problems will be far from sufficient.

Federal officials must take action to improve the broad range of internal controls within agencies—from auditing and accounting to collecting debts and preventing theft. They must review programs carefully, with an eye toward eliminating wastefulness, duplication, and inefficiency. They must stress to all employees—whatever grade or rank—that assuring that tax dollars are spent properly is a top priority. Finally, managers and program officials must take immediate action to investigate problems of mismanagement and abuse and correct them expeditiously.

Only with this kind of thorough, aggressive effort at all levels will the problems of waste and fraud in government be corrected. Only through this kind of constant vigilance and dedication to efficiency will respect and confidence of our citizens in federal agencies be regained.

I strongly encourage all agencies and departments under this legislation to undertake vigorous efforts immediately to tighten programs, improve controls, uncover fraud, and make sure tax dollars are used properly.

## ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN USGS

A vital part of economizing in government involves collecting money that is owed the government—and, indirectly, the taxpayer. Such funds—if collected—can help reduce the deficit and move us closer to a balanced budget.

Therefore, I am pleased that the Committee has taken action in this bill to push the Interior Department and the U.S. Geological Survey to improve the royalty accounting and collection system for oil and gas drilled on federal land. That system is in a state of disrepair.

Testimony before the Committee indicated that extensive problems currently exist in the system—problems that have been well known at the Department for years. USGS estimated that because



of such problems, as much as 10 percent of the royalties owed the government is not being collected.

Using that estimate, we did not collect about \$270 million owed the government in fiscal 1980. And we won't collect over \$400 million in fiscal 1981—that's over a million dollars a day. If we don't correct this problem by 1990—only 9 years away—we could be losing something like \$2 billion a year.

We simply cannot tolerate this massive waste, particularly in a program that is second only to the IRS in generating revenues. In fact, I find it unconscionable that citizens in this country are asked to accept cutbacks in programs that create jobs, provide meals, and offer medical care when hundreds of millions of dollars owed by the oil and gas companies are not even being collected.

Therefore, USGS must take immediate action to correct and improve its royalty accounting and collection system. It must take immediate action to assure that all fees owed the government are fully and completely accounted for and collected. An effective, reliable system is vital.

Beyond that, the Department and USGS should move forward aggressively in investigating and eliminating theft of oil and gas from Federal and Indian lands. A variety of reports and news stories have painted a troubling picture of inadequate inspection and enforcement in the oilfields. Such losses cannot be tolerated. They must be viewed with extreme concern by Department officials and must be acted upon swiftly and effectively.

#### ENERGY OVERCHARGES

I am very pleased the Committee has taken action that will provide for an active, aggressive enforcement program in the Economic Regulatory Administration to collect the billions of dollars of overcharges and other pricing violations allegedly committed by the oil and gas companies. Currently, over \$10 billion of alleged overcharges are pending. Obviously, the potential return to the Treasury is substantial and clearly warrants a vigorous, fully funded enforcement program, as the Committee has provided.

The Administration's original funding level, however, would have crippled this collection work, preventing billions of dollars of alleged overcharges from being acted upon in fiscal 1982 and probably well beyond that.

As the Committee has stated publicly, it considers this activity to be of exceptional importance and expects the Department to protect the Nation's taxpayers by vigorously collecting the billions of dollars of alleged overcharges. ERA should move forward aggressively, expeditiously, and thoroughly in doing this work.

NORMAN DICKS.

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