

OPB file copy  
SI P 92

96TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT  
No. 96-1147

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1981

JULY 2, 1980.—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

SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 7724]

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, 1981. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Water and Power Resources Service) 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.

## CONTENTS

	Bill page	Repor. page
Department of the Interior :		
Bureau of Land Management.....	2	8
Office of Water Research and Technology.....	7	13
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	8	15
Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	8	16
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	11	19
National Park Service.....	14	24
Geological Survey.....	16	30
Bureau of Mines.....	19	34
Office of Surface Mining.....	20	35
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	21	38
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	26	49
Office of the Solicitor.....	29	53
Office of the Secretary of the Interior.....	29	53
Related Agencies :		
Forest Service, USDA.....	34	57
Department of Energy :		
Alternative Fuels Production.....	39	66
Fossil Energy Programs.....	43	69
Energy Production.....	43	75
Energy Conservation.....	44	77
Economic Regulation.....	44	82
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	45	83
Energy Information Administration.....	45	84
Indian Health Service, DHHS.....	48	86
Indian Education, DEd.....	50	89
Institute of Museum Services, DEd.....	50	91
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	51	92
Smithsonian Institution.....	51	92
National Gallery of Art.....	53	96
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	54	96
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	54	97
Commission of Fine Arts.....	56	101
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	57	101
National Capital Planning Commission.....	57	102
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	57	102
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	58	102
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Pipeline.....	58	103
Separate views.....	--	140

## 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 1981. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling approximately 13,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken during 43 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 1981 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 1981	Committee bill, fiscal year 1981	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$3, 741, 458, 000	\$4, 054, 743, 000	+\$312, 974, 000
Title II, related agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	6, 436, 225, 000	6, 436, 225, 000	-1, 335, 075, 000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	10, 490, 959, 000	10, 490, 959, 000	-1, 022, 337, 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 118 at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1980, these activities are estimated to total \$1,093,471,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1981 is \$1,194,245,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1980-81

Item	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill.....	\$28,954,607,000	\$10,490,959,000	-\$18,463,648,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds.....	1,093,471,000	1,194,245,000	+100,774,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds.....	620,562,000	586,271,000	-34,291,000
Total, budget authority.....	30,668,640,000	12,271,475,000	-18,397,165,000

### REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1979 and 1980, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1981. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1979 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

Item	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981
New obligational authority.....	\$11,826,731,000	\$28,954,607,000	\$10,490,959,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	4,907,611,000	6,542,164,000	7,526,347,000
Forest Service.....	1,147,189,000	923,000,000	1,143,000,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves.....	752,640,000	1,621,100,000	2,091,600,000
Total.....	6,807,440,000	9,086,264,000	10,760,947,000

### ENERGY INITIATIVES

At long last, some progress is being made in dealing with our energy crisis. Our energy consumption is being reduced. The figures indicate the national consumption of oil products is 9.2 percent less than for the same period last year. Secondly, legislation is at hand with corresponding appropriations for the production of alternate fuels and for conservation. It is imperative that such progress continue in order to mitigate OPEC's threat to stable economies. We cannot forget the pain of long gas lines, the shock of escalating prices for oil fuels and the threat of the loss of foreign oil deliveries that have culminated in these two very significant developments in the past year. Progress of the magnitude achieved in the past year has been lacking

since the initial days of the 1973 oil embargo. It is imperative that such progress continue. We cannot forget that 40 percent of our oil, or over 7 million barrels of oil a day, is still imported and that the vast majority is imported from unstable areas. The Committee, in forming its recommendations, attempts to maintain and accelerate that progress.

The Committee recommends making an additional \$4 billion available for alternative fuels production to continue the initiative from last year, and in anticipation of passage of legislation establishing a synthetic fuels corporation. Such production incentives are expected to yield significant amounts of fuels to substitute for imported oil by the mid-to-late-1980's.

In addition, the Committee continues aggressive funding for fossil energy demonstrations of technologies not completely ready for commercial use and increased conservation technology development and demonstration. Demonstration of conversion of coal to liquids and gasses, the direct burning of coal, the use of fuel cells, and the use of advanced energy-saving conservation technologies are supported above requested levels.

Once again, the Committee recommends continued drilling on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, over Administration objections. Legislation authorizing private development of the reserve has not yet been approved. The Committee recommends that the Secretary begin preparation for leasing in fiscal year 1981. Assuming the most optimistic schedule for completing the leasing program, a period of at least 30 months would elapse before drilling could begin on the Reserve.

That is why the Committee believes that drilling should continue by the government to verify the possibility that the reserve may be found to be another Prudhoe Bay. The Committee is of the opinion that the prospects of a major find justify the additional drilling expense, even though it is quite costly. Compared to expenditures three times that sum on demonstration plants, which do not contribute individually nearly as much as the potential production from the Reserve, the drilling program is reasonable and justified. Together, the two recommendations will allow for the expeditious exploration and development of this most promising area.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the potential of conservation in dealing with the nation's energy problems. Testimony by the Department confirmed that aggressive, co-ordinated conservation efforts in the residential, industrial, and transportation sectors could achieve energy savings equivalent to the amount we currently import.

The Committee is encouraged by recent reductions in consumption, but the Committee is also convinced that still more dramatic reductions can and must be achieved. The Committee recommends new conservation initiatives in all three energy consuming sectors and strongly urges the Department to act as an effective catalyst in the field of conservation.

Finally, the Committee recommends over \$1 billion for buying oil to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, for which purchases have not been made for over a year. Although the suspension may have been justified in the unstable market conditions existing early last year,

current large stocks and market surpluses of oil and oil products argue against continuing a policy of suspension. Our overwhelming vulnerability to import interruptions from any cause makes it imperative to begin filling the Reserve at reasonable rates immediately. It is estimated that Japan has a reserve of fifty-seven days and France, a fifty-five day reserve. Certainly we can do no less.

#### RECREATION AND TIMBER INITIATIVES

The Committee has taken significant action to enhance the nation's recreation resources and to maintain the nation's natural resources. The Administration did not request any funds to continue the Urban Park and Recreation grants, but the Committee has included \$45,000,000 for this program to enhance park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level. The Committee agrees with previous statements by the Administration that the urban parks program is a way to keep people in the cities and out of their cars. With this increase in the budget, the Committee is supporting both urban rejuvenation and energy conservation.

The Committee was aware that in the amended budget request, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was not adequately financed because of budget restraints. The Committee has added \$159,185,000 over the April estimates in order to continue the program at a reasonable level this year. The amount recommended is still a decrease of \$117,009,000 below the fiscal year 1980 appropriation and \$187,815,000 below the amount requested in the January budget.

The Committee has increased the Forest Service budget estimate by \$96,616,000 in order to maintain the momentum established in previous years. The Administration's recommendation called for a timber offer and sales preparation program of 11.9 billion board feet. In the expectation that more lumber will be needed as the nation moves out of its recession late in 1981, the Committee has recommended increasing the sale preparation level proposed by 500 million board feet and the amount of timber to be offered for sale in fiscal year 1981 by 300 million board feet. In addition, the Committee has also recommended an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps, an increase of \$20,300,000 above the Administration request in order to provide summer employment for approximately 38,000 15-18 year-old males and females in this time of high unemployment.

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 for these initiatives as shown in the following table:

#### Public resources:

Cadastral survey (BLM and Forest Service) -----	+\$5,500,000
Payments in lieu of taxes -----	+4,000,000
Urban park and recreation fund -----	+45,000,000
Land and water conservation fund -----	+159,185,000
Urban forestry assistance -----	+3,600,000
Youth conservation corps -----	+20,300,000
Sales preparation and harvest administration -----	+11,500,000
Road construction -----	+50,850,000
Firescope -----	+2,400,000

Energy :	
Exploration of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.....	+147,750,000
Alternative fuels production (by transfer).....	+4,020,000,000
Underground coal mining.....	+5,000,000
Indirect liquefaction.....	+3,000,000
In-situ coal gasification.....	+5,000,000
Industrial demonstrations, atmospheric fluidized bed.....	+10,000,000
Pilot plant, pressurized fluidized bed.....	+4,000,000
Fuel cells.....	+12,000,000
Enhanced oil recovery.....	+2,000,000
Low/medium Btu demonstration.....	+45,400,000
Industrial conservation.....	+24,600,000
Stirling engine.....	+5,000,000
Indians :	
Education programs.....	+3,176,000
Indian action program.....	+1,900,000
Statute of limitations program.....	+1,000,000
Minerals and mining.....	+1,000,000
School construction.....	+28,252,000
Urban health projects.....	+900,000
Equity health care fund.....	+7,856,000
Construction of Indian health care facilities.....	+12,161,000
Indian sanitation facilities.....	+16,000,000
Territories :	
Increased fuel costs.....	+7,300,000
Central government of Federated States of Micronesia.....	+6,300,000

#### INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating \$1,784,544,000 for Indian programs for fiscal year 1981. This is a net increase of \$38,272,000 above the budget estimate for fiscal year 1981 and \$89,697,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1980. Major increases over the budget recommended by the Committee include the following :

Construction of Indian schools.....	\$28,252,000
Construction of sanitation facilities.....	16,000,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	12,161,000
Equity health care fund.....	7,856,000
School operations.....	3,176,000
Indian action program.....	1,900,000
Minerals and mining.....	1,000,000
Statute of limitations.....	1,000,000
Urban health projects.....	900,000

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 the students were 100 percent unhoused and clinics where hazardous conditions not only made treatment difficult but which would result in the loss of staff.

At the direction of the Committee, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service have established priority lists for the construction of schools, irrigation projects, and health facilities. The priorities have been established exclusively on the basis of need and have been developed by the health professionals, engineers, and educators within the Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and

by contract with private experts. The Committee, in making recommendations on the fiscal year 1981 budget, has adhered strictly to these priority lists as it intends to do in the future. The Committee, however, understands that minor changes may be necessary because of newly established needs as they occur.

Spending for Indian services by the federal government is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1979, 1980, AND 1981  
[In thousands of dollars]

	1979	1980	1981
Department of Agriculture.....	11,000	11,000	11,000
Department of Commerce.....	28,000	25,000	25,000
Department of Defense.....	21,000	21,000	21,000
Departments of Health and Human Services and Education.....	796,000	881,000	973,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	874,000	925,000	638,000
Department of the Interior.....	1,455,000	1,627,000	1,622,000
Department of Justice.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Department of Labor.....	227,000	190,000	211,000
Department of Transportation.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total.....	3,418,000	3,686,000	3,507,000

<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 \$10.8 billion for fiscal year 1981. This revenue exceeds the budget authority of \$10.5 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, 1980	\$301,896,000
Estimate, 1981	352,500,000
Recommended, 1981	349,662,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+47,766,000
Estimate, 1981	-2,838,000

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use, management, protection, and development of about 417 million acres of the nation's public lands onshore, 840 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 8 million head of livestock and the habitat of 2.5 million big game animals. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about \$27.5 million in fiscal year 1981, \$26 million in fiscal year 1980, and \$19.9 million in fiscal year 1979. The Bureau also administers the sale of over 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$253 million in fiscal year 1981 compared to receipts of \$242.7 million in fiscal year 1980 and \$218.2 million in fiscal year 1979. 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 1981 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.....	49,016,000	48,816,000	-200,000
Energy offshore.....	53,752,000	53,752,000	---
Non-Energy Onshore.....	9,582,000	9,447,000	-135,000
Lands and Realty Management.....	36,079,000	34,379,000	-1,700,000
Forest Management.....	9,264,000	9,264,000	---
Range Management.....	50,756,000	50,756,000	---
Recreation Management.....	23,435,000	23,435,000	---
Soil, Water, & Air Management.....	25,200,000	25,200,000	---
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	19,916,000	19,916,000	---
Fire Management.....	9,305,000	9,305,000	---
Multiple Use Planning.....	15,731,000	15,731,000	---
Data Management.....	16,286,000	16,286,000	---
Cadastral Survey.....	22,334,000	24,334,000	+2,000,000
Firefighting and Rehabilitation.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	---
Administration and Enforcement.....	7,094,000	7,094,000	---
Common program service.....	---	-2,500,000	-2,500,000
Coal office.....	---	-284,000	-284,000
Working Capital Fund.....	---	-19,000	-19,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	352,500,000	349,662,000	-2,838,000



*Coal Leasing.*—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$200,000 for coal leasing because the workload for Preference Rights Coal Lease Applications (PRLA) in fiscal year 1980 has not risen to the planned level. In fiscal year 1980 only 28 of the 60 PRLA's budgeted for processing were actually processed. The \$1.4 million recommended for fiscal year 1981 allows for the processing of 60 PRLA's, a decrease of 10 below the proposed level. Under a court decision, the Bureau has until fiscal year 1984 to process the 97 PRLA's remaining.

*Mineral Leasing.*—The Committee is recommending a reduction of \$135,000 for a program which involves the leasing of potassium, sodium, phosphate, and potash, none of which are in short supply or are considered critical for meeting our national needs. The recommended \$2.2 million for fiscal year 1981 will eliminate the backlog of 150 lease applications over a two year period rather than in one year as proposed in the fiscal year 1981 budget.

*Oil and Gas Leasing.*—The Committee recommendation includes \$4,650,000 for preparation of the environmental impact statement, site specific studies, and planning for competitive private oil and gas lease sales on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

*Energy Related Realty.*—A reduction of \$1 million is recommended for this program which involves the processing of small (less than \$5,000) rights-of-way applications for power transmission lines, land exchanges, minor oil and gas pipelines, and other facilities. The major oil and gas rights-of-way applications are processed through another appropriation account—service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. During the past few fiscal years, the Bureau has had surpluses in excess of 10 percent in this activity because the projected workload has not materialized. The Bureau will be able to process 2,740 applications in fiscal year 1981 within the \$10 million provided by the Committee.

*Withdrawal Review and Processing.*—The Committee is recommending a reduction of \$700,000, leaving a total of \$3.3 million for withdrawal review and processing. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires the Bureau to complete processing within 15 years (by October 1991) all existing withdrawals and pending withdrawal applications. The program increase can be deferred without significantly affecting the overall withdrawal completion schedule and does not affect those critical withdrawals which will have an impact on the production of public resources.

*Cadastral Survey.*—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2 million for the cadastral survey program in the lower 48 states. The increase will permit the survey of approximately 500,000 acres in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and other states which have particular problems with extensive intermingled public and private holdings in residential, geothermal, timber, and mineral areas, particularly coal. Special emphasis will be placed on trespass and ownership problems. Almost 400 million acres of Federal land still remain to be originally surveyed, of which approximately 77 percent are in Alaska and the remainder in 16 western states.

*Coal Office.*—The Committee is recommending a \$284,000 reduction for the operation of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources Coal Office. This decrease is offset by a corresponding increase in the Office of the Secretary.

*Common Program Services.*—The Committee is recommending a \$2.5 million reduction in common program services and pay costs. Common program services include administrative expenses, automatic data processing contracts, procurement, supplies, materials, FTS and space charges, general clerical, etc. The reduction in fiscal year 1981 will continue on a full year basis the reduction made in the fiscal year 1980 supplemental bill. The \$59,500,000 recommended for this activity in fiscal year 1981 is approximately \$2 million above the fiscal year 1980 level.

*Working Capital Fund.*—A \$19,000 reduction is recommended for the working capital fund. This reduction is offset by a corresponding increase in the Office of the Secretary.

#### OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF PROGRAM (OCS)

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Bureau does not have firm management control of the OCS program, particularly the portion of the program operated under contract with BLM by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Action must be taken by the Department of the Interior to ensure that the Bureau is able to obtain basic information from NOAA in order to manage the OCS program properly. If NOAA continues to lag in furnishing such data, serious consideration should be given to other management alternatives.

#### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1980	\$16,343,000
Estimate, 1981	14,568,000
Recommended, 1981	14,568,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	—1,775,000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,568,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition, construction, and maintenance of various facilities necessary for proper administration of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Within this account, the Committee has included \$60,000 to plan, survey and design, for the use of handicapped persons, seven miles of trail located along the Old Excelsior Mining Ditch in Nevada County, California.

#### PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation, 1980	\$108,000,000
Estimate, 1981	81,000,000
Recommended, 1981	85,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	—23,000,000
Estimate, 1981	+4,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$85,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the budget request, for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) to counties which have certain public lands within their jurisdiction. The \$85,000,000, together with the \$15,000,000 of fiscal year 1980 appropriations that will not become available for obligation until fiscal year 1981, will provide a total PILT program of

\$100,000,000 in the upcoming fiscal year. The payments are intended to replace taxes that would be available to the county if the lands were privately owned. A recent GAO report entitled "Alternatives for Achieving Greater Equities in Federal Land Payment Programs" indicated that six of eight western states (Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming) received \$187,300,000 more from Federal land payments than they would have received on a tax equivalent basis. The other two states (California and Oregon) did not have state-wide standards for assessing lands. The report also indicated that the Payments-in-Lieu Act allows the states to influence the size of the Federal payment to local governments by amending their laws so that no receipt-sharing payments are paid directly to counties. For example, fiscal year 1978 PILT payments to all states were \$96,600,000. If all the states changed their laws so that no mineral leasing or Forest Service payments were paid directly to counties, about \$138,100,000 would have been required to compensate counties under the payment formula. This creates serious inequities to the local governments receiving payments.

The PILT Act also provides additional payments to counties that were already being compensated under receipt-sharing programs. For example, 18 Oregon counties that received over \$106,000,000 in receipt-sharing payments for fiscal year 1977 also receive PILT payments totalling over \$800,000.

The Committee strongly recommends that the authorizing committee review this program and develop legislation that will address the issues raised by GAO.

The Committee expects the public body receiving these funds to make every possible effort to assist managers of public lands in the enforcement of state and federal laws on the public lands.

The Committee has included \$400,000 for administrative costs incurred by BLM, Office of Inspector General (DOI), Forest Service, National Park Service, and Corps of Engineers. The scope of this administrative workload has expanded as a result of last year's GAO findings which recommend reviewing and testing the validity of certified state reports on funds passed through to local government units.

#### OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

##### (INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1980	\$55,000,000
Estimate, 1981	57,500,000
Recommended, 1981	57,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+2,500,000
Estimate, 1981	

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 certain lands in Oregon and California. This total represents one-third of the 75 percent of revenue due the Oregon and California land grant counties. The Committee is providing an obligation program of \$58,200,000 during fiscal year

1981 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.

#### RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1980	\$10,620,000
Estimate, 1981	13,500,000
Recommended, 1981	13,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+2,880,000
Estimate, 1981	

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 490 water facilities, 870 miles of fence, 235 management facilities, and maintenance of 2,350 water facilities, 890 miles of fence, and 250 management facilities.

#### RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1980	\$300,000
Estimate, 1981	300,000
Recommended, 1981	300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, the budget estimate, for recreation development and operation of recreation facilities. This account provides for the appropriation of receipts from recreation user charges at facilities administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The funds will be used for corrective and preventive maintenance of picnic sites and campgrounds and for the construction and improvement of facilities in the BLM off-road vehicle management program.

#### SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1980	\$13,750,000
Estimate, 1981	9,600,000
Recommended, 1981	9,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-4,150,000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends the full amount requested, \$9,600,000, 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 1981 program will be 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, 1980	\$100,000
Estimate, 1981	100,000
Recommended, 1981	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----

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 monies 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, 1980	\$30,781,000
Estimate, 1981	32,613,000
Recommended, 1981	30,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----

The work of the Office of Water Research and Technology is especially important as the United States moves to develop its energy resources. Research and technology are required to assist the nation in obtaining the supply of water sufficient to meet its needs. OWRT has the responsibility for meeting that challenge.

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Water Resources Research &amp; Development</b>			
State Water R&D Institutes.....	6,264,000	6,210,000	-54,000
Matching Grants.....	5,802,000	5,480,000	-322,000
<b>Water Research &amp; Development:</b>			
Reuse.....	1,550,000	1,550,000	---
Conservation.....	850,000	850,000	---
Water Problems of Urbanizing Areas.....	650,000	650,000	---
Special Research Projects.....	350,000	350,000	---
Subtotal.....	15,466,000	15,090,000	-376,000
<b>Saline Water Research &amp; Development</b>			
<b>Research:</b>			
Membrane.....	1,860,000	1,860,000	---
Thermal.....	700,000	350,000	-350,000
New Concepts.....	800,000	800,000	---
<b>Development:</b>			
Membrane Research.....	4,405,000	4,405,000	---
Thermal.....	1,475,000	1,375,000	-100,000
Reuse.....	2,200,000	1,550,000	-650,000
Demonstrations.....	380,000	380,000	---
Subtotal.....	11,820,000	10,720,000	-1,100,000
<b>Technology Transfer &amp; Information Dissemination</b>			
Technology Transfer.....	950,000	500,000	-450,000
Water Research Scientific Info. Ctr. ....	900,000	900,000	---
Subtotal.....	1,850,000	1,400,000	-450,000
General Program Support.....	3,477,000	3,300,000	-177,000
Pay cost reduction.....	---	-25,000	-25,000
Total, OWRT.....	32,613,000	30,485,000	-2,128,000

The Committee's recommendation of \$6,210,000 for the state water resource research institutes provides grants of \$115,000 for each of 54 institutes, an increase of \$5,000 per institute over the amount provided in fiscal year 1980. The amount recommended for matching grants provides an increase of \$500,000 above the 1980 level. No increase is provided for thermal research on scale prevention for the reason that high priority projects can be supported with the \$350,000 recommendation. Similarly, no increase is recommended for testing of solids/liquids separation devices in the thermal demonstration program because high priority projects can be funded within the recommendation of \$1,375,000, which is an increase of \$125,000 above the fiscal year 1980 appropriation. No funds are recommended for reuse development projects for which research phases will not be completed until 1980 or 1981.

No funds are recommended for the Orange County Water District which has received a total of \$3,600,000 over the last three years. The \$400,000 reduction will end OWRT participation one year sooner than proposed.

An amount of \$500,000 is recommended for the technology transfer program, which is \$450,000 below the budget and \$250,000 below the fiscal year 1980 appropriation. The Committee is not convinced this program is effective in presenting results of water research programs to groups that might use them. Most technology dissemination occurs in the water research scientific information center program for which \$900,000 is recommended.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

## HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has many functions: it serves as the federal focal point for outdoor recreation and for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage resources; undertakes a broad range of planning, policy formulation and coordination activities and provides technical assistance to federal, state and local agencies and the private non-profit recreation sector; provides financial assistance through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the states and their political subdivisions for recreation planning, acquisition and development projects; administers the federal programs portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program which provides funding for land acquisition for the National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management; provides grants-in-aid to urban governments for assistance in the improvement of deteriorated park and recreation systems; and provides grants-in-aid to the states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for funding and technical assistance for the preservation of historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980-----	\$15,351,000
Estimate, 1981-----	16,010,000
Recommended, 1981-----	15,755,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980-----	+404,000
Estimate, 1981-----	-255,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Recreation program planning.....	315,000	315,000	---
Community and Human Resource Development.....	659,000	659,000	---
Water Resources.....	920,000	920,000	---
Park and Recreation Technical Services.....	3,476,000	3,476,000	---
Natural Programs.....	3,775,000	3,775,000	---
Cultural program planning.....	258,000	258,000	---
Maintenance of the National Register.....	1,451,000	1,451,000	---
Technical Preservation Services.....	1,138,000	1,138,000	---
Historic American Building Survey.....	717,000	717,000	---
Historic American Engineering Record.....	392,000	392,000	---
Interagency Archeological Services.....	2,290,000	2,290,000	---
Environmental and Compliance Review.....	619,000	619,000	---
General program support.....	---	-250,000	-250,000
Working Capital Fund.....	---	-5,000	-5,000
Total.....	16,010,000	15,755,000	-255,000

The Committee was impressed with the manner in which HCRS has developed a recreation technical assistance program involving the recreation related grant programs of the Service—the Urban Parks program and the Land and Water Conservation Fund—and comparable programs of other federal agencies. The Committee recommends that similar efforts be made to show how government programs may be used to meet the cultural and historic preservation needs of the nation.

The Committee recommends continuation of language that prohibits the addition of industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.

#### URBAN PARK AND RECREATION

Appropriation, 1980	\$125,000,000
Estimate, 1981	
Recommended, 1981	45,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-80,000,000
Estimate, 1981	+45,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,000,000 to administer the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978—the cornerstone of an urban recreation rejuvenation program. The amount recommended, together with \$45,000,000 deferred from 1980 (in lieu of a rescission), provides a total of \$90,000,000 for this program for fiscal year 1981.

Grants are provided to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level; and to develop local Recovery Action Programs that identify community needs, objectives, and strategies to revitalize the public and private recreation systems.

The failure of the Administration to request any funds in fiscal year 1981, coupled with the 1980 rescission, would have terminated the urban park rejuvenation program, an action which is especially mystifying to the Committee in view of the fact that the urban parks program has been hailed by the Administration as a means to keep people in the cities and out of their cars. Testimony received in support of the program from public officials, community groups, and concerned citizens, and the inadequacy of the testimony of representatives of the Department of the Interior in explaining the proposed reduction, confirm the Committee's belief in the importance of this program and the necessity for its survival and continued viability.

The amount recommended will provide \$43,800,000 for grants to cities and \$1,200,000 for administration of the program. An estimated \$2,800,000 of the deferred funds are allocated for the program administration.

#### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1980	\$509,194,000
Estimate, 1981	233,000,000
Recommended, 1981	392,185,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-117,009,000
Estimate, 1981	+159,185,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$392,185,000, a net increase of \$159,185,000 above the budget request and \$117,009,000 below the fiscal year 1980 appropriation. The \$235,311,000 for the state program is an increase of \$78,745,000 over the budget and is 60 percent of the total appropriation. The \$156,874,000 recommended for the federal program is \$80,440,000 above the budget. A total of \$54,000,000 is recommended for Redwood National Park, \$50,000,000 to be deposited with the United States District Court for the North-



ern District of California for payment to the former owners of land taken legislatively to expand the Park, and \$4,000,000 for surveys and timber cruises. The Committee is disturbed that the Service has not completed its cruise of the timber on the lands taken. In 1978, the Service stated that the cruise would take two to three years. This year, Assistant Secretary Herbst testified that the cruise was about 20 percent completed and would take an additional two to three years to complete.

The Committee recommends \$13,500,000 to purchase 25,271 acres which the Forest Service has appraised and has under option in the Huron-Manistee National Forest, Michigan, and \$13,400,000 to acquire 39,000 acres appraised and under option in the Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina. Other unbudgeted items included in the recommended amounts are Appalachian Trail (\$2,000,000), Cuyahoga Valley NRA (\$2,000,000), Ebey's Landing NHR (\$2,400,000), Golden Spike NHS (\$250,000), Bon Secour NWR (\$6,000,000), and the Susanville Trail (\$435,000). These increases are partially offset by use of \$3,500,000 which had been appropriated and deferred for Cumberland Island NS and \$4,085,000 in anticipated slippage.

The total amount recommended is \$187,815,000 below the amount requested in the January budget. The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Assistance to States.....	150,000,000	228,745,000	+78,745,000
State administrative expenses.....	6,566,000	6,566,000	---
Subtotal, State assistance.....	156,566,000	235,311,000	+78,745,000
<b>Federal Programs</b>			
<b>National Park Service</b>			
Deficiencies and relocation expenses.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	---
Preauthorization.....	300,000	300,000	---
Inholdings.....	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000
Recently Authorized Areas:			
Appalachian NST.....	6,500,000	8,500,000	+2,000,000
Big Cypress N. Pres.....	5,171,000	5,171,000	---
Big Thicket N. Pres.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	---
Buffalo NR.....	1,526,500	1,526,500	---
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NIP.....	500,000	500,000	---
Cumberland Island NS.....	---	-3,500,000	-3,500,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA.....	5,000,000	7,000,000	+2,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Ebey's Landing NHR.....	---	2,400,000	+2,400,000
Fire Island NS.....	500,000	500,000	---
Georgia O'Keefe NHS.....	---	40,000	+40,000
Golden Spike NHS.....	---	250,000	+250,000
Jean Lafitte NHP.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
Redwood NP.....	5,000,000	54,000,000	+49,000,000
Saint Croix NSR.....	500,000	500,000	---
Santa Monica Mtns. NRA.....	15,908,500	15,908,500	---
Voyageurs NP.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Slippage.....	---	-2,085,000	-2,085,000
Subtotal, National Park Service.....	53,906,000	103,011,000	+49,105,000
<b>Forest Service</b>			
Endangered Species.....	330,000	330,000	---
National Recreation Areas:			
Mount Rogers NRA.....	500,000	500,000	---
Sawtooth NRA.....	3,936,000	3,936,000	---
Wilderness:			
Boundary Waters Canoe Area.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Other wilderness.....	500,000	500,000	---
Recreation composites.....	3,000,000	29,900,000	+26,900,000
Slippage.....	---	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Subtotal, Forest Service.....	9,266,000	35,166,000	+25,900,000

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>			
Refuges:			
Atlantic Coastal Areas.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
Great Dismal Swamp NWR.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Rio Grande Valley NWR.....	600,000	600,000	---
Bon Secour NWR.....	---	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Endangered Species Habitat:			
American Crocodile.....	2,600,000	2,600,000	---
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	---
Key Deer.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Moapa Dace.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Plymouth Red-bellied Turtle.....	220,000	220,000	---
Slippage.....	---	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	11,420,000	16,420,000	+5,000,000
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>			
Rogue WSR.....	700,000	700,000	---
Susanville to Mason Junction, Ca. trail.....	---	435,000	+435,000
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....	700,000	1,135,000	+435,000
Administrative expenses, Federal.....	1,142,000	1,142,000	---
Subtotal, Federal programs.....	76,434,000	156,874,000	+80,440,000
Total, LWCF.....	233,000,000	392,185,000	+159,185,000

The Committee, in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1980 bill (H. Report 96-374) expressed concern about the implied amendment of the portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11) which prohibits use of other federal funds as the state match portion of the state assistance program ". . . for or on account of any project with respect to which financial assistance has been given or provided under any other federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program for or on account of any project with respect to which such assistance has been given or promised under this part. . . ." The Committee requested that the appropriate legislative committees undertake a review of the matter.

The Committee regrets that no review has been made, particularly in light of a GAO review of 500 LWCF projects which received assistance from other federal grant-in-aid programs. The total cost of the projects was \$144,000,000, with the total federal share amounting to \$113,000,000, or 79 percent of the aggregate cost.

To make clear the intent that this should be a 50/50 match, the Committee is recommending language in the bill which restates the original legislation but which does permit use of shared reserves and payments in lieu of taxes as specified in the Coordinated Intergovernmental Policy and Administrative Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4201(6)).

#### HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$55,000,000
Estimate, 1981.....	25,000,000
Recommended, 1981.....	32,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	-22,500,000
Estimate, 1981.....	+7,500,000

The recommended appropriation of \$32,500,000 is an increase of \$7,500,000 over the fiscal year 1981 request and is \$22,500,000 below the fiscal year 1980 appropriation.

The proposed fiscal year 1980 supplemental appropriation bill, however, recommends a deferral of \$10,000,000 until fiscal year 1981. This proposal and the 1981 recommendation will result in level funding for the two years.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the criteria and guidelines used in allocating these funds and is pleased that the authorizing Committee has held hearings on new legislation concerning these guidelines and the Secretary of Interior has established a task force to make a review.

In fiscal year 1979 the Committee provided \$5,000,000 for maritime heritage preservation. It desires to emphasize again the importance of preserving the unique maritime heritage of the United States.

The Committee has continued the bill provision allowing 15 percent of historic preservation funds to be used for renovation of state and local government buildings still in use for government purposes.

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.....	2,600,000	4,700,000	+2,100,000
Grants-in-aid.....	20,560,000	25,960,000	+5,400,000
Administrative Expenses.....	1,840,000	1,840,000	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	25,000,000	32,500,000	+7,500,000

#### 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 47.7 million acres consisting of 393 refuges, 2 national monuments, and 19 wetlands management districts. The fishery resources managed by the Service includes 88 hatcheries, a spawning channel, 5 development centers, 2 training schools, 12 laboratories and 25 field stations.

In 1979, national fish hatcheries produced 175 million fish (over 6.1 million pounds) for release into the Great Lakes (6.3 million), coastal rivers and streams (70.5 million) and inland reservoirs, lakes and streams (98.2 million).

#### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$206,641,000
Estimate, 1981.....	227,306,000
Recommended, 1981.....	225,354,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+18,713,000
Estimate, 1981.....	-1,952,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Environmental Contaminant Evaluation.....	11,559,000	11,559,000	---
Land and Water resource development planning.....	16,073,000	16,073,000	---
Biological Services.....	17,441,000	15,831,000	-1,610,000
Cooperative units.....	4,655,000	4,655,000	---
Migratory bird programs.....	61,386,000	61,108,000	-278,000
Mammals and non-migratory bird programs.....	15,399,000	15,899,000	+500,000
Animal damage control.....	17,526,000	17,526,000	---
Interpretation & recreation.....	13,193,000	13,153,000	-40,000
Fish Hatcheries.....	21,995,000	22,395,000	+400,000
Fishery Assistance.....	5,114,000	4,802,000	-312,000
Fishery Research.....	11,543,000	11,543,000	---
Fishery Law Enforcement.....	157,000	157,000	---
Endangered Species.....	24,509,000	25,064,000	+555,000
Administration.....	6,756,000	6,756,000	---
SLUC payment.....	---	-150,000	-150,000
1980 pay increase reduction.....	---	-446,000	-446,000
Common program services.....	---	-540,000	-540,000
Working capital fund.....	---	-31,000	-31,000
<b>Total, Resource Management.....</b>	<b>227,306,000</b>	<b>225,354,000</b>	<b>-1,952,000</b>

The Committee's recommendation of \$15,831,000 for biological services includes increases over the 1980 program of \$855,000 for the federal coal program and \$500,000 for the state and private coal program. No increases are recommended for the OCS operational activity program and no funds are recommended for the instream flow analysis group.

The recommendation of \$61,108,000 for migratory bird programs includes \$275,000 of a requested increase of \$553,000 to begin non-migratory bird population surveys on the West Coast, Alaska, and U.S. possessions in the Central Pacific Ocean. The Committee recommends an unbudgeted increase of \$500,000 for operation and maintenance of the proposed Snug Harbor National Wildlife Refuge, New York. The Committee does not concur with the budget proposal to increase animal damage research at the expense of the operations program. The compound 1080 sheep collar research program announced by the Secretary should be supported within available funds in the amount of \$200,000. The amount recommended for interpretation and recreation includes \$6,000 to bring hunting and fishing operations into compliance with new Alaska wildlife monument regulations.

The Committee recommends an unbudgeted increase of \$575,000 for Southeastern Fish hatcheries. None of the fish hatchery increase requested for the Boise area office is recommended. The \$175,000 reduced from the Boise office has been added to \$400,000 to provide a level which will enable the Southeast hatcheries to perform at full operational capability. The recommendation for fishery assistance includes \$119,000 to develop fishery management plans on refuge lands. The reduction of \$312,000 does not provide funds for management assistance on lands managed by the Forest Service, BIA, and the State of Alaska.

An unbudgeted increase of \$225,000 is recommended to permit the Service to establish a program to reintroduce peregrine falcons to the East Coast and the Rocky Mountain areas. No funds are provided for the Pacific Coast reintroduction program because the recovery

plan for that area has not been completed. The Committee recommends an unbudgeted increase of \$330,000 for ten additional endangered species law enforcement officials, providing a total increase of \$789,000 for endangered species protection over the fiscal year 1980 level.

The committee is recommending a reduction of \$150,000 from the Service's request for an increase of \$448,000 for additional space.

The Service's continued support of area offices as well as regional offices is of concern to the Committee as simply another layer of review over the working field units. The Committee recommends that the roles of these offices be clearly defined to ensure that certain areas of responsibility are administered from the field station *through the area office* to Headquarters, and that the remaining areas of responsibility are administered from the field station *through the regional office* to Headquarters. If the lines of responsibility cannot be differentiated in order to eliminate dual review, the Service should be prepared to consider the termination of the area offices in the fiscal year 1982 budget.

The Committee is concerned that the hatcheries and refuges are understaffed and not adequately maintained. The Service should bring existing areas up to an acceptable standard of staffing and maintenance before new units are added. The reallocation of funds from the fishery assistance program to Southeastern fish hatcheries is an effort to alleviate the neglect of the past several years and to return funding to on the ground operations.

The Committee is aware of the need for a coordinated Federal effort to disseminate technical information, reports, and other materials on endangered species, wildlife and plants to satisfy the growing number of informational requests and promote greater voluntary compliance with the law. Based on the Service's testimony, the Committee believes that greater coordination and improvements in the communication processes can be achieved, and that a thorough review of this situation should be made. The Committee expects a comprehensive report on the Service's entire publications production and distribution system, the benefits and costs of establishing an informational clearinghouse, and the possibilities of reducing duplication of effort by other agencies in time to be discussed in hearings on the fiscal year 1982 budget request.

The amount requested and approved for early planning assistance to highway and other transportation projects is \$468,000. This will allow the Service to participate early in the planning process so that last minute delays will not occur for wildlife needs. The Committee is aware of lengthy delays and expects the Fish and Wildlife Service to move expeditiously with the Corps of Engineers in reaching agreement on wetlands preservation at reasonable costs. Delays and increased costs should be reduced significantly.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation, 1980	\$58,757,000
Estimate, 1981	39,898,000
Recommended, 1981	34,561,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-24,196,000
Estimate, 1981	-5,337,000

This appropriation finances the construction and rehabilitation of fish hatcheries and wildlife refuge facilities. It provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act to preserve, develop and enhance anadromous fishery resources within the several States and the Great Lakes.

The details of the net decrease below the budget estimate are shown in the following table:

Browns Park NWR, Colo.—impoundment development.....	-\$496,000
Prime Hook NWR, Del.—shop, service, and storage area.....	-638,000
Merritt Is. NWR, Fla.—visitor and office facility.....	-775,000
Pelican Is. NWR, Fla.—wildlife drive, observation tower and visitor facility.....	-438,000
Great Meadows NWR, Mass.—visitor facility and related items....	-345,000
Parker River NWR, Mass.—visitor contact facility.....	-108,000
Agassiz NWR, Minn.—replace headquarters.....	-833,000
Morris WMD, Minn.—shop and storage facilities, and parking lots..	-847,000
Bosque del Apache NWR, N.M.—replace office and visitor facility..	-430,000
Maxwell NWR, N.M.—replace office and visitor facility.....	-186,000
Aransas NWR, Tx.—rehabilitate loop tour roads.....	-582,000
Back Bay NWR, Va.—remove 4 buildings.....	+22,000
Mason Neck NWR, Va.—convert house to environmental education center.....	-105,000
Leetown NFC, W. Va.—pond rehabilitation and development.....	-2,357,000
Anadromous fish grants to states.....	-1,996,000
Warm Springs Fish Hatchery.....	+984,000
Atlantic salmon smolt release facility, Vt.....	+390,000
Exotic species laboratory.....	+2,500,000
Southeast anadromous fish research laboratory.....	+300,000
Atlantic salmon holding facility, Mass.....	+765,000
Striped bass study.....	-75,000
Administration of anadromous fish grant program.....	-37,000
Pay cost reduction.....	-50,000

Funds for Browns Park, Prime Hook, Agassiz and Morris units are not recommended because they are scheduled for obligation late in fiscal year 1981. Deferral until 1982 will not cause a serious delay. An unbudgeted increase of \$5,718,000 for the Leetown facility was provided in the fiscal year 1980 appropriation. Of that amount, approximately \$2.5 million will not be obligated until fiscal year 1981. Deferral of the increase requested for the facility in the fiscal year 1981 budget will permit an orderly phased construction program. Funds were not recommended for visitor facilities and related items which are of low priority. The reduction in anadromous fish grants to the states is recommended since Dingell-Johnson funds in the amount of \$30,930,000, are estimated to be available to meet state fish needs in fiscal year 1981. These funds, which are for projects for which the state provides one-fourth the total cost, are derived from excise taxes on sports fishing equipment.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT  
(DEFINITE, REPAYABLE ADVANCE)

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$15,000,000
Estimate, 1981.....	-----
Recommended, 1981.....	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	-13,000,000
Estimate, 1981.....	+2,000,000

This appropriation provides advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges. Repayment is scheduled to be made from receipts in later years. This advance and estimated receipts of \$16,500,000 will provide \$18.5 million for acquiring approximately 45,700 acres of important waterfowl breeding, migration, and wintering areas approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and the governor of the state in which an area is located. This would bring the total acreage acquired by the Service through this account to 335,700 acres.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES  
(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1980	\$200, 000
Estimate, 1981	250, 000
Recommended, 1981	250, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+50, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----

The Fish and Wildlife Service has implemented a fee program at 17 areas. An additional 3 areas are expected to be established in 1981. The areas participating in 1980 and expected to participate in 1981 are:

Base Stations:	Ridgefield, Wash.
Eufaula, Ala.	Okefenokee, Ga.
Bombay Hook, Del.	Ankeny, Oreg.
Crab Orchard, Ill.	Basket Slough, Oreg.
DeSoto, Iowa	Umatilla, Oreg.
Shiawasse, Mich.	William J. Finley, Oreg.
Upper Mississippi River, Minn.	Aransas, Tex.
Bosque del Apache, N. Mex.	New Stations:
Wichita Mountains, Okla.	Kenai, Alaska
San Bernard, Tex.	Mattamuskeet, N.C.
Chincoteague, Va.	Parker River, Mass.

Public Law 93-303 provides that the revenues collected may be used to support increased collection of required special recreation fees in areas where fees are not now charged. These additional revenues will provide increased public recreation facilities.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	\$9, 500, 000
Recommended, 1981	9, 500, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+9,500,000
Estimate, 1981	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,500,000, the budget request for the National Wildlife refuge fund.

The Service is authorized, under 16 U.S.C. 715a, as amended by Public Law 95-469 of October 17, 1978, to make payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Funding for these payments is derived from revenues through the sale

of products from Service lands, less expenses for producing revenue and activities related to revenue sharing. If net revenues are insufficient to make full payments according to the formula contained in the Act, direct appropriations are authorized to make up the difference. Total requirements in fiscal year 1981 are \$13,500,000, of which \$1,800,000 will be required for expenses for sales. Payments to counties will be \$11,700,000, requiring a direct appropriation of \$9,500,000, which will be supplemented by an estimated \$2,200,000 in net refuge receipts.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service manages and operates 323 units in the National Park System covering about 72 million acres. It is estimated that these units will be visited by 296 million people in 1981.

#### OPERATION OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1980	\$382,775,000
Estimate, 1981	422,297,000
Recommended, 1981	415,163,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+32,388,000
Estimate, 1981	-7,134,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Management of park areas.....	63,366,000	63,391,000	+25,000
Concessions management.....	2,317,000	2,817,000	+500,000
Interpretation and Visitor Services.....	44,372,000	45,807,000	+1,435,000
Visitor protection and safety.....	59,544,000	59,544,000	---
Maintenance.....	165,660,000	165,830,000	+170,000
Resources management.....	56,153,000	56,153,000	---
Information publications.....	2,947,000	2,947,000	---
International Park Affairs.....	370,000	370,000	---
Volunteers-in-parks.....	250,000	250,000	---
New Alaska areas.....	11,400,000	3,000,000	-8,400,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Public Areas.....	---	362,000	+362,000
Forest Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	---
Executive Direction.....	6,129,000	6,094,000	-35,000
Omaha regional office.....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
New area studies.....	1,100,000	100,000	-1,000,000
Water resources.....	1,234,000	934,000	-300,000
Rivers and trails.....	1,053,000	1,053,000	---
General management plans.....	4,056,000	4,086,000	+30,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission....	341,000	341,000	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	405,000	440,000	+35,000
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	400,000	400,000	---
Folger Theater.....	---	300,000	+300,000
Corcoran Gallery.....	---	300,000	+300,000
1980 pay increase reduction.....	---	-908,000	-908,000
Common program support.....	---	-600,000	-600,000
Working capital fund.....	---	-48,000	-48,000
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	422,297,000	415,163,000	-7,134,000

The recommendation of \$63,391,000 for management of park areas includes an unbudgeted increase of \$25,000 to permit the Service to begin management of the proposed Georgia O'Keefe NHS. In honoring Miss O'Keefe, long hailed as one of America's finest artists, the Committee continues to pursue the tradition of recognizing and paying tribute to America's great men and women of letters. The Congress



and the Service are to be commended for their speedy action in establishing the site as proposed by conferees during action on the fiscal 1979 appropriations bill. Increases are recommended elsewhere in the bill for preparation of the general management plan (\$30,000), acquisition of an administrative site (\$40,000), and for development of the site (\$100,000).

The Committee recommends an unbudgeted increase of \$500,000 and 16 positions for the concessions management program to permit additional review and audit of concession operations in the parks. This should result in improved appraisals of the market value of government facilities used by concessionaries, better economic analysis of proposed concession contracts, and a better review of concession operations. This will permit the government to obtain the highest franchise fee and assure concession users the lowest possible charges in the process of determining the proper return on concessioner investment. Additional training in evaluation of concession operations will also be provided to Park employees. The Committee supports and encourages efforts of the Service to require concessionaires to provide services to park visitors at the lowest possible costs while ensuring that critical health and safety standards are met.

The Committee continues to be distressed that the Park Service has little or no recourse against a Park concessionaire for inadequate service to the public. Although termination is possible, the concessionaire must still be compensated for any possessory interest. It is recommended, therefore, to continue language included in the Operation of the National Park System account in 1980 which provides for the inclusion of a clause that gives the Service the capability of extinguishing some or all of any possessory interest if there is a termination for cause. The appropriate legislative committees should review the present concessions legislation to eliminate this and other problems that have become apparent.

The Committee, for the second consecutive year, has restored funds to provide support for cultural activities in the Nation's Capital. An amount of \$1,435,000 is recommended for interpretation and visitor services in the National Capital Region as follows:

Four National Symphony concerts at the Capitol.....	\$250, 000
Provision of services—bandshell, utilities, clean up, etc.....	100, 000
Wolf Trap Farm program support.....	175, 000
Wolf Trap Farm stage hands.....	450, 000
Ford's Theater program support.....	200, 000
Ford's Theater ushers.....	25, 000
Shakespeare in the Parks.....	235, 000

The Service is urged to solicit proposals for Shakespeare in the Park at least six months in advance of the scheduled performances.

An unbudgeted increase of \$100,000 is recommended to meet minimal maintenance at Mar-A-Lago NHS. The Committee continues to be concerned with failure to dispose of Mar-A-Lago. Its use is limited to the terms of the devise under the will of Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post as a winter home for the President or high ranking foreign officials. For security reasons, that use has been proscribed. Other uses which have been considered, such as a museum, an intellectual thinktank, a center for the arts, do not seem feasible. Certainly, they would be most expensive. That is why the Committee believes

the gift should be returned to the donor. Until that is done, there will be the responsibility to maintain the estate. Even doing so in a minimum condition will be expensive.

The sum of \$70,000 is recommended to demolish several vacant houses at Indiana Dunes NL.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for staffing the Alaska areas withdrawn from the public domain lands for protection by the Park Service as national monuments. The amount includes funds to staff the areas but provides no funds for housing or development. The Committee would observe that the House has twice passed legislation which authorizes the same general purpose. It is recognized that the matter of Alaska lands is very sensitive, but it must also be recognized that the lands have been assigned to the Service for management as national monuments and the Service is expected to meet its responsibilities. The Committee's recommendation is a reduction of \$8,400,000 from the request.

Details of the recommendation follow:

	Positions	Dollars
Park management:		
Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument.....	6	600,000
Gates of the Arctic National Monument.....	5	540,000
Kenai Fjords National Monument.....	1	100,000
Katmai National Monument/Aniakchak National Monument.....	1	60,000
Lake Clark National Monument.....	4	400,000
Yukon-Charley National Monument.....	1	100,000
Bering Land Bridge National Monument.....	1	100,000
Kobuk Valley National Monument/Noatak National Monument/Cape Krusenstern National Monument.....	4	400,000
Denali National Monument.....	1	50,000
Mining in the parks and mineral management.....	6	650,000
	30	3,000,000

An increase of \$362,000 and 7 positions is recommended for maintenance and protection of the parks and public areas of Pennsylvania Avenue recently rehabilitated in connection with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Plan.

A reduction of \$35,000 in executive direction is recommended as the net cost of transferring funding for the president of the National Park Foundation to the Foundation itself. The Committee takes note of the fine work accomplished by the Foundation and concurs with the Foundation's proposal to end all federal administrative support in fiscal year 1981.

The Committee does not concur with the recommendation to close and relocate the Omaha, Nebraska, regional office and requests the Service to keep the office open.

The Committee recommends \$100,000 for new area studies, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the estimate and \$200,000 below the 1980 level. The Acting Director testified that there were 257 units in the system in 1971 encompassing 28.5 million acres and visitations of 186 million. In 1981 there are 323 units encompassing 72 million acres with visitation of 296 million projected. The Service should be permitted to catch its breath, slow expansion, and to develop what has been added in the last few years before taking on new park units.

The recommendation of \$934,000 for water resources, a reduction of \$300,000 below the estimate, provides an increase of \$300,000 above the fiscal year 1980 level. The Service is requested to provide an analysis of its science program as an appendix to the fiscal year 1982 budget justification. This should show how much is available, the source of funds, with a minimum 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 Committee recommends an unbudgeted increase of \$35,000 for the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve in Wisconsin. This increase will permit the Service to share the increased cost of operating the reserve as provided for in the joint cost agreement.

The Committee recommends \$600,000 to permit the Service to continue providing maintenance support to the Corcoran Gallery and the Folger Shakespeare Library.

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.

Legislation has been enacted expanding the boundaries of the Golden Spike NHS, Utah. The Service is requested to develop a plan on the feasibility of adding the additional area to the original site with emphasis on any rail facilities in the new area. This study is to be done within available funds.

No funds are provided for firefighting in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Any funds spent by Los Angeles and Ventura counties in fighting fires on federal lands on the NRA may be counted as an offset against the FIRESCOPE Program.

The Committee is aware of erosion in the Beverly Shores area of the Indiana Dunes NL. The Service is requested to make a careful study of erosion in that area and provide a report to the Committee on dealing with the problem with proposed alternatives.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$112,154,000
Estimate, 1981	62,015,000
Recommended, 1981	34,203,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-77,951,000
Estimate, 1981	-27,812,000

The Committee is aware that a great deal of improvement must be made in the Park Service construction program. For example, the Service requested funds for some projects that had already been funded; funds were requested for projects for which planning was inadequate, which were dropped because they were not needed; cost estimates were not reliable; and many projects, which had been funded, could not be started because the construction bids were two to three times higher than the requested appropriation.

The unobligated balances in this account have increased to the point where the unobligated balance carried into fiscal 1980 of \$110,122,005 was almost as much as the 1980 appropriation

of \$112,154,000. Information provided to the Committee showed that most 1980 funded projects will not be obligated until the last 2 months of fiscal 1980 and several not until 1981. If history is a reliable indicator, it will be fiscal year 1981 before most 1980 projects will be obligated.

The Committee's recommendation of a reduction of \$27,812,000 is based on an assumption that many of the 1981 projects would not be obligated until 1982 at the earliest and that deferral for one year would not delay the projects unduly. The recommendation of \$34,203,000 includes all the planning funds requested. The 1982 construction request should not include items for which construction drawings are not available unless there is a compelling reason why the proposed project should be budgeted with a less reliable cost estimate.

Projects are not recommended for the following reasons: (1) some projects that have been funded are only now being obligated or have yet to be obligated; (2) the quality of the estimate is such that the Committee has little or no confidence that the project can be done for the amount of the estimate; or (3) the planned date of obligation is so late in fiscal 1981 that it is unlikely to be obligated before 1982. The projects follow:

Antietam NB, Md.—stabilize Piper Barn.....	-\$367, 000
Big Bend NP, Tex.—utilities for concession developments.....	-539, 000
Additional water reservoir.....	-367, 000
Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.—design final segment.....	+200, 000
Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex.—Modernize hdq. water system....	-1, 158, 000
Relocate utility lines.....	-655, 000
C&O Canal—replace signs.....	+20, 000
Cumberland Island, NS; Ga.:	
Restore and stabilize Carnegie Carriage House.....	+300, 000
Rehabilitate Plum Orchard.....	+200, 000
Construct two additional campgrounds.....	+300, 000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Ohio—stabilize locktender's house.....	-100, 000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Pa.: protect vandalized sites.....	+750, 000
Includes Shoemaker Farm, Neldon Schoolhouse; Pierce Home, Foster Armstrong House, Zion Church and restore beach areas at Milford and Smithfield Township.	
Fire Island NS, N.Y.—rehabilitate and preserve William Floyd estate.....	-787, 000
Fort Sumter NM, S.C.—Connect water and telephone to mainland..	-672, 000
Gateway NRA, N.Y.—Rehabilitate lands and facilities.....	-1, 572, 000
George Rogers Clark NHS, Ind.—repair roof, clean and repaint stone.....	-558, 000
Georgia O'Keefe NHS, N. Mex.....	+100, 000
Glen Canyon NRA, Utah and Ariz.—rainbow marina and support facilities.....	-2, 982, 000
Golden Gate NRA, Calif.—Landscape Fort Mason.....	-1, 483, 000
Grand Portage NM, Minn.—construct water storage reservoir....	-302, 000
Haleakala NP, Ha.—parking and trail access.....	-688, 000
Potable water system.....	-1, 192, 000
Restrooms and sewage system.....	-675, 000
Ice Age NSR—wayside exhibits and audiovisuals.....	-91, 000
J. D. Rockefeller Parkway, Wyo.—Purchase concessioner interest..	+490, 000
Lake Mead NRA, Nev.—Willowbeach flood protection.....	-786, 000
Lassen Volcanic NP, Calif.—sewage and utility hookup.....	-2, 889, 000
Lowell NHP, Mass.—Visitor Center.....	+1, 500, 000
Martin Van Buren NHS—rehabilitate historic structures.....	-393, 000
Natchez Trace Parkway—construct section 3V2.....	+7, 100, 000
Plan and begin to design rest of Parkway.....	+750, 000
National Cap. Region—repair Kutz Bridge.....	-1, 965, 000

Fort Washington, Md.—stabilize, regrade and drainage-----	—462,000
Olympic NP, Wash.—sewage system-----	—631,000
Prince William Forest Park, Va.—rehabilitate cabin camp-----	—354,000
Saratoga NHP, N.Y.—alternate water supply & relocate fire pump-	—180,000
Sitka NHP, Ak.—Bishop House stabilization-----	—616,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL—rehab. Coast Guard Station for visitor use -----	—839,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Mich.—Harbor feasibility study-----	+239,000
Statue of Liberty NM—repair Ellis Island seawall-----	—1,130,000
Virgin Is. NP—sewer and water system-----	—134,000
Wm. H. Taft NHS, Ohio—rehab. birth place-----	—811,000
Yellowstone NP—various-----	—9,866,000
Yosemite NP—effluent disposal at El Portal-----	—4,258,000
Slippage -----	—259,000
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>—27,812,000</b>

The Service should change the signs along the C&O Canal and tow-path, as directed by Public Law 95-11, Section 2, to appropriately honor Justice William O. Douglas to whom the C&O Canal is dedicated. No funds are provided for land acquisition as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

The Committee was requested to provide funds to correct a hazard on the C&O Canal NHP, along Harpers Ferry Road in Washington County, Maryland. It has been stated that the road has become unsafe but cannot be repaired because it is on the C&O Canal wall. The Committee recommends the Service and the County develop a joint project to repair the wall and the road with each jurisdiction providing funds necessary.

The Committee is aware of a proposal to develop Park Service housing and administrative facilities in Yosemite National Park in cooperation with a non-profit organization. The Committee can take no position on the matter until it is formally presented other than to note that ordinarily, lease purchase agreements have been more expensive to the government than direct appropriations. The Committee further understands that legislation is necessary before this proposal can proceed. It is important that the Service keep the Committee informed of all efforts made in support of this questionable proposal.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES  
(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1980-----	\$16,217,000
Estimate, 1981-----	15,007,000
Recommended, 1981-----	14,750,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980-----	—1,467,000
Estimate, 1981-----	—257,000

Fees collected by the National Park Service for admission to designated units of the system and for special recreation facilities are earmarked for appropriation for Park Service use. Entrance fees are collected at 64 parks and user fees at 77. Entrance fees were frozen by legislation in 1979. The amount recommended includes \$6,341,000 for fee collection. A total of \$16,618,000 is expected to be collected in fiscal 1981.

This fund also supports operation of 27 visitor transportation systems in 17 park areas. In excess of 8.5 million passengers used these

systems in fiscal 1978. The 1981 recommendation includes \$5,296,000 for operation of these systems.

The Committee recommends that the Service provide a shuttle bus type of transportation for visitors to Playalinda Beach in the Canaveral National Seashore Park, where transportation is necessary due to the closure of the beach access road to private vehicular traffic when such closure is directed by NASA, Kennedy Space Center. Any funds needed should come from funds appropriated in FY 1981 to the National Park Service.

The recommendation also includes \$3,113,000 for exhibits, audiovisual projects, and historic furnishings.

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation, 1980	\$4,030,000
Estimate, 1981	4,400,000
Recommended, 1981	4,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+370,000
Estimate, 1981	

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.

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 4.2 million visitors in fiscal 1979. The visitation is projected to reach 5 million in 1981.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

#### SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1980	\$452,055,000
Estimate, 1981	475,111,000
Recommended, 1981	477,137,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+25,082,000
Estimate, 1981	+2,026,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Topographic surveys and mapping</b>			
Quadrangle mapping and revision.....	56,642,000	56,642,000	---
Digital mapping.....	2,034,000	2,034,000	---
Small scale and special mapping.....	8,098,000	8,098,000	---
National Cartographic Information Center.....	3,079,000	3,079,000	---
Geography.....	3,492,000	3,492,000	---
Subtotal, topographic surveys and mapping.....	73,345,000	73,345,000	---
<b>Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping</b>			
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	32,484,000	32,484,000	---
Other land resource surveys.....	21,069,000	21,069,000	---
Mineral resource surveys.....	33,476,000	33,476,000	---
Energy resource surveys.....	34,262,000	34,762,000	+500,000
Offshore geologic surveys.....	21,081,000	21,081,000	---
Subtotal, geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	142,372,000	142,872,000	+500,000
<b>Water resources investigations</b>			
Federal program.....	48,915,000	49,315,000	+400,000
Federal-State program.....	42,696,000	42,696,000	---
Energy hydrology.....	21,887,000	21,887,000	---
Subtotal, water resources investigations.....	113,498,000	113,898,000	+400,000
<b>Conservation of lands and minerals</b>			
Regulation of OCS operations.....	33,715,000	33,715,000	---
OCS tract evaluation.....	37,319,000	36,919,000	-400,000
Federal and Indian lands.....	40,665,000	45,015,000	+4,350,000
Subtotal, conservation of lands and minerals....	111,699,000	115,649,000	+3,950,000
<b>Land information and analysis</b>			
Earth resources observation system.....	12,099,000	12,099,000	---
Environmental impact analysis.....	3,962,000	3,962,000	---
Land resource data applications.....	2,454,000	2,454,000	---
Subtotal, land information and analysis.....	18,515,000	18,515,000	---
General administration.....	3,834,000	3,834,000	---
Facilities.....	11,848,000	11,848,000	---
Common program services.....	---	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Pay adjustment.....	---	-800,000	-800,000
Working Capital Fund reduction.....	---	-24,000	-24,000
Total, surveys, investigations, & research.....	475,111,000	477,137,000	+2,026,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$477,137,000, an increase of \$2,026,000 over the budget estimate.

The Committee recommends a net increase of \$500,000 in energy resource surveys consisting of an increase of \$1,500,000 to establish a program for world energy assessment and a decrease of \$1,000,000 for uranium resource assessments. Currently the Survey does resource assessments of various critical overseas areas on an ad hoc basis. The recommended funding would provide a base organization for oil and gas assessments, allow interaction with other agencies, and provide for building of a data base containing world-wide resource information. The decrease in uranium assessments is consistent with the continued slowing of the increase in nuclear power generation capacity and leaves an ample base program.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$400,000 in the Federal program for water resources investigations to provide for support services and development of data systems for the National Water Data Exchange. The increase will allow full implementation of a

system to coordinate with the National Water Use Data System and provide greatly increased user service by 1984, two years earlier than the budget estimate would allow.

Within available funds, the Committee recommends that \$70,000 be provided in the federal-state cooperative water program for the beginning of a 3 year cooperative ground water study in Sierra, Plumas, and Lassen Counties, California.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$400,000 in the OCS tract evaluation program because of completion of the basic OCS reserve inventory. The Committee believes that maintenance of the inventory will require less effort than the original gathering of reserve data and can be done with the remaining available funds.

An increase of \$4,350,000 is recommended for the Federal and Indian lands program to provide for the collection of data and preparation for competitive private oil and gas lease sales in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

#### EXPLORATION OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Appropriation, 1980	\$175,627,000
Estimate, 1981	46,501,000
Recommended, 1981	194,251,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+18,624,000
Estimate, 1981	+147,750,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Evaluation and assessment			
Exploratory drilling	42,500,000	160,250,000	+117,750,000
Geophysical exploration	1,500,000	31,500,000	+30,000,000
Geologic investigations and evaluation	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Subtotal, evaluation and assessment	45,000,000	192,750,000	+147,750,000
Barrow area gas operation, exploration and development operation and maintenance	1,501,000	1,501,000	---
Total, exploration of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska	46,501,000	194,251,000	+147,750,000

Testimony from both the Department of the Interior and private industry suggests that the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska is one of the most promising areas for potential discovery of oil and gas in the United States. A recent well on the Reserve, the "Seabee" well, discovered a gas sand which may be capable of yielding significant natural gas. This is the first well drilled on NPRA to show significant promise, although others have shown indications of hydrocarbons.

The National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska has been the subject of intense debate between Congress and the Administration for several years. The Administration wants to discontinue government drilling on the Reserve to begin a leasing program for private exploration and has submitted legislation that would permit doing so. The Congress has argued for, and supported, continued government drilling until a leasing program for private exploration is in place. The debate



continues for fiscal year 1981. The central question is whether a hiatus of at least 30 months should be allowed in drilling on the Reserve while a private leasing program is established. Crucial to the argument, on both sides, is the progress toward legislation that will allow the leasing program. No action has been taken on the Administration's proposed legislation since it was finally forwarded in January 1980.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$194,251,000 for the Reserve, an increase of \$147,750,000 above the budget estimate. The recommendation supports the drilling of four additional wells on the Reserve consistent with the Committee's position that drilling should not stop during any interim period prior to private drilling. Based on information provided by the Department of the Interior, that interim period will be at least 30 months; in the Committee's opinion, it is likely to be even longer.

The Committee does agree, however, that extensive private exploration is more apt to discover commercial quantities of oil and gas than the limited four-to-five well government program, and that the government program is justifiable at this level only as an interim measure. Expanded government or private drilling is ultimately necessary. Because the Committee agrees that it is better to have the varied exploration strategy that would be provided by industry, and because no imminent action on legislation is apparent, the Committee is providing authority in its bill for the Secretary of Interior to carry out a leasing program on the Reserve. The Committee believes that this authority and the continuation of the government program in the interim period is a balanced and responsible program.

The recommendation includes, for the interim government program, \$160,250,000 for drilling 4 new wells and completing those previously started, \$9,000,000 for seismic work in relation to the government program and \$1,000,000 for evaluating the drilling and seismic activity. In addition, the Committee recommends \$22,500,000 for 3 seismic crews to begin an expanded program of data gathering in support of private leasing. It is possible that private industry might wish to participate in this work, and the Survey should seek such participation as is appropriate. Appropriations of \$4,650,000 in the Bureau of Land Management and \$4,350,000 in the "surveys, investigations, and research" account of the Geological Survey are also for activities necessary for developing a leasing program for the Reserve.

The leasing provisions recommended by the Committee are as follows:

(1) The provisions of Sections 202 and 603 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 shall not apply. Section 202 requires multiple use planning and Section 603 requires wilderness reviews. The administrative requirements of these sections inhibit expeditious leasing.

(2) The first lease sale shall be within 20 months of enactment. This provision is the same as the Administration's proposed legislation and is the minimum reasonable time if the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is followed.

(3) A final environmental impact statement must be published before leasing, *if found necessary* under NEPA. An environmental assessment must be done first, and could show that existing environmental work is sufficient for initial lease sales.

(4) OCS bidding systems shall be used. These systems are more applicable to the Reserve than those of the Mineral Leasing Act because of the very large proposed lease tracts and the high risk involved.

(5) Lease size may be up to 60,000 acres. Testimony by industry and the Administration's proposed legislation support large lease tracts because of high risk and severe conditions.

(6) Lease terms may be up to ten years. Because of the severe conditions and limited drilling season a longer lease period is necessary.

(7) Fifty percent of lease revenues shall be paid to the State of Alaska for public facilities and public services with priority to areas affected by NPRA leasing. This is a compromise between total retention by the federal government as in OCS sales and 90% state retention under the Mineral Leasing Act as it applies to Alaska.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation, 1980-----	\$132,753,000
Estimate, 1981-----	140,248,000
Recommended, 1981-----	140,678,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980-----	+7,925,000
Estimate, 1981-----	+430,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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.....	59,700,000	59,700,000	---
Mineral environmental technology.....			
Mine waste control.....	5,950,000	5,950,000	---
Process waste control.....	7,172,000	7,172,000	---
Mined land reclamation.....	5,128,000	5,128,000	---
Special environmental problems.....	4,656,000	4,656,000	---
Subtotal, minerals environmental technology.....	22,906,000	22,906,000	---
Minerals resources technology			
Advancing mineral science and technology.....	14,230,000	14,230,000	---
Conserving domestic resources.....	5,900,000	5,900,000	---
Developing domestic resources.....	6,240,000	6,240,000	---
Subtotal, minerals resources technology.....	26,370,000	26,370,000	---
Subtotal, minerals research.....	108,976,000	108,976,000	---
Minerals information:			
Data collection and analysis			
Collection and dissemination.....	8,390,000	8,390,000	---
Mineral information systems.....	7,230,000	7,230,000	---
Problem and policy analysis.....	3,290,000	4,090,000	+800,000
Subtotal, data collection and analysis.....	18,910,000	19,710,000	+800,000
Land assessments.....	12,362,000	12,362,000	---
Subtotal, minerals information.....	31,272,000	32,072,000	+800,000
Pay cost adjustment.....	---	-360,000	-360,000
Working capital fund.....	---	-10,000	-10,000
Total, mines and minerals.....	140,248,000	140,678,000	+430,000

In the Minerals Research area, \$250,000 is made available, as part of the Bureau's ongoing research into recovering alumina from non-bauxite domestic resources, for testing and feasibility studies to extract alumina from anthracite culm.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$800,000 for problem and policy analysis to enable the Bureau to advance the date for the completion of disruption strategies for platinum, manganese, and chromium. Only cobalt had been budgeted. This amount will also allow for a technology option assessment for platinum and manganese and a mineral availability study of platinum. Included in the amount provided is funding for 10 additional staff to carry out this activity.

The Committee recommends that \$16,000,000 from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund be transferred by appropriation to the Bureau of Mines. This action will enable the Bureau to begin work on demonstration reclamation projects in a more timely fashion since the money will no longer pass through the Office of Surface Mining.

#### HELIUM FUND

##### (PERMANENT CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1980	-----	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----	\$47, 500, 000
Recommended, 1981	-----	-----
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1980	-----	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----	-47, 500, 000

The Committee recommends rescission of the permanent contract authority which becomes available in fiscal year 1981. The Bureau has in storage in its Cliffside Field in Texas about 40 billion cubic feet of helium. In addition, the Bureau estimates that deposits of helium-bearing gas on federal lands contain about 60 billion cubic feet of helium. Thus, the federal government owns approximately 100 billion cubic feet of helium to meet its future needs for the gas. These future needs, according to 1977 estimates of helium-using federal agencies, will aggregate to only 12 billion cubic feet during the next 20 years. Thus, the federal government owns over eight times the volume of helium it will need between now and the turn of the century.

The Tip Top Field in Wyoming, about 95 percent of which is on federal land, is currently being drilled by lessees for the purpose of determining the feasibility of producing the helium-bearing natural gas for fuel purposes. If significant changes in the program appear possible as a result of the lessees' drilling, the Bureau is to notify the Committee immediately.

The Bureau requested that the permanent contract authority be deleted through a general provision in the fiscal year 1981 appropriation bill. Such action would be more appropriate for an authorizing committee.

#### OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

##### REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1980	-----	\$84, 687, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----	100, 346, 000
Recommended, 1981	-----	98, 811, 000
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1980	-----	+14, 124, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----	-1, 535, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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.....	36,200,000	36,200,000	---
Federal regulatory programs			
State and federal programs.....	26,612,000	26,212,000	-400,000
Federal inspection and enforcement.....	20,215,000	19,315,000	-900,000
Technical support.....	7,679,000	7,679,000	---
Subtotal, federal regulatory programs.....	54,506,000	53,206,000	-1,300,000
Mineral institutes			
Program grants.....	3,410,000	3,410,000	---
Research and scholarship / fellowship grants.....	5,830,000	5,830,000	---
Program direction.....	400,000	400,000	---
Subtotal, mineral institutes.....	9,640,000	9,640,000	---
Public affairs.....	---	-110,000	-110,000
Pay cost adjustment.....	---	-125,000	-125,000
Total, regulation and technology.....	100,346,000	98,811,000	-1,535,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$98,811,000, a reduction of \$1,535,000 under the budget request.

The Committee recommends \$36,200,000, the budget request, for the state regulatory program grants to allow the states to develop, administer and enforce permanent regulatory programs. This amount covers permitting and repermitting, monthly state inspection and enforcement, designation of unsuitable areas, and state administrative costs for the small operator assistance program.

The Committee recommends \$26,212,000, a reduction of \$400,000, for state and federal programs. This allows an 80-percent increase over the fiscal year 1980 level of \$14,352,000 to permit an increase in staff and to provide for environmental impact statements and environmental assessments necessary in the permitting process for federally administered state programs and for all existing and new mines under federal leases. The reduction is for anticipated lapses associated with hiring additional staff.

The Committee recommends \$19,315,000, a decrease of \$900,000 below the budget request, for Federal inspection and enforcement. This appropriation represents an increase of \$2,683,000 over fiscal year 1980. During fiscal year 1981, as state programs are approved, there will be some transfer of workload to the state and federal program. This program will inspect state programs, respond to citizen complaints, and provide required inspection forces in the estimated five non-primacy states. The reduction is for excessive budgeted fuel costs for each inspector and for anticipated salary lapses resulting from the changing nature of the program.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that some interstate mining problems need to be addressed. For example, a coal preparation plant in one state may discharge black water affecting the water supply of another state. Both permitting and enforcement problems have occurred. OSM should seek a quick solution to these interstate problems.

The Public Affairs Office is reduced by \$110,000 in order to limit its efforts to providing information.

The Committee recommends \$9,640,000, the budget request for the 31 mineral institutes. The overall allocation of funds is shown in the following table:

Program grants: 31 institutes at \$110,000 each	\$3,410,000
Research grants:	
Scholarship and fellowship grants: 20 original institutions at \$54,000 each	1,080,000
Project grants	4,750,000
Program administration	400,000
	\$9,640,000

The Committee urges the Office of Surface Mining to maintain strong competition for both the scholarship and fellowship grants as well as the project grants. The emphasis in the scholarship and fellowship grant program should be on graduate students.

#### ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation, 1980	\$94,916,000
Estimate, 1981	87,485,000
Recommended, 1981	87,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-7,431,000
Estimate, 1981	-----

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
State reclamation program grants	45,000,000	29,000,000	-16,000,000
Federal reclamation programs			
Fund management	5,383,000	5,383,000	---
Interior reclamation projects	15,170,000	31,170,000	+16,000,000
Rural lands reclamation program	10,280,000	10,280,000	---
Technical support	1,652,000	1,652,000	---
Subtotal, federal reclamation programs	32,485,000	48,485,000	+16,000,000
Small operator assistance	10,000,000	10,000,000	---
Total, abandoned mine reclamation fund	87,485,000	87,485,000	---

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$87,485,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. This recommendation includes a shift of \$16,000,000 from the state reclamation program grants to Interior reclamation grants. It now appears likely that it will be mid-1981 before most states will be eligible for the state grants and the states are expected to experience start-up problems which will further delay obligations. Even with the reduction, there will be at least \$48,000,000 available in fiscal year 1981, \$29,000,000 from the fiscal year 1981 appropriation and at least \$19,000,000 to be carried over from fiscal year 1980.

The fiscal year 1981 request of \$15,170,000 for Interior reclamation projects is \$24,449,000 below the fiscal year 1980 request. At the

time the budget request was developed, obligations were not expected to move as fast as now appears likely. Since it is now anticipated that all fiscal year 1980 money will have been obligated by December 1980, the amount requested for the Interior reclamation projects would have been deficient. Therefore \$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.

Through fiscal year 1981, cumulative fund receipts are estimated to be approximately \$644 million, while cumulative appropriations for the same period, including the recommendations in this bill, are approximately \$280 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 everything in its power to accelerate orderly reclamation. Progress toward large scale reclamation has been too slow. The Committee will provide additional appropriations as soon as high priority needs can be identified.

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 effects related to abandoned mine lands, 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, 1980.....	\$789,051,000
Estimate, 1981.....	816,190,000
Recommended, 1981.....	815,019,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+25,968,000
Estimate, 1981.....	-1,171,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 compared with the fiscal year 1981 budget estimates by activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Education.....	264,741,000	267,917,000	+3,176,000
Indian Services.....	221,172,000	217,458,000	-3,714,000
Economic Development and Employment Programs.....	74,569,000	76,504,000	+1,935,000
Natural Resources Development.....	80,098,000	79,006,000	-1,092,000
Trust Responsibilities.....	44,140,000	43,664,000	-476,000
General Management and Facilities Operation.....	137,270,000	136,270,000	-1,000,000
Personnel Compensation Reduction, Undistributed.....	-4,100,000	-4,100,000	---
Supplies / Materials Reduction, Undistributed.....	-1,700,000	-1,700,000	---
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	816,190,000	815,019,000	-1,171,000

*Education.*—The additional \$3,176,000 recommended for education involves increases of \$3,000,000 for the Indian school equalization formula, \$500,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts, \$676,000 for the Navajo Community College, and decreases of \$500,000 for

the school disaster contingency fund and \$500,000 for administration of central, area, and agency offices.

The increase of \$3,000,000 for the Indian school equalization formula will provide a total of \$156,500,000 in fiscal year 1981, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the amount appropriated to date for fiscal year 1980 and a decrease of \$3,700,000 below the fiscal year 1981 base. The decrease below the fiscal year 1981 base can be accounted for by the elimination of the residential kindergarten program, the current hiring freeze, and the closing of four off-reservation boarding schools. The increase is necessary to prevent a decrease in the education service provided to 45,000 Indian children through the operation of 224 schools composed of reservation day schools, reservation boarding schools, off-reservation boarding schools, and dormitories for students attending public schools. The funds also provide financial assistance to schools under contract to tribes which were formerly operated by the BIA, mission groups or tribes.

The increase recommended for the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) will restore the appropriation for IAIA to the fiscal year 1980 level of \$1,585,000, plus an allowance for inflation. The increase will allow the school to develop fully and begin implementation of an accreditation plan and expand its curriculum and recruitment programs.

The Tribally-Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 requires that \$4,000 be provided per student per year to eligible colleges. The original count of students at the Navajo Community College (NCC) has been increased from 624 to 792 because of a more complete review of the number of students attending NCC. The latest reviews by GAO and the Inspector General of the Interior Department covered two semesters (fall and spring) rather than one (fall) under the original review of the Inspector General of the Interior Department. The increase in the student count, when multiplied by the \$4,000 per student, results in the increase of \$676,000 recommended by the Committee.

the original review of the Inspector General of the Interior Department.

The reduction of \$500,000 in the school disaster contingency fund has been recommended because obligations to date in the account have been less than \$100,000. A total of \$250,000 will remain in this activity and should be adequate to cover the costs of replacement of items in the event of their destruction by "acts of God." In addition, the Secretary of the Interior has general authority to use funds from any source in the Department to meet emergencies.

The reduction of \$500,000 for education and training, general is for central and area office administrative costs. A total of \$13,200,000 will still remain in the management direction account. This reduction does not affect the personnel requested to provide direction and management to the education program. The reduction is in the area of equipment, use of consultants, supplies, and other contracts. None of this reduction should be applied to reduce the Automatic Data Processing Program below the level budgeted in fiscal year 1981. The Committee has included \$800,000 for graduate level scholarships administered by AIS Inc.

The Committee is concerned that the funds allocated under the Indian equalization formula may not be adequate to continue the vo-

cational education program at the Intermountain Indian boarding school in Utah at the fiscal year 1980 level. The Bureau is urged to maintain at least last year's level for the vocational education program at Intermountain from other funds available for school operations (formula implementation fund, contingency fund, administrative expenses), if the Indian school equalization formula funds are not adequate.

*Formula Education Funding.*—The feasibility of incorporating additional areas such as: vocational education, a rural isolation adjustment, school transportation, and a gifted and talented student program into the weighted student formula is currently being considered by the Department of Interior. A recent study of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) off-reservation boarding schools (ORBS) by the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, has indicated that the current formula as applied to boarding students may under-allocate funds for the residential school program. The Committee believes these issues have to be resolved expeditiously to ensure that schools with special education needs have the resources necessary to operate effective education programs. The Committee, therefore, is directing the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the House Education and Labor Committee prior to October 1, 1980, his recommendations for incorporating additional factors into the weighted student formula for review of the Committees. It is the intention of the Committee that any such changes recommended by the Secretary and concurred in by the Committee will be implemented when the fiscal year 1981 Indian school equalization formula funds are finally allocated.

It is the understanding of the Committee that the new education program cost accounting system is scheduled for implementation and for use by October 1, 1980. The Committee believes that without a system to track education expenditures to determine whether funds are being spent in the manner they are allocated, the formula cannot be fully effective. It is also the opinion of the Committee that contract schools must also develop accounting systems to have available the same type of information available in Bureau schools.

It is also incumbent on the Bureau to determine the cost factors of implementing the education standards required to be developed by P.L. 95-561. The Congress as well as the Indian people have to be aware of the financial impact of selected educational standards before they are implemented.

*Special Education.*—The Committee received testimony that the BIA has not yet developed regulations for implementing the Bureau's special education program and that current provisions provide that at least 80 percent of the funds generated by students served by the special education program be spent on those students. It is virtually impossible for handicapped students and parents to hold the system accountable for providing handicapped children appropriate educational opportunities without rules and regulations. The Bureau is expected to implement appropriate rules and regulations prior to fiscal year 1981. The funds provided for special education should not be shifted to cover costs other than for the special education needs of those students who generate the funds.



It has come to the attention of the Committee that the Shiprock Boarding School in Shiprock, New Mexico, which has a designed capacity of 636 students has a current occupancy of less than 100 students. The facility has remained open to provide an "alternative school" for those students who have chosen not to continue their education in public, contract, or BIA schools. The Committee requests that the Secretary of the Interior review this situation to determine, among other things, if this facility should continue its present use and, whether the Bureau should finance "alternative schools" in addition to its current responsibilities. The Committee will expect a report by October 1, 1980, along with an accounting of expenditures for this facility for the past three fiscal years.

*Travel.*—The Committee notes the recent enactment of Public Law 95-561 (Educational Amendments of 1978) and Public Law 95-471 (Tribally-Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978), and the ongoing reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have increased the travel requirements of the Bureau. Because of these new requirements, the Committee has not placed a specific limitation on the amount to be expended for travel. The Committee expects, however, by giving the Bureau more flexibility in this area, to ensure that central, area, and agency administrative travel is fully justified before each trip is approved. The Committee also expects the Bureau to inform the Committee quarterly on the expenditure of travel funds for such activities as: administrative travel, operation of school buses, fighting forest fires, law enforcement, school field trip activities, and the like. The Committee, however, understands that the BIA has restricted student travel to the extent that trips home on holidays, for summer school, and for sports activities have been curtailed or eliminated. The Committee believes that travel of this nature should not be curtailed or eliminated and that any reductions in travel be made in administrative travel.

*Off-Reservation Boarding Schools.*—The Committee has approved the recommendation of the Department of Interior to close, prior to the beginning of the next school year, two off-reservation boarding schools—Fort Sill School, Oklahoma and Stewart School, Nevada. The Committee, in determining to close the schools had to make some very difficult decisions after carefully reviewing the impact of continued operation of the school facilities. The decision was not made without a thorough and careful review. In fiscal year 1979, the Committee embarked on a massive program to make the facilities operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, safe and well maintained. The Department completed an inventory in the summer of 1979 which indicated a backlog existed of needed maintenance and repair projects totaling \$450,000,000. This figure increases at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month because of inflation and \$3,000,000 a month for facility deterioration. As of March 1980, the backlog is \$475,000,000. The closing however, of schools such as Chilocco and Seneca has resulted in an approximately \$20,000,000 reduction to the backlog. With further reduction of space which is unsafe or not fully used and control over facility needs, the backlog could be reduced to \$350,000,000. At the same time, the Committee has increased the appropriation for repair and maintenance of BIA facilities from approximately \$5,000,000 annually to \$21,000,-

000 annually as an initial step to reduce and possibly eliminate this backlog. This backlog, however, will never be eliminated unless massive and unrealistic amounts of funds are provided or unless the Bureau reduces space which is unsafe and too expensive to repair or is not used to capacity. The Committee, in making its decision on closing Fort Sill and Stewart had to consider as one factor the condition and needs of all the BIA facilities.

The Fort Sill and Stewart schools are facilities which are considered unsafe and too expensive to repair. Moreover, their students can be housed in facilities which are of higher quality and are currently grossly under used. During the last seven years, the number of students in off-reservation boarding schools—discounting turnover—has steadily decreased, from 5,822 in 1972 to 4,631 this year, a drop of 20 percent. This trend will continue as new day schools are constructed on reservations. For example, this Committee has provided funds for at least 15 new day schools over the past few years. One of these schools, the Hopi Junior/Senior High School, will reduce boarding school student population by an additional 300–400 students alone.

The Stewart Indian High School was reviewed in the summer of 1979 by the architectural firm of WBC Consultants, Inc. The firm found the facilities to be in a sad state of repair and recommended that the facility be abandoned. The firm stated that \$9,300,000 in work would be required on the building and on site work. All buildings were in gross violation of fire safety codes. The rock-walled buildings do not meet the united building code structural standards and pose a real threat to the safety of the children. In addition, there is more than adequate space in other higher quality off-reservation boarding school facilities—Sherman, CA; Phoenix, AZ; Intermountain, UT; Chemawa, OR; and Flandreau, SD. Only 27 students of the approximately 400 who are currently attending Stewart reside in Nevada. The majority of the students are from Arizona and California.

The Fort Sill Indian School was reviewed in the summer of 1979 by the Reid Architectural Firm. In general, the facilities were found to be in a deteriorated condition due to poor maintenance over numerous years. The firm recommended 22 structures be demolished and other facilities be repaired. To make the Fort Sill complex safe and in reasonable condition would require an expenditure of \$6,200,000. Fort Sill has an average yearly turnover rate of approximately 40 percent.

Adequate capacity exists at other Oklahoma off-reservation boarding schools (ORBS)—Riverside and Sequoyah—to house all in-state Oklahoma students from Fort Sill and other ORBS with room for 80 or more students from out-of-state. The Riverside (Anadarko, OK) school has been accredited both by the Oklahoma and North Central Association for ten years. Riverside is well maintained and is basically safe and usable. Sequoyah (Tahlequah, OK) School has a highly trained academic staff. Of the 23 teachers, 22 have master degrees. The academic and dormitory facilities are modern and in good condition and meet health and safety codes.

*Navajo Education Facilities.*—The Committee is concerned about the continual movement of Navajo Indian Children over long dis-

tances for education at boarding schools and the impact this has on families and communities involved. Because of this concern, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to deliver within 120 days a plan showing the cost to develop a system of K-8 day schools within fixed boundaries on the Navajo Reservation. The 9-12 schools, served by these elementary schools, shall also be identified within fixed enrollment boundaries. This plan shall identify the schools to be expanded, to be closed, to be improved or consolidated. The report shall define all associated costs to develop this day school program. In the interim, the Committee hereby directs that no additional funds will be provided for the expansion or replacement of boarding schools and dormitories beyond the fiscal year 1981 budget until it can be certified that the educational needs cannot be satisfied through a day school program.

*Indian Services.*—The decrease of \$3,714,000 for Indian services involves decreases of \$1,430,000 for tribal government services, \$1,984,000 for social services, and \$300,000 for self-determination services.

The decrease in tribal government services includes a reduction of \$1 million in the \$2.9 million requested increase for anticipated increased tribal population which may gain federal acknowledgement by fiscal year 1981. The BIA is projecting a 55 percent success rate of the 9 groups that are under active consideration rather than the anticipated success rate of 30 percent. It is also anticipating processing all 9 groups by December 1980 when it only processed one-third of that number during the past year. The Committee believes that the \$1.9 million approved for this activity will be more than adequate to meet anticipated tribal population growth in fiscal year 1981. The Committee has also recommended an increase of \$155,000 above fiscal year 1980 for the Pascua-Yauqui and the Hoopa Yurok tribes for their tribal government activities. This represents a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget request. \$100,000 of the requested increase for these newly recognized tribes was to continue tribal programs begun in fiscal year 1980 within available funds. These activities can continue to be funded in this manner in fiscal year 1981. The Bureau also initially indicated that \$180,000 was necessary in tribal government services to establish an enrollment office to distribute a recent Indian claim award. The Bureau now indicates that it does not have a need to fund this office in fiscal year 1981. The Committee has also reduced the requested increase of \$151,000 for the cost of training court personnel. The Committee believes that these costs can be absorbed within the additional \$1.1 million provided in fiscal year 1980 for the Office of Training and Technical Assistance or within the \$2.9 million increase allowed for tribal courts in fiscal year 1981.

The Committee has recommended a decrease of \$1 million for welfare grants, after a very careful consideration and review of the funding requirements for this activity for fiscal year 1981. The Committee is not proposing to reduce the amount or scope of welfare payments rightfully due those individuals who are eligible to receive payments. The reduction is based solely on the amount of expenditures for welfare payments during fiscal year 1980 and what may be expected during fiscal year 1981. At the current rate of obligation in fiscal year

1980, the BIA will have a surplus of \$2 million in welfare grants. The reduction of \$1 million will eliminate one-half of the surplus.

The remaining surplus will be maintained as a reserve in case the welfare caseload increases. The Committee has also reduced the requested increase of \$1,284,000 for all other social services. These funds are used to administer the welfare assistance and grants program, provide counseling, and assist tribes in development of social services programs. A recent study of the BIA social services programs indicated, among other things, that management costs were not in line with the number of people served, that there was excess use of purchase orders, and that duplication of services were not uncommon. The Committee believes that until these serious management problems are resolved, any increases in this activity should be deferred.

The Committee has also provided an increase of \$300,000 under social services for the Solo Parent program at the Intermountain Indian School in Brigham City, Utah. It believes this unique program more properly belongs under social services as opposed to being funded under the education program.

An increase above fiscal year 1980 of \$346,000 is recommended for self-determination grants. This represents a decrease of \$300,000 below the fiscal year 1981 budget request, for a total in fiscal year 1981 of approximately \$18 million. The increase provided will be adequate to provide additional grants to cover growth in eligible population among tribal groups.

*Economic Development and Employment Program.*—The Committee has recommended an increase of \$1.9 million for Indian Action Program contracts. This increase will provide approximately \$21.2 million in fiscal year 1981 for an estimated 84 Indian Action Program contracts with 150 tribal groups. Through these contracts, the tribes develop the capabilities of their members in vocational trades in order to apply these developed skills in employment on the reservation. The Indian Action teams participate in projects involving new construction or renovation of tribal facilities and improvement and construction of access roads.

The increase recommended will allow for continuation of all projects operated in fiscal year 1980 and will provide for program expansion. Within the recommended increase, the BIA should give special consideration for providing contracts to the Sandia Pueblo; St. Regis Mohawk; and the Squaxin Island, Nisqually, and Skokomish Indian tribes of the South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency. The increase in the Indian Action Program is offset in part by a reduction of \$120,000 in the Enterprise Development Program. The program has not been successful in meeting its objective of assisting economic development efforts on Indian reservations. It is the opinion of the Committee that the funds provided under the Indian Action Program will provide greater improvements to the reservations than if provided under enterprise development.

An increase of \$155,000 is recommended for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The increase will restore funding to the Board to approximately the fiscal year 1979 level. The increase will allow for increasing the number of exhibits undertaken each year by the Board

and for enhancing the operation of the three regional museums operated by the Board. The Board is a unique arts agency whose activities are not duplicated either in the federal or private sectors. It is the only federal agency that is exclusively concerned about responding to the cultural needs of the Native American.

*Natural Resources Development.*—Reductions of \$118,000 and \$140,000 are recommended respectively for natural resources, general and agriculture. The increases were requested to provide for increased staff and contract activities at the Central, Area, and Agency Offices. The Committee believes the amounts provided for agriculture—\$22.1 million—and natural resources, general—\$801,000—are adequate for fiscal year 1981.

The Committee has also recommended \$4,550,000, an increase of \$2,550,000 above fiscal year 1980 for implementation of the plan to review Indian water claims. This represents a reduction of \$1 million below the budget request and a 127 percent increase above last year's effort. It is the opinion of the Committee that an increase above this level could not be effectively and efficiently used. The primary objective of the Indian water claim review process is to prepare Indian tribes for the negotiated settlement of their water claims. The work involves the examination of historical perspectives affecting water rights, identification and inventory of available resources needing water and of existing water uses, and the identification of future water needs and development potentials. It is expected the water claim review process on all Indian reservations will be completed by fiscal year 1990.

A reduction of \$200,000 is also recommended for hatchery operations. The Bureau justifications indicated a \$300,000 increase was needed for operation of Tulalip Hatchery. This was incorrect. Those funds were provided in fiscal year 1980. The current need was \$100,000 for Nisqually Tribe, which has been provided.

Reductions of \$35,000 and \$149,000 are recommended respectively for the Columbia River Fishery Commission and Wildlife and Parks. The Committee did not believe it was necessary to establish at a cost of \$35,000 an additional BIA Office to "support" the Commission. The Committee believes the Commission is fully capable of operating without this office and has provided an additional \$65,000 above fiscal year 1980 for direct Commission operation. The reduction in Wildlife and Parks eliminates the requested increase for planning. There are sufficient funds in other BIA activities—(aid to tribal governments and self-determination services)—for planning. A total of \$1.1 million will still remain in this activity.

The Committee has also recommended an increase of \$1 million to restore, with an allowance for inflation, the minerals and mining activity to last year's level. This will accelerate completion of the program by approximately one year. This program is of high priority to tribal groups. The effective analysis and management of Indian lands ultimately will rest on the extent, accuracy and timeliness of information available for decision making. These mineral studies and the availability of economic analyses will provide an information base on which the tribes and BIA can make decisions regarding mineral development.

Benefits of Indian mineral development may include increased employment, income, and overall economic development of the reservation by direct participation in the specific production activity, or by providing goods and services to the project employees. Within the amount provided for mineral and mining for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, funds are included for special studies for the Colville tribes to complete a minerals inventory.

The Committee has also recommended a reduction of \$450,000 for irrigation and power. After the reduction, an increase of \$476,000 is still allowed to meet inflationary growth of about 11 percent for maintenance of the irrigation facilities. The Inspector General of the Interior Department found that BIA was not collecting repayment from many non-Indian users of the irrigation projects. This reduction and additional revenue can be restored by pursuing a collection program.

The Committee expects the Bureau to pursue aggressively a repayment program during fiscal year 1981 and intends to review the status of the effort at the fiscal year 1982 hearings.

*Trust Responsibilities.*—The Committee has recommended an additional \$1 million for the Statute of Limitations Program for a total of \$2 million in fiscal year 1981. An additional amount is needed in this program to accomplish the goal of filing all claims against third parties by the recently extended December 31, 1982 deadline, or, alternatively, having them barred by the statute of limitations contained in 28 U.S.C. 2415. If this extension had not been granted, approximately 4,000 of the 9,700 claims currently identified would not have been pursued. The 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 increase for the Statute of Limitations Program is partially offset by reductions of \$250,000 for litigation support and unresolved Indian rights issues and \$343,000 for rights protection work at the Area and Agencies Offices. The reductions are expected to have a minimal effect on the operation of these programs because the workload in these areas have not materialized to the extent anticipated. The \$8.3 million provided for these activities in fiscal year 1981 will still provide for a \$751,000 increase above the fiscal year 1980 level.

The Committee has also recommended a \$117,000 increase to enable the Klamath tribe to carry on their conservation program, including hunting and fishing and water rights. The tribe must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State of Oregon and the United States district court that it has the management and enforcement capacity to regulate its members' exercise of their treaty hunting and fishing rights in such a manner as to prevent depletion of the fishery.

The Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$2 million for lease compliance, a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget request. The Committee considers this program of significant importance and

has only recommended a reduction because the fiscal year 1980 program has not proceeded on schedule and has just become operational in the past few weeks. The recommended amount of \$2 million should be adequate in fiscal year 1981 because of this slip in the program.

Such lease inspections are crucial for the preservation of the integrity of the trust lands which constitute the economic base of both individual Indians and tribal owners. Lacking these inspections, lands are often returned to the owner in a condition far inferior to that of its original pre-lease condition.

An increase of \$313,000 above fiscal year 1980 is recommended for real estate operation in the field. This represents a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget request. Field funding provides support services for activities such as lease compliance, training, contracting, etc. to enhance the delivery of real estate services to the tribes and individual land owners. The full increase in this activity will not be required because of the program reduction in the lease compliance programs.

*General Management and Facilities Operations.*—The Committee has recommended a reduction of \$1,000,000 in facilities management. The reduction is based on the full year cost savings from the closure of four off-reservation boarding schools in fiscal year 1981 (Chilocco, Seneca, Ft. Sill, and Stewart).

#### RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT

In the report on the fiscal year 1980 appropriation for the Bureau, the Committee directed the Bureau to develop a detailed plan to be submitted for approval of the Appropriation Committees for the purpose of undertaking initiatives to develop viable, self-sustaining economies on Indian reservations, which are designed not only to provide maximum returns on equity but also to reduce the chronic unemployment and other harmful socio-economic conditions endemic to Indian reservations.

The Committee expected that it would be a major goal of the BIA in fiscal year 1980 to begin to assist a few tribes in the creation of stable economies based on prudent development of natural resources in ways that do not require either surrender of equity to finance capital costs, or continuing federal subsidies to maintain viability. This type of effort holds promise for gradually reducing the dependence on continuing Federal funds to provide essential goods and services, as well as employment, on these reservations.

It is apparent that such a goal was not set, or actions taken to implement it, because to date the Committee has not received the plan the Bureau was directed to prepare. The combined failure of the BIA to address the serious economic problems of the various Indian economies is distressing to the Committee. This is particularly true because of the great potential in many areas of abundant natural resources. The Committee strongly urges BIA's immediate attention to this problem and the submission of a detailed plan, as previously mentioned, prior to the submission of the fiscal year 1982 budget. Such potential for economic opportunity can no longer be ignored.

## CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$89,374,000
Estimate, 1981	71,338,000
Recommended, 1981	99,590,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+10,216,000
Estimate, 1981	+28,252,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$99,590,000, an increase of \$28,252,000 over the budget estimate, for construction projects to serve Indian people. The increase is identified in the following table:

Rough Rock Middle School, Ariz.	+\$4,300,000
Hopi Jr./Sr. High School, Ariz.	+5,720,000
Navajo Mountain Elementary School, Utah	+9,184,000
Moencopi Elementary School, Ariz.	+1,756,000
Bug-O-Nay-ge-Shig Elementary and Secondary School, Minn.	+4,242,000
Renovation-Albuquerque Elementary and Secondary Indian School, N. Mex.	+2,300,000
Advanced planning for schools	+750,000
Total	+28,252,000

The Committee has increased the construction account in order to fund six additional school projects in accordance with the priority system developed by the BIA. This is the second year the priority system has been in place. The Committee has adhered strictly to the priority list of new school construction projects worked out by the BIA in conjunction with the Indian tribes.

At the direction of the Committee the Bureau has developed an irrigation funding priority system. As a preliminary step, this priority system was applied to the fiscal year 1980 irrigation budget at the area level. The ranking factors were then modified according to lessons learned from this experience. The Bureau is directed to apply fully this system to the fiscal year 1982 budget. It has only partially applied it to the fiscal year 1981 request. The system is intended to remove as many inequities as possible in funding the large number of projects that are in great need of rehabilitation and that provide a livelihood for many tribal reservations.

The funds for the Albuquerque Indian School are to renovate two dormitories and correct critical life safety deficiencies in the facility as a whole. This is the first phase of a plan to renovate the school in preparation for the return of Pueblo students currently attending the Institute for American Indian Art, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$66,479,000
Estimate, 1981	48,625,000
Recommended, 1981	48,625,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-17,854,000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,625,000, the full budget estimate, for road construction.

The road construction program provides a transportation network which forms the support of reservation development, and upon which



social, economic, and educational achievement of the Indian people may advance. The Bureau is responsible for the improvement of about 26,000 miles of roads with 730 bridges on Indian reservations. The proposed work program for fiscal year 1981 includes: investigation and planning (325 miles); grade and drain (220 miles); gravel surfacing (41 miles); paved surfacing (260 miles); and bridge construction (1,220 lin. ft.).

## ALASKA NATIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1980	\$30,000,000
Estimate, 1981	30,000,000
Recommended, 1981	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000, the full budget estimate, and the final authorized payment for the Alaska Native Fund.

Section 6 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203) provides for the establishment in the United States Treasury of an Alaska Native Fund into which \$462,500,000 shall be deposited over a period of 11 years.

After completion of an Alaska Native membership roll, all monies in the Alaska Native Fund, except for certain fees as provided in Section 20 of the Act, are distributed among the regional corporations (organized pursuant to Section 7 of the Act) for the benefit of Alaskan Natives.

## TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, 1980	\$26,000,000
Estimate, 1981	26,000,000
Recommended, 1981	26,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000, 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.

## TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

## ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1980	\$86,661,000
Estimate, 1981	81,384,000
Recommended, 1981	84,384,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-2,277,000
Estimate, 1981	+3,000,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Guam			
Economic development fund.....	500,000	500,000	---
Construction grants.....	11,970,000	11,970,000	---
Subtotal, Guam.....	12,470,000	12,470,000	---
American Samoa			
Judiciary.....	681,000	681,000	---
Operations grants.....	16,919,000	17,519,000	+600,000
Construction grants.....	7,650,000	7,650,000	---
Economic development fund.....	500,000	500,000	---
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	25,750,000	26,350,000	+600,000
Northern Marianas			
Operations grants.....	12,060,000	12,060,000	---
EDLF.....	2,558,000	2,558,000	---
Construction grants.....	5,847,000	5,847,000	---
Subtotal, Northern Marianas.....	20,465,000	20,465,000	---
Federal comptrollers			
Virgin Islands.....	1,177,000	1,177,000	---
Trust Territory and Northern Marianas.....	668,000	668,000	---
American Samoa.....	486,000	486,000	---
Guam.....	803,000	803,000	---
Subtotal, federal comptrollers.....	3,134,000	3,134,000	---
Virgin Islands grants.....	18,400,000	20,800,000	+2,400,000
Northern Mariana Federal Laws Commission.....	15,000	15,000	---
Office of territorial affairs.....	1,150,000	1,150,000	---
Total, administration of territories.....	81,384,000	84,384,000	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends \$84,384,000 for the administration of the territories, an increase of \$3,000,000 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 Committee agrees with the concept of each territory contributing 10 percent of the cost of construction projects from locally available revenues and has recommended approval of the budget request on that basis. In that regard, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,400,000 for the Virgin Islands in order to adjust its portion of cost-sharing for hospital facilities to 10 percent. Total appropriations for Virgin Islands medical facilities in fiscal year 1981 would be \$19,800,000.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for an Economic Development Loan Fund for the Virgin Islands. Each of the other territories also has such a fund, which will be used to help

finance small business ventures that otherwise would not receive aid. The Virgin Islands Government has approximately \$5,600,000 in unfinanced assistance requests.

The Committee has added \$600,000 for American Samoa to repair damage resulting from recent mudslides in the Western District and to take action to prevent future mud slides. The Poloa-Fagamalo pioneer road and several village catchment and stream type water systems were damaged or destroyed. The funds provided will upgrade the damaged infrastructure to a level where it will be less likely to suffer so severely in the future.

The Committee is pleased to note progress in increased tax collections in Guam, efficient hospital construction planning in the Virgin Islands, and the reduction of the backlog of capital improvement projects in Samoa. These are examples of positive actions described by territorial officials in hearings before the Committee. Continued progress, especially in areas of fiscal integrity and financial accountability, is expected.

#### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$113,785,000
Estimate, 1981.....	79,459,000
Recommended, 1981.....	93,804,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	-19,981,000
Estimate, 1981.....	+14,345,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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.....	48,175,000	62,520,000	+14,345,000
Construction grants.....	26,984,000	26,984,000	---
Rongelap & Utirik compensation.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Government transition expenses.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	---
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	79,459,000	93,804,000	+14,345,000

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 is currently negotiating with the people of the Trust Territory with the aim of terminating the trust in 1981. In the interim, three distinct local governments have been formed in the Trust Territory: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The Committee recommends \$93,804,000 for the Trust Territory, an increase of \$14,345,000 over the budget estimate. The increase is necessary to provide urgently needed funds for fuel costs for all areas

of the Trust Territory and provide for expenses of the central government of the Federated States of Micronesia. Budget requests for these amounts should have been received by the Congress, but, as is typical of Administration performance in this area, they have not been forwarded. There is no doubt that these amounts are needed, but they will be over budget because of the Administration's inaction.

The Committee recommendation includes \$7,300,000 for increased fuel costs in the Trust Territory. Diesel fuel costs have increased from \$0.50-\$0.55 a gallon to \$1.25 a gallon since original territorial budgets were submitted. It is calculated that \$3,600,000 is required for fiscal year 1980 and \$3,700,000 for fiscal year 1981. The Committee approves the temporary reprogramming of unobligated construction grant funds to cover the 1980 fuel costs. The recommended appropriation would replace those funds. The adjustment is recommended for power generation and stationary uses only, as transportation fuel costs are being reduced by conservation measures. The Trust Territory should consider the use of alternative sources of fuel or power, such as solar, biomass, or hydropower and should investigate their applicability.

The Committee also recommends \$6,300,000 for interim funding of the central government of the Federated States of Micronesia. No funds have been requested to allow the central government to function prior to the expected termination of the Trust. Amounts necessary for fiscal year 1980 will be temporarily reprogrammed out of unobligated balances for construction projects. The recommendation is about 50 percent of the cost of the central government. The remainder is provided by local revenues.

The Committee has also added \$345,000 to provide a feeding program as part of the resettlement costs for Enewetak. On April 8, 1980, the transfer of the Enewetak Atoll from the United States Government to the people of Enewetak took place after the radiological clean-up and rehabilitation project in accordance with the planned and funded guidelines. Since the atoll is barren at this time, food must be brought in to feed those who have resettled.

An additional \$400,000 has been added to establish a civic action team on Ponape. The islands of Palau, Truk and Yap already have civic action teams. The teams build small bridges and community roads on the islands. Residents are recruited to participate in the projects. Through on the job training, local people gain valuable experience in construction methods and the use of equipment.

Public Law 96-205 establishes "a program of medical care and treatment and environmental research and monitoring for any injury, illness, or condition which may be the result directly or indirectly of such nuclear weapons testing program" for affected people of the atolls in the Marshall Islands. The Committee urges the Department in cooperation with the Department of Energy, and others as are necessary, to prepare a plan for this program as soon as is possible so that it may be quickly implemented for the benefit of the Marshallese. The Committee will consider a supplemental request, if necessary, to begin the program in fiscal year 1981.

The Committee is deeply troubled by the question of resettlement of the people of Enewetak to the northern island of Engebi in the Enewetak Atoll. Reasonable opinion appears to be divided about the acceptability of the risk that a return to Engebi might entail; opinion is

similarly divided on the meaning of compliance with applicable radiation standards.

The government's position on the acceptability of the risk to the people of Enewetak and on compliance with radiation standards should be established quickly, but with careful consideration of all factors. The Committee expects the Department of the Interior to supply, within 30 days from the filing of this report, a plan with appropriate target dates for reaching a decision on the resettlement of Engebi, including the identification of those agencies and groups who must provide information necessary for the decision and the specification of those who have approval or disapproval authority.

## SECRETARIAL OFFICES

### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$15,741,000
Estimate, 1981	16,796,000
Recommended, 1981	16,113,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+372,000
Estimate, 1981	-683,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,113,000, a decrease of \$683,000 below the budget estimate. Reductions are proposed as follows: \$78,000 to maintain the 1980 pay cost reduction; \$400,000 in common program services, the full year cost of the reduction initiated in 1980 to offset pay costs; \$200,000 in anticipation of employment reduction lapses; and \$5,000 in working capital fund payments for services for which a 1981 appropriation is being recommended to the Departmental appropriation account.

The Committee urges the Solicitor to provide ample assistance to the concessions management and land acquisition activities of the National Park Service.

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1980	<sup>1</sup> \$35,471,000
Estimate, 1980	<sup>1</sup> 40,805,000
Recommended, 1980	39,251,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+3,780,000
Estimate, 1981	-1,554,000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes amounts appropriated in 1980 and requested in 1981 for the Office of Construction Management and the Inspector General for which separate appropriations are recommended in 1981 as follows:

	1980 appropriation	1981 request
Construction Management	\$9,000,000	\$8,500,000
Inspector General	4,873,000	8,832,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,251,000, a decrease of \$1,554,000. 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.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	---
Executive Secretariat.....	214,000	214,000	---
Cong. & Legis. Affairs.....	1,004,000	1,004,000	---
Equal Opportunity.....	1,881,000	1,881,000	---
Field Coordination.....	472,000	472,000	---
Public Affairs.....	851,000	851,000	---
Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization.....	641,000	641,000	---
Subtotal, Departmental Direction.....	6,463,000	6,463,000	---
<b>Program Direction and Coordination</b>			
A/S Energy and Minerals.....	924,000	924,000	---
A/S Land and Water Resources.....	1,066,000	1,232,000	+166,000
A/S Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	885,000	850,000	-35,000
A/S Indian Affairs.....	1,662,000	1,662,000	---
Subtotal, Program Direction and Coordination....	4,537,000	4,668,000	+131,000
<b>Policy, Budget &amp; Administration</b>			
A/S Policy, Budget & Administration.....	776,000	757,000	-19,000
Secretarial Operations.....	1,278,000	1,278,000	---
Environmental Project Review.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	---
Acquisition & Property Management.....	927,000	927,000	---
Personnel Management.....	1,528,000	1,478,000	-50,000
Administrative Services.....	1,518,000	1,518,000	---
Information Resources Management.....	3,882,000	3,882,000	---
Policy Analysis.....	1,625,000	1,625,000	---
Budget Office.....	1,566,000	1,644,000	+78,000
Outer Continental Shelf Program.....	500,000	500,000	---
Subtotal, Policy, Budget and Administration.....	14,700,000	14,709,000	+9,000
Hearings and Appeals.....	5,310,000	5,260,000	-50,000
Minerals Policy and Research Analysis.....	1,428,000	1,400,000	-28,000
Aircraft Services.....	1,442,000	1,442,000	---
Endangered Species Committee.....	257,000	257,000	---
Central Services.....	6,668,000	6,090,000	-578,000
Pay cost reduction.....	---	-218,000	-218,000
Common program support.....	---	-400,000	-400,000
Anticipated lapses.....	---	-400,000	-400,000
Working Capital Fund reduction.....	---	-20,000	-20,000
Total, Departmental Management.....	40,805,000	39,251,000	-1,554,000

The Committee recommendation for the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources includes \$200,000 for direct funding for the Coal Policy Office. This office has been supported by reimbursement from BLM. An offsetting reduction is made in that account. No funds are recommended for enforcement of the 1902 Reclamation law.

The recommendations for the Assistant Secretaries for Land and Water and Policy, Budget, and Administration and the Office of Hearings and Appeals include half of the increases requested to maintain the current level of operations. An internal shift of support funds is recommended between the Central Services and the Office of Budget. The recommendation of \$1,528,000 for personnel management includes \$230,000 for work associated with the Civil Service Reform Act. This is the amount that had been billed to the agencies through the Working Capital Fund in 1980. Reductions which offset this increase have been recommended in the agency accounts.

The recommendation of \$1,400,000 for the Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis is a reduction of \$28,000 below the 1981 request. The Committee urges the Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals to assure that there is proper coordination of activities among the Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis, the Bureau of Mines and the Assistant Secretary's office.

The recommendation of \$6,090,000 for central services includes \$576,000 for Department-wide Senior Executive Service bonus payments.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATION'S CAPITAL

All Americans feel a strong attachment to and a special affection for their capital city. Frederick Douglass said, "Wherever the American citizen may be a stranger, he is at home here. Elsewhere he may be a citizen of a State no larger than Delaware, here he is a citizen of a great nation." It belongs to all Americans who share a common responsibility to preserve and enhance its beauty and historic values as well as the qualities that make it an attractive place to live, to work, and to visit.

The responsibility for planning and development of the national capital is shared by the Federal government, including a number of executive branch agencies, and the Congress, the District of Columbia, the States, Maryland and Virginia, many units of local governments and many private groups as well as individual citizens. The Department of the Interior has the responsibility for management of a considerable portion of the Federally-owned land in the area and other activities, including historic preservation. Other agencies within the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee—National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation—also are involved in the planning and development of the capital area. There is no single organization which has the ability to coordinate the Federal activity within the area.

The Committee recommends that the Secretary establish an advisory group to review the effect of growth and development on the features that make the national capital area unique and to make recommendations that will protect those features. The group is to complete its review and make a report within three years. A legislative provision to establish such a group is included as a general provision. The Secretary may use up to \$75,000 from funds available from the account "Departmental management" for expenses of the group.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1980	-----	<sup>1</sup> \$9, 000, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----	<sup>1</sup> 8, 500, 000
Recommended, 1981	-----	8, 750, 000
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1980	-----	—250, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----	+250, 000

<sup>1</sup> Amounts included in 1980 appropriation and 1981 estimate for "Departmental Management" for this program are 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. Once the difficult BIA construction problem is on the way to resolution, it may be desirable for the construction management office to provide assistance to the NPS and F&WS. The recommended level includes \$650,000 to administer the program.

This is an increase of \$250,000 above the 1980 level which will provide an additional 10 employees. 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 provide monitoring and evaluation of 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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, 1980	\$7,658,000
Estimate, 1981	8,832,000
Recommended, 1981	8,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+842,000
Estimate, 1981	-332,000

<sup>1</sup> Amounts included in 1980 appropriation (\$4,873,000) and 1981 estimate for "Departmental Management" and amounts transferred from other agencies (\$2,785,000) in 1980 for this program are shown for comparison.

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 administration of Department programs and operations, and of the necessity for corrective action.

In 1980 agencies which had reimbursed this office for the costs of audits of programs transferred those funds to the Inspector General as follows:

Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$721,000
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service	608,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	371,000
Bureau of Mines	252,000
Geological Survey	223,000
National Park Service	193,000
Water and Power Resources Service	169,000
Land Management	207,000
Office of Water Resources and Technology	41,000
Total	2,785,000

The amount recommended includes an increase of \$500,000 above the 1980 adjusted level. The Committee is concerned that the employment freeze will delay hiring of the additional staff requested.



## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAMS)

Appropriation, 1980	\$1,000,000
Estimate, 1981	
Recommended, 1981	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-1,000,000
Estimate, 1981	

Unobligated balances available to the Department will permit an obligation program of \$1,327,772 for endangered species research by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service in Egypt, India and Pakistan. Projects will stress inventory and status surveys and management approaches as well as training and environmental education activities.

	Egypt	India	Total
Fish and Wildlife Service	\$58,000	\$953,772	\$1,011,772
National Park Service	91,000		91,000
Total	149,000	953,772	1,102,772

In addition, \$225,000 is provided for research translation of foreign scientific journals into English. This will support domestic programs of the Department.

## TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service manages 188 million acres of public land across the country and administers a wide variety of programs including timber production, recreation, grazing, wildlife protection, and soil and water conservation. Recreation use on national forest lands was 220 million visitor days in 1979 and is expected to reach 227 million visitor days in 1981. An estimated 12.2 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in fiscal year 1981, with an estimated 10.5 billion board feet to be harvested under the recommended level of funding provided by the Committee. In addition, the Committee has provided funds to prepare for sale in fiscal year 1981 an additional 200 million board feet of timber. It is anticipated that this additional volume of timber will be offered for sale in fiscal year 1982.

The Committee has increased the sale preparation level proposed in the fiscal year 1981 budget estimate by 500 million board feet and the amount of timber to be offered for sale in fiscal year 1981 by 300 million board feet. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 30 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about one million average sized homes. In addition to these programs, the Forest Service administers the grazing of 3.7 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 materials 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.

*RPA.*—The Committee is disturbed that the Administration did not consider the 1980 updated RPA recommended program of sufficient priority or significance to provide it to the Congress in accordance with the requirements of the RPA Act. The recommended program is one of the bases for action on annual budgets. The Committee is hampered in its decision making process by being presented with incomplete information on alternatives for management of the renewable resources of our nation's national forests.

The Committee understands that the RPA recommended program goals presented by the President in the 1980 update represents a decline in most outputs and a substantial decline in timber outputs from the 1975 program. The Administration has not presented obtainable levels of outputs at various levels of funding in order to give the Congress a choice based on sound assessments of the capability of the National Forests to produce goods and services but rather has proposed outputs calculated on lower levels of investment intended to bring the RPA more in line with constrained budgets. The Committee requests the Administration to present alternatives for investment similar to those proposed in the 1975 RPA program prior to hearings on the fiscal year 1982 budget.

The Committee also expects the Forest Service to continue to ensure that special attention be given to the establishment of realistic output goals by regions, individual national forests, and ranger districts for the various activities administered by the Forest Service so that maximum results will be achieved for the benefit of the American people. The Forest Service is expected to monitor closely the success of the regional, individual national forest, and ranger district managers in meeting these goals and to include the goals and actual accomplishments in the budget justifications.

The Committee has included in the recommendation \$11,900,000 to implement provisions of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Mining Protection Area Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-495). The Committee does not believe the \$11,390,000 budgeted by the Administration for implementation of the Act is adequate.

#### FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1980	\$108,795,000
Estimate, 1981	124,100,000
Recommended, 1981	124,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+15,305,000
Estimate, 1981	-----

The Committee has recommended \$124,100,000, the budget request, for forest research.

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 inter-regional, national, and often international significance.

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
Resource Protection Research.....	56,985,000	56,985,000	---
Resource Management Research.....	67,115,000	67,115,000	---
<b>Total, Forest Research.....</b>	<b>124,100,000</b>	<b>124,100,000</b>	<b>---</b>

Within funds available for Forest Research, \$1,200,000 is to be made available for a cooperative forestry intensified research project in Southwest Oregon. This research is to develop data which will address the regeneration problems experienced on lands in Southwest Oregon. The Committee strongly believes that this should continue to be a cooperative effort over the life of the project, involving funding from Federal, local and private industry sources.

The Committee is also recommending that, within available funds, an additional \$200,000 be made available to the Northeast Experimental Forest Station for cooperative research on various forms of vegetation, trees and shrubs that can be grown on highly acidic abandoned mine lands. The Committee is aware of a proposal to demonstrate such a project in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

#### STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation, 1980	\$72,879,000
Estimate, 1981	64,577,000
Recommended, 1981	71,466,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-1,413,000
Estimate, 1981	+6,889,000

The Committee has recommended \$71,466,000, an increase of \$6,889,000 above the budget request, for state and private forestry.

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 1981 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Insect and disease management.....	22,070,000	22,070,000	---
Rural fire control.....	13,940,000	13,940,000	---
Rural forestry assistance.....	19,155,000	19,155,000	---
Urban forestry assistance.....	---	3,600,000	+3,600,000
Assistance in management and technology.....	6,022,000	4,821,000	-1,201,000
Gifford Pinchot Institute.....	---	580,000	+580,000
FIRESCOPE.....	---	2,400,000	+2,400,000
Special projects.....	3,390,000	4,900,000	+1,510,000
<b>Total, State and Private Forestry.....</b>	<b>64,577,000</b>	<b>71,466,000</b>	<b>+6,889,000</b>

The following special projects have been included within the amount recommended by the Committee:

Dutch elm disease control and elm tree utilization.....	\$1,000,000
Boundary Water Canoe Area.....	510,000

The amount recommended for forest insect and disease management will provide for prevention, detection, evaluation, and suppression of insect and disease outbreaks on National Forest and other federal lands in addition to assistance work on state and private lands.

The Committee has recommended \$4,821,000, a reduction of \$1,201,000 for assistance in management and technology. The reduction eliminates the proposed increase for a program of technology transfer to state governments for pilot testing of research results, demonstrations, and contracting such projects as information retrieval systems. The Committee believes the states have the capability to evaluate and implement research results and to install information retrieval systems from other state generated revenues.

#### NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$825,532,000
Estimate, 1981.....	864,444,000
Recommended, 1981.....	881,821,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+56,289,000
Estimate, 1981.....	+17,377,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Minerals.....	18,875,000	18,875,000	---
General land management activities.....	72,324,000	75,824,000	+3,500,000
Fire protection.....	164,715,000	164,715,000	---
Fire Control.....	4,275,000	4,275,000	---
Cooperative law enforcement.....	6,294,000	5,671,000	-623,000
Road maintenance.....	73,892,000	75,392,000	+1,500,000
Trail maintenance.....	13,689,000	13,689,000	---
Timber Sales.....	190,491,000	201,991,000	+11,500,000
Reforestation and Stand improvement.....	98,787,000	98,787,000	---
Recreation management.....	108,449,000	109,149,000	+700,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	41,179,000	41,579,000	+400,000
Range activities.....	34,328,000	34,328,000	---
Soil and water management.....	37,146,000	37,546,000	+400,000
<b>Total, National Forest System.....</b>	<b>864,444,000</b>	<b>881,821,000</b>	<b>+17,377,000</b>

The Committee has recommended \$881,821,000, a net increase of \$17,377,000 above the budget request, for the National Forest System. The net change to the budget request includes an increase of \$18,000,000 to prepare and offer for sale in fiscal year 1981 12.2 billion board feet of timber as compared to 11.9 billion board feet proposed by the Administration. In addition, the increase will allow the Forest Service to prepare for sale in fiscal year 1981 an additional 200 million board feet of timber to be offered for sale in fiscal year 1982. The 12.2 billion board feet level will maintain the level of timber production provided in fiscal year 1980. The advance sales preparation of 200 million additional board feet for fiscal year 1981, to be offered in fiscal year 1982, is necessary to ensure that adequate timber is available in the future when the number of housing starts returns to or exceeds its recent high level.

The Committee understands that, because of the Administration's overestimate of the amount of timber receipts, a shortage of approximately \$31,000,000 exists in necessary road construction costs to prepare and offer for sale the 11.9 billion board feet level requested. The additional funds provided by the Committee in fiscal year 1981 were not provided to meet this anticipated shortage. The Committee believes it is incumbent on the Administration to submit a budget amendment to rectify this error.

The Committee has also recommended \$5,671,000 for cooperative law enforcement, a decrease of \$623,000 below the budget request. The funds are used to cover costs of cooperators in maintaining the law enforcement coverage of national forest system lands. The number of agreements will remain at about 470. The amount allowed by the Committee will provide an increase of \$1,100,000 above fiscal year 1980. This increase responds to an 11 percent increase in reported crime in rural areas. The Committee considers this amount adequate, particularly in view of the availability of \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1981 to state and counties from the payments-in-lieu of taxes program.

#### LOG EXPORTS/THIRD PARTY SUBSTITUTION

In spite of the Forest Service investigation of and hearings about third party substitution, and the Forest Service's conclusion that the practice was not extensive and that further efforts at control threatened to disrupt log markets and decrease the efficient log utilization,

the Committee continues to receive complaints about the growth of the practice of mills which could not bid on Forest Service sales because they were exporting private logs, buying Forest Service logs from the original purchaser of the sale.

The Committee is anxious to insure that the supply of public timber required to provide opportunities for local mills to operate is not endangered, while at the same time insuring that there is no unreasonable interference with the disposition by private owners of private timber in the manner they consider most advantageous or log sorting and exchange or sale between mills in a given locality to achieve the highest and best use of the log.

The Committee notes and approves the proposed rule, 36 CFR 223.5 and 223.10 which requires more extensive reports on log use to be filed every six months, prohibits the export of unprocessed timber from National Forests west of the 100th Meridian in the contiguous 48 states, and the substitution by the purchaser of sale or resale to anyone who does not agree to the processing requirements of the rules.

The Committee directs the Forest Service: (a) if feasible to continue to monitor this program; and (b) if feasible, to investigate and report on (1) the legal relationship of entities engaging in third party substitution to determine if purchasers of federal timber are legal or de facto agents of entities not eligible to purchase, and (2) volumes of logs purchased from or sold to third parties and substituted for exported private logs over the last year by individual buyers and sellers.

The Committee directs that a preliminary report be submitted by January 1, 1981 and that a full report, together with recommendations for change, if any, be submitted prior to the Forest Service hearings next spring.

#### REFORESTATION

The Committee has allowed \$57,987,000 for reforestation in fiscal year 1981. This provides the maximum reforestation program that can be accomplished in fiscal year 1981 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 of 882,000 acres represents approximately 1 percent of the 86,400,000 acres of commercial timberland under Forest Service jurisdiction. Approximately 460,000 acres are anticipated to be reforested in fiscal year 1981. This consists of 195,000 acres with appropriated funds, 20,000 acres with YACC enrollees, and 245,000 acres with K-V funds.

#### FIRE COSTS

The Committee continues to be encouraged by the results of the Forest Service's analysis of the benefits of both fire presuppression and suppression activities in developing future budget requests. The Committee would strongly urge that the findings be fully implemented in the development of the fiscal year 1982 budget.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1980	\$423,412,000
Estimate, 1981	353,415,000
Recommended, 1981	405,465,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-17,947,000
Estimate, 1981	+52,050,000

The Committee has recommended \$405,465,000 an increase of \$52,050,000 above the budget estimate, for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, construction of facilities, timber purchaser road construction/maintenance, pollution abatement, and land acquisition throughout the National Forest System lands. Of this increase, \$47,000,000 is to prepare and offer for sale 12.2 billion board feet of timber in fiscal year 1981 and for preparation of an additional 200 million board feet for sale in fiscal year 1982 as described earlier.

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 budget estimates
Facilities.....	20,589,000	21,789,000	+1,200,000
Direct road construction.....	116,804,000	152,654,000	+35,850,000
Timber purchaser road construction.....	210,000,000	225,000,000	+15,000,000
Trail construction.....	3,527,000	3,527,000	---
Land acquisition.....	2,495,000	2,495,000	---
Total, Construction and Land Acquisition.....	353,415,000	405,465,000	+52,050,000

The following projects have been provided in the amount recommended by the Committee:

Mount Nebo Recreation Unit and Road.....	\$4,300,000
LaSal Loop Road, Manti-LaSal National Forest.....	750,000
Open Pond, sanitation facilities, Conecuh National Forest.....	70,000

#### YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$54,000,000
Estimate, 1981.....	39,700,000
Recommended, 1981.....	60,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+6,000,000
Estimate, 1981.....	+20,300,000

The Committee is recommending \$60,000,000, an increase of \$20,300,000, for the Youth Conservation Corps.

During these days of increasing unemployment among the youth of our country, the Committee welcomes the opportunity to provide valuable work experience for young people between the ages of 15 and 18 through the summer work programs supervised by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The program provides gainful employment and valuable work experience and training as well as improve our own forests and parks. The appropriation will provide for the employment of approximately 38,000 young people next summer. The funds are to be divided equally between the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. They, in turn, allocate one-third of their portions to states for work on state lands.

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

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$325,000
Estimate, 1981.....	754,000
Recommended, 1981.....	754,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+429,000
Estimate, 1981.....	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$754,000, the budget estimate, for land acquisition in the San Bernadino, 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, 1980	\$155, 000
Estimate, 1981	446, 000
Recommended, 1981	446, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+291, 000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$446,000, 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. The estimate of collections for fiscal year 1981 has been revised upward for Arizona. The recommended amount also includes funds for New Mexico, North Carolina, and Texas.

#### RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1980	\$5, 900, 000
Estimate, 1981	6, 800, 000
Recommended, 1981	6, 800, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+900, 000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,800,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (P.L. 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.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1980	\$3. 850. 000
Estimate, 1981	3, 900, 000
Recommended, 1981	3, 900, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+50, 000
Estimate, 1981	



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,900,000, the budget estimate, for construction and operation of recreation facilities. Authority for this program is contained in P.L. 93-347, approved July 11, 1972. Admission fees and user fees collected by the Forest Service at certain recreation areas are made available for appropriation for recreation-related activities.

The recommendation will provide for repair of facilities at fee-designated sites and increased enforcement of laws and regulations on national forest system lands in order to reduce vandalism.

#### TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

Although the Committee recommends no direct appropriation for design, engineering, and supervision for construction of roads that will permit harvest and sale of salvageable timber, timber receipts will provide for sales preparation and supervision of harvesting such timber. Estimated receipts in fiscal year 1981 will allow for the harvest of 1.3 billion board feet of timber in fiscal year 1981 (the same level projected for fiscal year 1980).

Within amounts for timber salvage sales, the Committee continues to encourage the Forest Service to develop programs to use forest wastes for fuel wherever practicable rather than burning the slash in the woods. Methods of combining such wastes with regular fuels, such as oil and coal, and disposing of such waste as firewood have been demonstrated and should be applied where possible. Use of these methods can save energy as well as reduce pollution and inefficient burning on forest lands.

The Committee has included bill language to increase the flexibility of the Forest Service in the use of the amounts appropriated for "seed money" to ensure the creation of timber salvage sale funds on all forests as salvage opportunities become available.

The Committee is concerned about the impact of the recent eruptions of Mt. Saint Helens on nearby national forests. The Forest Service is encouraged to take advantage of the \$11.6 million of estimated unobligated balances available in the Timber Salvage Sales account in order to attempt to salvage the timber affected by the eruptions.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Committee has made significant changes in the budget of the Department again this year, emphasizing and increasing funding for programs which will lead to the production of alternatives to imported oil and for conservation programs which will make improved technology available to residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors of the economy.

The Committee has again provided impetus to the production of synthetic fuels by providing \$4 billion from funds previously appropriated to a reserve in order to continue progress in soliciting private industrial production projects. The Committee commends the Department's outstanding performance in this area and expects that it will continue in the interim period until transition to a synthetic fuels corporation is achieved.

In addition to synthetic fuels production, the Committee recommends support and demonstration of technology that will come after

the current generation of technology is in production. Two Solvent Refined Coal demonstration plants, two high-Btu gasification demonstration plants, one low/medium Btu gas demonstration plant, a demonstration of coal-oil mixtures, a demonstration of atmospheric fluidized bed burning of coal and a demonstration of on-site fuel cells are all included.

The Committee also strongly supports initiatives to develop innovative delivery systems for residential conservation and to further accelerate the use of advanced technology for reduced energy use in industrial settings.

#### ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$20,000,000,000
Estimate, 1981	
Recommended, 1981	(\$4,020,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-20,000,000,000
Estimate, 1981	

The Committee recommends transfer of \$4,020,000,000 from the "Energy Security Reserve," established by P.L. 96-126, to the Secretary of Energy for continuation of the alternative fuels program established by that Act. This recommendation continues the Committee's appropriations initiative to encourage and help finance the start of an industry which will convert ample domestic resources into substitutes for imported oil. The response of industrial groups to requests for proposals for feasibility studies and cooperative agreements leading to fuel production has been overwhelming. Over 900 responses have been received by the Department, covering all applicable technologies as well as large and small industry. The Department of Energy has testified, however, that continued encouragement is needed by Congress to maintain the momentum originally begun by Congress last year.

The imminent creation of a "United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation" serves this goal. A long and difficult conference has been completed and should provide the long-term framework for government support of the production of alternative or synthetic fuels. Even if the Corporation is formed immediately, however, it will take several months, at least, until it is able to operate. Therefore, the Committee believes that additional encouragement is needed, in the form of interim funding to the existing Department of Energy program, in order to avoid costly delays or uncertainty by prospective producers of alternative fuels. Delays in this program are costly not only in terms of constantly inflating construction expenditures, but also in the security costs of our dangerous dependence on foreign fuels.

The Committee realizes that in the long-term the Corporation will play the major government role in alternative fuels production and has structured its recommendations to account for an orderly transfer of functions and programs to the Corporation once it is operational. The Committee senses that the transition from the current interim program in the Department to a program operated by the Corporation is a delicate matter of great concern to all involved and subject to widely varied opinions within Congress, the Administration, and industry as to how it should be accomplished. The Committee wants to make clear that the sole reason for providing funds on an interim basis is to maintain momentum and *avoid delay* in a process too long delayed

in the past. To provide funds only to the proposed Corporation seems to the Committee to invite delays of up to a year or more in the award of contracts while the Corporation becomes operational, and also discourages responses to the existing program in the Department for which requests for proposals are about to be published, and for which \$2 billion was provided previously.

Toward that end the Committee recommends the following:

1. Up to \$3,000,000,000 will be available for carrying out the provisions of the Defense Production Act, as proposed to be amended by S. 932, the legislation establishing the Corporation. The Committee believes that this interim authority can be useful in expanding the options available to the Secretary in expediting contract awards.

The Committee has provided that the \$3 billion for the Defense Production Act be made available to the Secretary of Energy for purchase commitments, price guarantees and a reserve to cover any defaults from loan guarantees issued to finance the construction of alternative fuels production facilities. Inasmuch as the Defense Fuels Supply Center of the Department of Defense is the purchasing agent for 90 percent of the Federal Government's fuel, the Committee expects close cooperation and coordination between the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense, using the new authorities set forth in the Defense Production Act. These authorities will involve purchase agreements and loan guarantees in procurement actions by the Department of Energy in conjunction with the Defense Fuels Supply Center.

The Committee is in complete accord with the authorizing committees of both Houses that the President take immediate actions under the Defense Production Act to expedite the commercial development and production of synthetic fuel for national defense needs. It is the belief of the Committee that the Secretary of Energy, working closely with the Defense Fuels Supply Center, should determine the requirements for mobility synthetic fuels and other alternative fuels by specification and quantity and take immediate steps through the Defense Production Act to bring on the production of those fuels as quickly as possible.

2. An additional amount of \$100,000,000 is provided for feasibility studies because of the overwhelming response to the February, 1980 request for proposals. The limitation on individual awards is increased to \$10,000,000 to provide for the largest, most complex projects. A second round of proposals should not only allow the increased limitations but also the expanded definition of eligible energy sources.

Viable projects not receiving awards out of the funds previously appropriated should, to the extent allowable by law, not be required to resubmit proposals for these studies, or subsequently discussed cooperative agreements, when a second round of proposals is requested.

3. An additional amount of \$900,000,000 is included for cooperative agreements and the single project limitation is increased to \$100,000,000. This flexible arrangement of providing for planning, engineering, construction, or start-up expenses will allow projects, particularly those of intermediate size or in advanced stages of preparation, as was the Great Plains Gasification Project last year, to proceed expeditiously. Payback provisions for successful projects are also included.

4. \$10,000,000 for program management is provided because of the anticipated high level of activity.

5. \$10,000,000 for start-up costs and administration of the Corporation is also included. Until some assurance exists that the Corporation is ready to proceed with its functions, the Committee is not recommending project funds be appropriated. The Committee will act expeditiously as soon as the Corporation is functional to recommend appropriations for full operations.

6. The definition of alternative fuels is expanded to include feedstocks derived from heavy oil resources not economically producible under current price and tax rules. The direct burning of urban waste, excluded by the Department in their original solicitations, is also included. The Committee notes that the expanded definition allows consideration of those and other previously defined projects by the Department of Energy but that transfer provisions only allow the transfer to the Corporation of projects meeting the definitions that would apply to the Corporation.

7. Proposals using the \$3 billion provided in this bill and the \$2 billion provided in Public Law 96-126 shall be issued within 30 days of enactment of the bill. Proposals have been drafted for both the authorities provided and must be issued in an expedited fashion to ensure that delays will not occur in the interim program.

8. Once S. 932 or equivalent legislation is passed and a "United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation" is formed, projects may be transferred to the Corporation after it is declared fully operational by the President. No definite date can be assigned to such an occurrence, but a period of six to nine months after passage of enabling legislation is anticipated. The Committee expects the Administration to demonstrate that resources are in place in the Corporation before transferring the affected projects.

9. As previously stated (Item 6), projects not meeting the definition of eligible projects in the Corporation would not be transferred. Funds for feasibility studies, cooperative agreements, and program management would also remain in the Department. The transfer of projects is discretionary. To leave significant synthetic fuels projects in the Department for the extended time necessary to assure planning, construction, operation, and fulfillment of all government obligations would, however, result in two entities controlling similar activity. The Department's function in this case is solely one of providing the interim impetus to the synthetic fuels industry.

10. Proposals which do not receive funding under the interim Department of Energy program, but which are otherwise qualified, will be considered eligible for funding by the Corporation. This provision will allow the preparation and submission of significant proposals sooner than by waiting for the initial solicitation of the Corporation.

With the provision of these funds and transfer authorities, the Committee believes that the significant progress made in the past year in synthetic fuels will be continued. Conservation and economic recession have reduced current overall energy demand, and thus, imports. However, the vast amounts of oil still imported continue to pose an unacceptable threat to the nation's well-being and security. The progress of the next year in transition to a corporation providing synthetic fuels capability for the country is of utmost importance.

After authorizing legislation is passed, as the Committee hopes it soon will be, and the Corporation is prepared to proceed, the Committee looks forward to considering further requests for funding for the long-term operation of the Corporation.

## FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1980	\$746,627,000
Estimate, 1981	687,650,000
Recommended, 1981	674,605,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-72,022,000
Estimate, 1981	-13,045,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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>			
<b>Mines R&amp;D</b>			
Underground coal mining.....	26,000,000	31,000,000	+5,000,000
Surface coal mining.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	---
Coal preparation.....	11,000,000	9,000,000	-2,000,000
Subtotal, mines R&D.....	45,000,000	48,000,000	+3,000,000
<b>Liquefaction</b>			
Demonstration plants.....	38,000,000	28,000,000	-10,000,000
Direct hydrogenation.....	57,000,000	57,000,000	---
Solvent extraction.....	32,000,000	32,000,000	---
Third generation processes.....	19,200,000	19,200,000	---
Indirect liquefaction.....	27,000,000	---	-27,000,000
Support studies and engineering evaluations.....	12,000,000	15,000,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal, liquefaction.....	185,200,000	151,200,000	-34,000,000
<b>Surface Coal Gasification</b>			
High Btu gasification.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	---
Low Btu gasification.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	---
Gasification demonstration plants.....	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000
Technical support.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	---
Peat gasification.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	---
Third generation processes.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	---
Subtotal, surface coal gasification.....	73,000,000	72,000,000	-1,000,000
In-situ coal gasification.....	4,900,000	9,900,000	+5,000,000
Advanced research & technology development.....	48,261,000	48,261,000	---
Advanced environmental control technology.....	42,000,000	37,000,000	-5,000,000
Heat engines & heat recovery.....	36,400,000	36,400,000	---
<b>Combustion systems</b>			
Atmospheric fluidized beds.....	9,865,000	19,800,000	+9,935,000
Pressurized fluidized beds.....	12,200,000	21,400,000	+9,200,000
Advanced combustion technology.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Alternate fuel utilization.....	22,000,000	11,000,000	-11,000,000
Subtotal, combustion systems.....	46,065,000	54,200,000	+8,135,000
Fuel cells.....	20,000,000	32,000,000	+12,000,000
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	70,500,000	70,500,000	---
Equipment not related to construction.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	---
University coal research.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	---
Subtotal, coal.....	580,926,000	569,061,000	-11,865,000
<b>Petroleum</b>			
Enhanced oil recovery.....	18,800,000	20,800,000	+2,000,000
Oil shale.....	35,048,000	32,048,000	-3,000,000
Drilling & offshore technology.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Advanced process technology.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	---
Equipment not related to construction.....	2,470,000	2,470,000	---
Subtotal, petroleum.....	62,818,000	61,818,000	-1,000,000
<b>Gas</b>			
Enhanced gas recovery.....	30,048,000	30,048,000	---
Equipment not related to construction.....	500,000	500,000	---
Subtotal, gas.....	30,548,000	30,548,000	---
Program administration.....	13,358,000	13,358,000	---
Pay cost adjustment.....	---	-180,000	-180,000
Total, fossil energy research and development ..	687,650,000	674,605,000	-13,045,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$674,605,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of \$13,045,000 from the budget request. The Committee is recommending a considerable number of changes in the fossil energy program based on testimony before this Committee and the Committee on Science and Technology as well as on actions by that Committee. These actions reduce or eliminate certain programs, recommend several new initiatives, and accelerate existing programs.

The Committee has again concentrated on providing funds for the demonstration of technology rather than increased research funding. Increased demonstrations of high Btu gasification, industrial atmospheric fluidized bed combustion of coal, and small non-utility fuel cells are recommended, as well as an acceleration of the medium Btu gasification demonstration program.

*Coal Mines R. & D.*—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 in underground coal mining for additional projects in underground haulage systems and advanced longwall techniques. The Committee expects the Department to strive to accelerate the rate of obligation of funds for this important program so that research advances can be used by industry in the shortest possible time. The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 in coal preparation to reduce the effort in chemical coal cleaning on the basis of Department testimony that these processes are very expensive and unpromising.

*Coal Liquefaction.*—Transfer of \$10,000,000 for operating expenses of the two Solvent Refined Coal (SRC) demonstration plant projects to the "Fossil energy construction" account is recommended. With all related expenses in one account, adjustments between so-called "operating expenses" and "capital expenses" can be made, if necessary, by reprogramming rather than appropriation.

The Committee does not recommend the \$27,000,000 request for indirect liquefaction submitted as a budget amendment. There is currently existing commercially viable technology in this area already (SASOL). A second process, the so-called "M-gasoline" process, one version of which is already commercial, is being developed in conjunction with West Germany and is in the Department's base budget. The need for additional work in indirect processes thus does not appear to be of highest priority and can be accommodated within the \$6,000,000 increase the Committee is recommending in advanced process technology in the advanced research and technology program. Added gasification work requested as part of the amendment also appears unnecessary because more than 20 gasifiers, many of which are adaptable to indirect liquefaction, are already being developed in the gasification program.

An increase of \$3,000,000 is recommended in support studies to provide for materials and component development in conjunction with SRC demonstration plants.

*Surface Coal Gasification.*—Transfer of \$1,000,000 for operating expenses of the high Btu demonstration plant projects to the "Fossil energy construction" account is recommended, consistent with the recommendation for the SRC plants above.

The Committee believes that conversion from oil and natural gas-fired electric generation to coal should not be delayed by the lack of demonstrations of this technology. The Department should, there-

fore, expedite coal gasification electric utility demonstration projects that will provide the basis for such conversion. Industry and utility participation in this area should be fostered to reduce costs to the Federal government.

*In-Situ Coal Gasification.*—Restoration of a \$5,000,000 budget reduction is recommended, allowing further field testing of promising technology.

*Advanced Research and Technology Development.*—Within funds available, an additional \$3,000,000 is recommended for coal feeder and materials handling technology.

*Advanced Environmental Control Technology.*—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$5,000,000. The reduction consists of \$2,000,000 in general technology support and \$3,000,000 in the flue gas cleanup program, an area in which industry is already extremely active. Almost \$30,000,000 in unobligated funds remain in this expanded program as of the end of April and the reductions can be easily absorbed.

*Coal Combustion Systems.*—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$9,935,000 in atmospheric fluidized beds (AFB). A decrease of \$65,000 for operating expenses of a development unit in Morgantown, West Virginia, is recommended because the unit is being reconfigured using funds from fiscal year 1980 and previous years. An increase of \$10,000,000 is recommended for cost-shared industrial demonstrations for which responses have already been received to a procurement initiated by the Department. These funds and \$4,300,000 available from fiscal year 1980 would allow the procurement to proceed and probably assure commercialization of the technology. Previous demonstrations have been in commercial situations and have not been subjected to severe conditions experienced by industrial process boilers.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$9,200,000 for the Curtiss-Wright pressurized fluidized bed (PFB) pilot plant. This is a net increase of \$4,000,000 because \$5,200,000 is recommended to be transferred from the "Fossil energy construction" account budget. The \$4,000,000 was reduced by a budget amendment and would have delayed the project by at least four months and increased its cost by at least \$2,500,000. Since PFB technology is an excellent candidate for power plant use, the Committee does not believe its development should be delayed, particularly since this is the only large facility in the program.

Lastly, the Committee recommends an \$11,000,000 reduction in alternate fuels utilization for coal-oil mixtures, as also recommended by the Science and Technology Committee. Remaining funds will allow for demonstration of the most important utility plant technology. Funds for preparation of the mixtures themselves are available under the "Alternative fuels production" account.

*Fuel Cells.*—The Committee recommendation for fuel cells is \$12,000,000 above the budget estimate. \$10,000,000 is provided for continued field tests for small, on-site (40 Kw) fuel cells and the continued competitive technical development of concepts for this application. Without continued funding, a sufficient number of cells cannot be produced. This program has significant cost-sharing from the gas utility industry. The Committee has also provided \$2,000,000 for accelerated work in large utility fuel cells.

*University Coal Research.*—The Committee recommendation continues this program of providing research money to existing university coal laboratories without establishing a formal "University Coal Laboratory" system, as authorized by Public Law 95-87, with government funding.

*Enhanced Oil Recovery.*—An increase of \$2,000,000 is recommended to provide for collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on tertiary recovery projects being approved by the Economic Regulatory Administration under their incentives program.

*Oil Shale.*—A decrease of \$3,000,000 is recommended. Testimony by the Department revealed that the Dow contract would be complete in fiscal year 1980, and thus \$1,000,000 budgeted in fiscal year 1981 is not necessary. The remaining reduction of \$2,000,000 is for laboratory and energy technology center support. The reduction still allows a 50 percent increase over 1980 levels to about \$16,000,000.

The Science and Technology Committee has again separately identified large pilot plant projects and test facilities in the proposed authorization as line item construction projects. The Committee agrees that such projects may be of sufficient magnitude to be so identified and so authorized. However, since they remain experimental in nature, the Committee will continue to provide appropriations for their construction through the fossil energy research and development account. This, of course, in no way deletes the line item designation of the authorizing committee, and is consistent with this Committee's handling of line items in the "Fossil energy construction" account.

## FOSSIL ENERGY CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$103,250,000
Estimate, 1981	445,835,000
Recommended, 1981	445,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+342,050,000
Estimate, 1981	-535,000

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 1981 compared with the budget estimate by project is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
SRC demos - operating expenses.....	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000
Solvent Refined Coal I demo plant (78-2-d).....	175,000,000	157,500,000	-17,500,000
Solvent Refined Coal II demo plant (79-1-r).....	190,000,000	170,000,000	-20,000,000
High Btu gas demo plant (76-1-b).....	55,000,000	2,000,000	-53,000,000
High Btu gas demo plant (77-1-b).....	---	53,000,000	+53,000,000
High Btu demos - operating expenses.....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Low/medium Btu fuel gas industrial demo plant (76-1-c)	---	45,400,000	+45,400,000
General plant projects (81-T-404).....	6,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000
Renovation of south wing Bartlesville (81-T-401).....	1,200,000	1,200,000	---
Surface water containment facility (81-T-402).....	1,300,000	---	-1,300,000
PFB-combined cycle pilot plant (80-FE-11).....	5,200,000	---	-5,200,000
AFB-CTIU (80-FE-10).....	9,935,000	---	-9,935,000
Program support facility, Pittsburgh ERC (80-FE-3)....	2,200,000	2,200,000	---
<b>Total, fossil energy construction.....</b>	<b>445,835,000</b>	<b>445,300,000</b>	<b>-535,000</b>



As discussed under the "Fossil energy research and development" account, the Committee recommends transferring \$10,000,000 for the SRC demonstration projects and \$1,000,000 for the High-Btu gasification demonstration projects to this account.

The Committee recommends a slight reduction in the level of funding for each of the SRC demonstrations. After the proposed reductions, \$235,000,000 will remain for SRC-I and \$260,000,000 will remain for SRC-II. Because of normal uncertainties and slippages at the beginning of large construction projects, the reduction is not likely to cause any delays. This is particularly true because contingency amounts are also included in the budget request. To date, only \$10 million has been obligated for these construction projects.

The Committee recommends that the Department proceed to construct both of the competing High Btu gasification demonstration plants, previously funded under project 76-1-b. For the past two years the Committee has been expecting the Department to choose one of the plants for construction, but this choice has not been made. Testimony has confirmed that both processes are technically feasible, and that a choice between them is likely to be only on financial grounds and not on clear technological superiority. Providing funds for both the Cogas process and the slagging gasifier will allow two dissimilar processes to proceed and will speed up the development of substitutes for natural gas from hard to handle eastern coals. Based on the Department's record, the Committee believes that continuing to support a selection of only one process will result in endless delays. Proceeding to construction depends on arriving at satisfactory business arrangements with the contractors and completing the required environmental work. If these conditions are satisfied and additional funds are required to keep the projects on schedule, the Committee will consider a request for supplemental funds.

An additional \$45,400,000 is recommended by the Committee for the Low/medium Btu fuel gas industrial demonstration plant in Memphis, Tennessee. A review of the Department's actions on this plant is instructive. In fiscal year 1979, the Department recommended rescission of \$50,000,000 for the plant. After hearings, in which it became apparent that the Department had not sufficiently reviewed the potential markets for this gas, the Committee recommended that the money not be rescinded, and that the Department complete market studies before making further recommendations. On February 22, 1980, the Secretary of Energy announced at a press conference that the Department was going to finance the plant. Additionally, on May 21, 1980, the Department and the City of Memphis signed a contract for the construction of the plant. The press release states "today's agreement means that the project will have the financial backing to move ahead". Yet, on May 13, 1980, the Deputy Secretary of Energy had written in a letter to a Congressman, "As you are aware, the Department currently has available \$50 million in deferred prior year construction funds that will be applied to the Memphis project once formal agreements are signed within the next few weeks. Your understanding is correct that if these are the only funds available to the project in this fiscal year and FY 1981, both the project's pacing and total estimated cost will be impacted. Our estimates place these im-

pacts in the approximate range as those stated in your letter, namely a nine-month lengthening of the original schedule and the addition of up to \$100 million in total costs.

"After an assessment was made within the Department, we reached the conclusion that \$50 million is an appropriate level of funding through fiscal year 1981 to continue final design, begin procuring long lead-time equipment and initiate some construction, although schedule slippages and increased costs will be incurred."

The Committee has issued no press releases on this project believing that "actions speak louder than words", and has recommended funding to keep the project on schedule. The Department could profit from such an example.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 for general plant projects for energy technology centers. The \$3,000,000 remaining will be sufficient for the highest priority projects. Almost \$8 million in unobligated balances remain from previous appropriations. The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$1,300,000 for a surface water containment facility at the Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center. Funding in fiscal year 1982 will allow the facility to be constructed in sufficient time to meet regulatory requirements.

As previously mentioned in the "Fossil energy research and development" account, \$5,200,000 for the Pressurized Fluidized Bed (PFB) pilot plant was transferred to that account.

The Atmospheric Fluidized Bed (AFB) test unit (CTIU), now partly constructed at the Morgantown Energy Technology Center, is being reevaluated by the Department because of cost overruns and changing program requirements. A final decision on the completion and use of the facility has not been made, but none of the alternatives requires fiscal year 1981 appropriations. Therefore, the Committee recommends reduction of the \$9,935,000 request.

Two administrative provisions have been recommended for the first time in the bill. Both of them result from the demonstration plant program moving to definite business agreements for plant construction, operation, and financing. The Committee believes that such provisions are necessary to the timely consummation of contracts and the orderly progress of the demonstration plant program in which billions of dollars will be invested in the next several years.

The first provision would provide authority for the Department to use revenues from demonstration plant projects funded in this bill for plant operating costs, for purchase of raw materials and feedstocks, and for payment to cost-sharing entities on an equitable basis. It also provides authority for the Department to use revenues from the sale of the demonstration plant facilities and royalties from licensing of processes for payment to cost-sharing entities on an equitable basis. Any remaining revenues would go to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. All such agreements for use of revenues are subject to review by the Appropriations Committees for 30 days before becoming effective. Because of complex contractual agreements, multi-party agreements, and cost-sharing provisions, the flexibility to use revenues strictly for project-related costs is desirable. The provision for 30 day review provides safeguards.

The second provision would provide the Secretary, with regard to government-owned facilities for demonstration of coal conversion

processes, authority equivalent to that for defense contracts, provided that the contract provisions not within existing law are subject to review by the Appropriations Committees for 30 days prior to implementation. Such authority, from Public Law 85-804 (50 U.S.C. 1431-1435), was used for non-defense purposes in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1979 (Public Law 95-335) for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program. The Committee believes that because the demonstration plant contracts are complex, and the first of their kind, situations will arise where contractual assurances of government actions will be necessary prior to execution of agreements.

In order to encourage and carry out these cost-sharing arrangements, it is necessary that the Secretary be able to enter into commitments to make payments upon termination by the government prior to project completion and to indemnify contractors against liability which may arise in connection with the project or in connection with the manufacture, generation, transportation, disposal, treatment, storage, use or release of the end products or other substances produced in the government-owned or supporting facilities. In addition, it is necessary that the Secretary be able to make other undertakings concerning such projects, including disposition of real, personal or intangible property. This provision would permit the Secretary to include in contracts or agreements an option for the purchase of the government-owned facilities by cost-sharing parties in order that the facilities could be operated on a commercial basis after completion of the demonstration project. It is intended that the Secretary be able to use the authority contained in Public Law 85-804 in connection with these projects without individual determinations that the projects are unusually hazardous in nature, as presently required by Executive Order 10789, and without causing the contracts or agreements to be defense contracts or agreements by virtue of exercise of authority contained in Public Law 85-804.

#### ENERGY PRODUCTION, DEMONSTRATION, AND DISTRIBUTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$111,221,000
Estimate, 1981	178,737,000
Recommended, 1981	176,337,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+65,116,000
Estimate, 1981	-2,400,000

Energy production, demonstration, and distribution includes programs that attempt to commercialize energy technologies by providing incentives for commercial development. It also includes programs which assure the orderly development of conventional resources owned by the federal government. Specific activities presently included in this account are the coal loan guarantee program, the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, solar commercialization, the federal buildings solar energy program, leasing of federal energy lands and OCS areas, and activities aimed at commercializing fossil and synthetic fuels.

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Coal</b>			
Loan guarantee program - support expenses.....	197,000	197,000	---
Coal supply development program.....	821,000	821,000	---
High BTU gas commercialization.....	2,398,000	898,000	-1,500,000
Low/medium BTU gas commercialization.....	225,000	225,000	---
Coal liquids commercialization.....	185,000	185,000	---
Direct combustion commercialization.....	2,365,000	2,365,000	---
Subtotal, coal.....	6,191,000	4,691,000	-1,500,000
<b>Naval petroleum reserves</b>			
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	131,152,000	131,152,000	---
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	13,375,000	13,375,000	---
Headquarters.....	847,000	847,000	---
Subtotal, naval petroleum reserves.....	145,374,000	145,374,000	---
<b>Shale oil development program</b>			
Shale reserves development.....	3,900,000	4,300,000	+400,000
Oil shale commercialization.....	2,036,000	2,036,000	---
Subtotal, shale oil development program.....	5,936,000	6,336,000	+400,000
<b>Oil &amp; gas development projects</b>			
Enhanced oil recovery.....	863,000	863,000	---
Enhanced gas recovery.....	4,592,000	4,592,000	---
Supply initiatives.....	854,000	854,000	---
Subtotal, oil & gas development projects.....	6,309,000	6,309,000	---
<b>Solar</b>			
Federal buildings solar program.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Market analysis.....	7,300,000	6,000,000	-1,300,000
Program direction.....	740,000	740,000	---
Subtotal, solar.....	10,040,000	8,740,000	-1,300,000
<b>Multi resource</b>			
Commercialization, evaluation & assessments.....	1,036,000	1,036,000	---
Federal leasing.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	---
Subtotal, multi resource.....	4,336,000	4,336,000	---
Program administration.....	551,000	551,000	---
Total, energy production, demonstration and distribution.....	178,737,000	176,337,000	-2,400,000

**Coal.**—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,500,000 for high Btu gas commercialization because environmental impact analysis and the evaluation of loan guarantee applications should be carried out as part of program management expenses in the “alternative fuels production” account.

**Naval Petroleum Reserves.**—The Committee recommends the full budget amount for the Naval Petroleum Reserves to continue production and development of the fields. Projected revenues from the Reserves in fiscal year 1981 are \$2,091,000,000. The budget projection assumes that oil will continue to be sold on contract. Pending legislation would make Reserve production available directly to the Department of Defense. Another legislative initiative would mandate that this oil be used for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Direct revenue would cease to accrue in both cases, but such a development would not affect the overall budget significantly because it would reduce the requirement for outlays in either DOD or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

**Shale Reserves.**—The Committee recommends \$400,000 above the budget for seismic work on Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah. This seismic work in fiscal year 1981 would allow the selection of

appropriate sites for exploratory drilling for oil or gas in fiscal year 1982.

*Solar.*—A reduction of \$1,300,000 is recommended in solar market analysis to keep the program at the current level. Through the first seven months of 1980, only \$500,000 has been obligated. Therefore, an increased program in fiscal year 1981 is not recommended.

The Department has selected \$31,000,000 worth of projects for funding in the federal buildings solar program. This leaves about \$20–25 million for a second round of projects out of already appropriated funds. During fiscal year 1981, the Department should complete a second round of projects and investigate the need for further activity. A program allowing for upgraded technology over a period of years could provide an excellent base for the solar industry.

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1980	\$787,452,000
Estimate, 1981	1,024,284,000
Recommended, 1981	851,607,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+64,155,000
Estimate, 1981	–172,677,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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 &amp; community systems</b>			
Building systems.....	44,190,000	36,065,000	–8,125,000
Community systems.....	15,550,000	14,550,000	–1,000,000
Urban waste.....	10,100,000	10,100,000	—
Technology & consumer products.....	22,040,000	22,040,000	—
Analysis & technology transfer.....	5,900,000	5,900,000	—
Appliance standards.....	7,925,000	6,000,000	–1,925,000
Small business.....	750,000	750,000	—
Federal energy management program.....	2,700,000	1,000,000	–1,700,000
Residential conservation service.....	14,665,000	14,665,000	—
Capital equipment.....	1,950,000	1,950,000	—
Program direction.....	6,830,000	6,830,000	—
Subtotal, buildings & community systems.....	132,600,000	119,850,000	–12,750,000
<b>Industrial</b>			
Waste energy reduction.....	19,800,000	23,800,000	+4,000,000
Industrial process efficiency.....	19,000,000	36,900,000	+17,900,000
Industrial cogeneration.....	12,000,000	18,000,000	+6,000,000
Implementation & commercialization.....	4,500,000	7,500,000	+3,000,000
Capital equipment.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Program direction.....	2,600,000	3,200,000	+600,000
Subtotal, industrial.....	58,900,000	90,400,000	+31,500,000
<b>Transportation</b>			
Vehicle propulsion R&D.....	55,400,000	60,500,000	+5,100,000
Alternative fuels utilization.....	4,300,000	4,300,000	—
Electric/hybrid vehicle program.....	42,100,000	32,540,000	–9,560,000
Transportation utilization programs.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	—
Capital equipment.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Program direction.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	—
Subtotal, transportation.....	113,000,000	108,540,000	–4,460,000
<b>State/local programs</b>			
Emergency energy conservation program.....	4,072,000	2,000,000	–2,072,000
Energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA).....	—	37,800,000	+37,800,000
Energy conservation and production grants (ECPA).....	—	20,000,000	+20,000,000
Energy management partnership act.....	126,625,000	—	–126,625,000
Schools & hospitals.....	187,500,000	187,500,000	—
Local government buildings.....	—	—	—
Weatherization.....	188,950,000	188,950,000	—
Program direction.....	11,437,000	11,437,000	—
Subtotal, state/local programs.....	518,584,000	447,687,000	–70,897,000

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Multi sector			
Energy extension service.....	---	20,000,000	+20,000,000
Energy conversion technology.....	11,000,000	5,000,000	-6,000,000
Inventors program.....	3,400,000	3,400,000	---
Energy impact assistance.....	122,000,000	42,000,000	-80,000,000
Appropriate technology.....	14,100,000	14,100,000	---
Energy information campaign.....	50,000,000	---	-50,000,000
Program direction.....	700,000	700,000	---
Subtotal, multi sector.....	201,200,000	85,200,000	-116,000,000
Pay cost adjustment.....	---	-70,000	-70,000
Total, Energy Conservation.....	1,024,284,000	851,607,000	-172,677,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$851,607,000, a decrease of \$172,677,000 under the budget estimate. The reductions recommended are almost entirely in grant programs to states and localities which provide general planning and support services at that level and which have not been able to meet original conservation goals set up in authorizing legislation. The Committee continues to recommend strong support to the research and development programs, particularly the very promising industrial programs.

*Buildings and Community Systems.*—The Committee recommendation for building systems is \$8,125,000 under the amended budget, and \$16,500,000 over the original budget. The recommendation includes \$16,500,000 for demonstration of innovative energy saving techniques in private and commercial buildings as proposed by a \$24,625,000 budget amendment and as recommended by the Science and Technology Committee.

The Committee is pleased to see the Department becoming more aggressive and imaginative in this area. The Committee believes the recommended appropriation will be sufficient because it will take some time to establish and implement this valuable new initiative.

The Committee recommendation also includes funds to provide for relevant data collection and dissemination to the buildings industry.

The Committee recommends an overall reduction of \$1,000,000 in community systems. A reduction of \$3,000,000 in general planning studies for communities is recommended. The Committee also recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for assistance in the demonstration of district heating and integrated energy systems through design and feasibility studies. Both approaches are promising, and these studies may lead to significant conservation progress.

A reduction of \$1,925,000 is recommended in the appliance standards program. This reduction will continue the program at the fiscal year 1980 level without increasing contract support.

The Committee is extremely disturbed that the fostering of conservation in federal facilities is not being pursued to its fullest by the Department. As the largest single energy user in the nation, the Federal government should have an aggressive conservation program strongly coordinated by the Department of Energy. It appears, however, that the Department takes little more than a passive role in this area. The Committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 above the

fiscal year 1980 level to provide for increased personnel and, if needed, contract support.

Additional funds above this amount were requested, but the Committee believes that firm commitment on the part of the Department leadership and increased emphasis on the use of a strong internal work force will do much more than contract funds in fostering this vital program.

*Industrial.*—The Committee continues to be impressed with the success of the industrial conservation program in bringing new or underutilized technology into use. The program is made up of many individual cost-shared projects covering the reduction of waste energy through efficiency improvements, recovery and re-use of previously wasted energy, and cogeneration technologies. The Committee recommends an increase of \$24,600,000 as shown in the following table:

Waste energy reduction-----	+\$4,000,000
Industrial process efficiency-----	+11,000,000
Industrial cogeneration-----	+6,000,000
Implementation and commercialization-----	+3,000,000
Program direction-----	+600,000
	<hr/>
Total -----	+24,600,000

Rather than specify individual projects within the increased amounts, the Committee believes that projects should be chosen by the Department using their detailed project evaluation system. If the projects chosen by the priority system are of a different nature than currently expected, a reprogramming request would be considered. Although the Science and Technology Committee recommended adding \$50,000,000 to this program area, the expanding program had large unobligated balances of about \$50,000,000 in late April, and the Committee believes its recommendation is sufficient to continue the momentum of R&D in this area.

The Committee also recommends \$6,900,000 above the budget for coke-making processes for the steel industry; \$900,000 for a coke pellet process, and \$6,000,000 for a formcoking process. The provision of these funds at this time does not imply or require future commitments by the government to financial support for these projects.

*Transportation.*—The Committee recommends an additional \$5,000,000 for developing a second contractor team in the Stirling automotive engine program. Increased competition and a broader industrial base will enhance the chances for development of a suitable engine. If the Department believes it is technically appropriate, a development approach that concentrates on certain components and subsystems rather than on a “start from scratch” engine could be followed to reduce the ultimate cost of having a second contractor.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to vehicle propulsion R&D to indicate support of the third gas turbine contractor. Because of the late signing of a contract in fiscal year 1980, it is not clear how much additional funding is necessary in fiscal year 1981.

Within the budget amount for alternative fuels utilization, \$1,000,000 should be used to test synthetic fuel products in addition to alcohol fuels. The program should also investigate the impact that both alcohol based fuels, including methanol based fuels, and synthetic fuels will have in the transportation area, and identify any steps that

need to be taken to assure their timely and successful introduction to the economy. The Committee is encouraged by the growth in gasohol use during the past year and anticipates increased progress in the coming year.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$9,560,000 in the electric vehicle program by deleting funds for additional demonstration vehicles in fiscal year 1981. Currently there are, existing or planned in fiscal year 1980, over 80 demonstration sites and 1,000 demonstration vehicles. These sites and vehicles are sufficient to evaluate vehicle performance and operational problems with electric vehicles. Without significantly improved battery performance, however, additional vehicles will not further electric vehicle acceptance in a cost-effective manner. The Department has recently cancelled proposed purchase of 200 advanced batteries for demonstration because development is not sufficiently advanced to allow for such production. Although battery progress continues to be announced, until such batteries are available in enough numbers, more large demonstrations are not necessary. The Department should strive to achieve such progress so that these improved batteries may be demonstrated in quantity by fiscal year 1982.

Language has been recommended in the bill that will increase the outstanding ceiling on loan guarantee indebtedness for electric vehicle production and research and development to \$21,500,000 based on current and anticipated applications for guarantees.

*State and Local Programs.*—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,072,000 for contract support in the emergency energy conservation program. \$2,000,000 recommended in the fiscal year 1980 supplemental appropriation will not be available until late in the fiscal year, and combined with the Committee's fiscal year 1981 recommendation, will provide an annual program at about the same level as the budget.

The budget request assumes passage of new legislation (Energy Management Partnership Act—EMPA) which adds funds for grants to local governments for energy planning. Passage in this session of Congress is unlikely. Therefore, the Committee recommendation continues funding for existing programs as follows:

	Fiscal year 1981 equivalent of EMPA	Recommended
State grants (EPCA).....	\$47,800,000	\$37,800,000
Supplemental grants (ECPA).....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Emergency energy conservation.....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Energy Extension Service.....	30,000,000	20,000,000
Local grants.....	25,000,000	0
State planning.....	3,825,000	0
Total.....	126,625,000	77,800,000

The level for State grants and supplemental grants is the same as for fiscal year 1980. Because the states are being asked to develop plans and programs to deal with energy emergencies in addition to regular conservation activity, full funding is recommended for emergency energy conservation grants. Energy Extension Service funding



is based on the fiscal year 1980 level of \$25,000,000 plus a provision for 20 percent cost-sharing by the states as recommended by the authorizing committees of the House. Funding for local grants and state planning is not authorized under existing legislation.

The Committee is pleased by the progress in the weatherization program during the past year. Restrictive regulations have been eased and coordination with state and local groups has improved. In June of 1979, 12,000 homes were weatherized. In March of 1980, twice as many homes—24,000—were weatherized. By the end of the summer, 30,000 are expected to be done each month, which is about the maximum level that available labor can produce. In view of this outstanding progress, the Committee does not support transferring this program to the Community Services Administration as is suggested in proposed legislation.

*Energy Conversion Technology.*—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for a new program in advanced energy conversion technology, a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the budget estimate. The Committee believes that the recommendation will allow the Department to begin a sufficient program on longer range and basic technology.

*Energy Impact Assistance.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,000,000 for energy impact assistance, a decrease of \$80,000,000 from the budget estimate. Combined with previous appropriations, the recommendation will provide \$93,000,000 for local projects, which is sufficient for 75 percent of all currently identified projects. It should be noted that all identified projects will not go forward, however, because of changes in local government priorities and changes in industrial expansion plans. The Committee believes that funding for the current limited impact grant program is adequate and that larger amounts should await comprehensive legislation addressing resources other than coal or uranium, financing arrangements other than Federal grants, and increased recognition and assistance by State agencies.

The Committee understands that legislation is pending which would add oil shale and other fuels to the coal and uranium activities covered by the present law. This legislation would also supplement the present grant program with assistance in the form of loans and loan guarantees. If that legislation is enacted, requests for additional funds would be required if it were to be implemented.

*Small Grants Program.*—The committee believes that the strategies of the small grants program to disseminate information are inadequate. Although the program has funded hundreds of creative ideas in energy conservation and renewable resource technologies, little has been done to publicize the successes and failures, so that these successes can be replicated and the failures avoided. Similarly, the small grants program does not provide information about non-Department of Energy funded appropriate technology products, concepts, services, and educational programs. The program also provides no individualized technical assistance. Since project money is limited, the Committee believes that these informational services would help reduce duplication of effort, encourage use of proven energy-saving technologies and assist individuals seeking technical advice on developing their own energy conservation ideas. The Committee expects the Office of Small Scale Technology to coordinate its efforts with other agencies and de-

partments and to cooperate with, and support, existing national, non-profit appropriate technology organizations in disseminating individualized information and providing technical assistance.

*Energy Information Campaign.*—The Committee recommends deletion of \$50,000,000 requested for a nationwide paid advertising and energy information campaign. Energy consumption is decreasing because of increasing prices and an awareness of energy import instability through regular news occurrences. Private industry is also advertising extensively in conservation areas. These circumstances, as well as the availability of public service advertising, support the reduction of these funds.

*General.*—The Committee expects that \$2,000,000 for conservation programs of the Energy Task Force of the Urban Consortium will be provided within funds available to programs in this appropriation. The Department should work closely with the Consortium, which represents the largest urban areas of the country, to identify those programs that will be of most overall benefit, including the use of co-generation systems.

#### ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation, 1980	\$152,879,000
Estimate, 1981	155,971,000
Recommended, 1981	141,999,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	—10,880,000
Estimate, 1981	—13,972,000

In addition to the Economic Regulatory Administration, established by Section 206 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (P.L. 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 1981 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Coal utilization	24,138,000	24,138,000	---
Utility programs & regulatory intervention			
Utility regulatory assistance	25,528,000	12,706,000	-12,822,000
Power supply & reliability	4,594,000	4,594,000	---
Intervention	2,960,000	2,960,000	---
Subtotal, utility programs & regulatory intervention	33,082,000	20,260,000	-12,822,000
Compliance			
Major refiners	35,594,000	35,594,000	---
All other	31,742,000	31,742,000	---
Subtotal, compliance	67,336,000	67,336,000	---
Regulation development	2,749,000	2,749,000	---
Fuels regulation	11,435,000	11,435,000	---
Emergency preparedness	4,872,000	4,122,000	-750,000
Office of hearings and appeals	8,850,000	8,850,000	---
Program administration	3,509,000	3,509,000	---
Pay cost adjustment	---	-400,000	-400,000
Total, economic regulation	155,971,000	141,999,000	-13,972,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$12,822,000 in utility regulatory assistance consisting of a \$1,000,000 reduction in direct regulatory programs, \$10,000,000 in grants to state utility commissions, and \$1,822,000 in innovative rate projects.

The Department has trouble obligating its funds for grants to state utility commissions because the current grant cycle is near the end of the fiscal year. The Committee recommends extending the cycle enough to allow more judicious allocation of grants. This would allow grants to be made in October or November of 1981, and funds would be provided in the fiscal year 1982 appropriations. Therefore, a reduction of \$10,000,000 is recommended in fiscal year 1981.

Since 1975, \$21,000,000 has been provided to fund innovative rate projects. The above recommended reduction of \$1,822,000 will allow an additional \$6,300,000 to be provided to this program in fiscal year 1981, the same level as fiscal year 1980.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$750,000 in emergency preparedness to delete contract funds for maintenance of a standby rationing plan (\$300,000), assistance to state and local governments in rationing (\$350,000), and staff for advanced rationing technology development (\$100,000). Activities such as these concerning the rationing plan, if it is approved, will be considered in the rationing supplemental upon which no action has yet been taken.

The recommended bill contains a provision continuing the prohibition on the funding of intervenors which was initiated in fiscal year 1979.

Escrow funds have been established by the Office of the Special Counsel as part of consent orders with oil refiners in settlement of pricing audits. The Committee understands that these funds are intended for customer claims for reimbursement under Office of Hearings and Appeals procedures, and that none of the funds will be used to supplement existing government programs or to initiate programs not specifically authorized by Congress. The Committee believes that this kind of procedure is proper and that these escrow funds should not be used for supplementing other programs.

#### STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 1980	-----	
Estimate, 1981	-----	\$2, 403, 978, 000
Recommended, 1981	-----	1, 176, 918, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1980	-----	+1, 176, 918, 000
Estimate, 1981	-----	-1, 227, 060, 000

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

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Petroleum acquisition and transportation	\$2, 300, 000, 000	\$1, 075, 000, 000	-\$1, 225, 000, 000
Planning	10, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Storage facilities development	82, 834, 000	82, 834, 000	-----
Program administration	11, 144, 000	11, 084, 000	-60, 000
<b>Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve</b>	<b>2, 403, 978, 000</b>	<b>1, 176, 918, 000</b>	<b>-1, 227, 000, 000</b>

Currently, 91.7 million barrels of oil are stored in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Previous plans called for the storage of 500 million barrels by the end of 1980. Facilities to withdraw the oil are in place and have been tested at rates up to 1.2 million barrels per day. The government is now capable of using the Reserve. Current capacity is about 250 million barrels, well above current storage, but active purchasing of oil has not taken place since March of 1979.

The Committee believes a sufficient oil reserve is of critical importance to the security of the country. This Committee also believes that oil should be purchased and the Reserves filled at the earliest possible time. The Committee is aware of various proposals to expedite the filling of the reserve: using oil from the Naval Petroleum Reserve directly; swapping amounts equivalent to the Naval Petroleum Reserve amounts in return for filling the Reserve; and considering all oil purchased for the Reserve as "old oil," in order to reduce the direct cost of the Reserve to the government. These schemes are all born from the frustration of the Congress in not being able to convince the Executive to begin filling the Reserve again. The Committee believes that no matter what method is used to fill the Reserve, it should be filled immediately. The Committee strongly urges the President and the Department to comply with this clear Congressional intent.

To facilitate the purchase of oil and to assure the availability of sufficient funds to purchase oil at rates of hundreds of thousands of barrels a day, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1.075 billion, a reduction of \$1.225 billion from the budget estimate. This amount is a reappropriation of funds which would otherwise lapse in December, 1980. Pending energy legislation (S. 932) provides an indefinite appropriation from a fund set up to receive "entitlements" paid to the government by refiners to reduce the net direct cost to the government of oil purchased for the Reserve. Assuming a fill rate of 100,000 barrels a day, that appropriation would amount to about \$1 billion, which the Committee recommends not be provided in this appropriation. The \$1.075 billion recommended by the Committee, the indefinite appropriation, and \$1.8 billion currently available for oil purchases, would allow the procurement of over 90 million barrels of oil at current prices. This level permits a six month lead time for oil purchase and a fill rate of 200,000 barrels per day.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$2,000,000 in planning expenses because contract funds for analyses of crude oil mix, drawdown rates, and other "strategic" planning appear excessive.

#### ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1980	\$87,273,000
Estimate, 1981	113,223,000
Recommended, 1981	106,812,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+19,539,000
Estimate, 1981	-6,411,000

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

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$2,438,000 in energy applied analysis. The recommended amount of \$11,000,000 maintains the program at the fiscal year 1980 level. Many of the reports produced by applied analysis are abstruse and are not readily usable by those in energy policymaking positions. The recommended appropriation does not include funds for EIA to analyze the technical and economic base for new technologies. This analysis is more appropriately accomplished in other organizations.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$3,434,000 for collection, production and dissemination. The recommended appropriation of \$33,098,000 is a 10 percent increase over the fiscal year 1980 level. The reduction from the budget request is justified because the administrator reduced the number of reporting energy concerns from the 300 cited in the budget request for the Financial Reporting System to 100. In addition, as a result of validation efforts, natural gas reporting requirements have been reduced by 40 percent. Requested increases for the Natural Gas Policy Act can be absorbed from the reduction achieved through validation efforts.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$300,000 in the request for information validation. The EIA requested an additional \$919,000 over the fiscal year 1980 base of \$2,491,000 in order to increase the number of system validations from six to seven. An increased appropriation of this magnitude is not justified for one additional system validation.

For data information services, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$239,000 to the level of the pending authorization. The recommended amount represents a 50 percent increase over the fiscal year 1980 total. The increase supports EIA's Emergency Energy Conservation Act activity which includes a study of storage of gasoline and middle distillates in each state and establishment of a data collection program for monitoring supply and demand of middle distillates in each state at refinery, wholesale and retail levels.

The Committee is concerned about the proliferating and uncoordinated demands for energy information, many of them Congressionally mandated, and about EIA's ability to respond to these demands. With the amounts recommended in this bill, EIA's appropriation will have more than doubled since fiscal year 1978, when the Department of Energy was created. A complete review of EIA is in order. The Department of Energy Organization Act established a Professional Audit Review Team (PART) to perform an annual management audit of EIA. The Committee requests the PART team, with full cooperation of EIA, to undertake a thorough review of EIA's existing information systems in order to provide an independent evaluation to determine whether ever increasing resources are producing digestible information that is responsive to user needs. The Committee believes that such a review can help focus EIA's efforts and assist the Committee in reviewing the fiscal year 1982 budget request.

The Committee applauds EIA's initiation of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. It is both timely and informative.

The Committee expects EIA to settle on a set budget structure and avoid the annual changes that have occurred over the past several years.

## PERSONNEL

The recommended appropriation for the Department of Energy contains funds for the level of personnel requested by the budget. The Committee does not intend to set rigid limits on personnel or to specify target ceilings for the individual organizations within this appropriation. The Committee does expect to be kept informed of any anticipated significant increases and decreases in the allocation of personnel.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1980	\$538,874,000
Estimate, 1981	591,319,000
Recommended, 1981	593,619,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+54,745,000
Estimate, 1981	+2,300,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Clinical services			
IHS and tribal health delivery			
Hospital and health clinic programs	304,233,000	302,568,000	-1,665,000
Dental health program	17,361,000	16,563,000	-798,000
Mental health program	7,080,000	7,080,000	---
Alcoholism program	15,237,000	15,237,000	---
Maintenance and repair	7,611,000	7,611,000	---
Contract care	107,258,000	105,465,000	-1,793,000
Preventive health			
Sanitation	14,340,000	14,340,000	---
Public health nursing	7,592,000	7,592,000	---
Health education	2,009,000	2,009,000	---
Community health representative program	37,795,000	37,795,000	---
Urban health projects	8,000,000	8,900,000	+900,000
Indian health manpower	6,688,000	6,688,000	---
Tribal management	5,229,000	3,029,000	-2,200,000
Program management	50,886,000	50,886,000	---
Equity health care fund	---	7,856,000	+7,856,000
<b>Total, Indian Health Services</b>	<b>591,319,000</b>	<b>593,619,000</b>	<b>+2,300,000</b>

On May 8, 1980, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Rincon Band of Mission Indians v. Califano*, affirmed a District Court's decision that the distribution of federal funds by the Indian Health Service (IHS) breached its statutory duty to the California Indians. Under the Court's decision, the IHS must develop criteria for distribution of funds which are rationally aimed at achieving an equitable division of appropriated funds absent of specific Congressional approval of IHS allocations. In light of the Court's decision, the Committee has recommended an increase of \$7,856,000 for the establishment of a new equity care fund. It is not, however, the intent of the Committee, by adding these funds,

to expand the Indian Health Service's program to Indian groups not currently within the funded scope of the program without specific authorization, either through an Act of Congress, a federal court order, or administrative action by the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of HHS. The new equity health care fund is for all tribes in the lowest level of health care (Category V—level of deficiency 81–100 percent). The \$7,856,000 is the amount required to move tribal/nontribal entities from Category V to Category IV (level of deficiency 61–80 percent) level of health care. This \$7,856,000 increase is offset in part by reductions of \$1,665,000 for hospital and health clinic programs, \$798,000 for dental health programs, \$1,793,000 for contract care, and \$2,200,000 for tribal management. The reductions will eliminate program increases requested by IHS for fiscal year 1981. All increases to maintain current health care levels, which total in excess of \$40 million have been approved. The Committee does not intend a reallocation of the IHS current program base among Indian tribes on or near reservations which are within the scope of the program. If IHS determines that other funds in their fiscal year 1981 budget should be allocated to this new fund rather than reducing the program increases which are budgeted, a reprogramming will be considered by the Committee.

An increase of \$900,000 is recommended for the 41 urban Indian health projects. The increase will provide an average 10.5 percent inflation increase to the projects. This increase is comparable to the rate of inflation applied to the contract care program of the Indian Health Service. In addition to the \$8,900,000 provided by the Committee to the urban projects, an estimated \$6,500,000 is projected to be generated from other sources in FY 1981. These sources include church groups, foundations, state and local governments, private health plans, and other federally-funded programs.

#### INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee understands that there are some former National Health Service Corps scholarship recipients who have joined the National Health Service Corps in order to fulfill their scholarship obligations and who are assigned to the Indian Health Service. These National Health Service Corps assignees are under the administrative control of the Indian Health Service, and their salaries and benefits are paid with funds from the Indian Health Service's Appropriation. The Committee understands the need for this arrangement which it believes to be beneficial to the Indian Health Service and to the Indian people whom it serves.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1980	\$74,302,000
Estimate, 1981	60,670,000
Recommended, 1981	88,831,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+14,529,000
Estimate, 1981	+28,161,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<b>Hospitals</b>			
New and Replacement.....	24,180,000	26,065,000	+1,885,000
Modernization and repair.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	—
Subtotal, Hospitals.....	26,430,000	28,315,000	+1,885,000
<b>Outpatient Care Facilities.....</b>			
Sanitation Facilities.....	34,240,000	50,240,000	+16,000,000
Personnel Quarters.....	—	5,820,000	+5,820,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	60,670,000	88,831,000	+28,161,000

Fiscal year 1981 is the second year of implementation of the priority system for construction, renovation, and modernization of health facilities to serve American Indians and Alaskan natives. The priority system has been developed using data available from current IHS long-range construction plans. The Committee has again followed the established priorities in the allocation of funds for construction of health facilities. The system allows users to compare all health facility requirements on the basis of need. The following health care facilities have been included in the recommended amount for fiscal year 1981:

#### HOSPITAL PROJECTS

Planning and design of the 42 bed, Crownpoint, New Mexico, hospital. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$20,726,000. Crownpoint has the number one priority of the hospitals ranked.....	+ \$1,326,000
Planning and design of the 10 bed Kanakanak, Alaska, hospital. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$19,675,000. Kanakanak has the number two priority.....	+1,259,000
Planning and design of the 27 bed Browning, Montana, hospital. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$16,412,000. Browning has the number three priority.....	+1,050,000
Design and construction of solar equipment for the Chinle, Arizona, hospital. The Committee has eliminated this item because of the extensive payback period of 49 years and the likelihood of Department of Energy funding for this project.....	-1,750,000

#### OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES

Phase one construction of the Anadarko, Oklahoma, health facility. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$2,120,000. The Anadarko facility has the number one priority of the health care facilities ranked on the priority system.....	+1,060,000
Phase one construction of the Tsaile, Arizona, health facility. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$3,650,000. The health facility has the number two priority.....	+1,825,000
Phase one construction of the Huerfano, Arizona, health facility. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$3,143,000. The health facility has the number three priority.....	+1,571,000

#### STAFF QUARTERS

47 housing units for the Bethel, Alaska, hospital. The hospital is scheduled to open in September 1980.....	+5,040,000
12 housing units for the Lodge Grass, Montana, health facility. The facility is scheduled to open in the summer of 1981.....	+780,000

Given the limited housing that currently exists at these facilities and the estimated personnel that will require housing in fiscal year



1981, there is no alternative but to provide funds for construction of personnel quarters if these facilities are going to be able to operate effectively.

The Committee is also recommending an increase of \$16,000,000 for sanitation facilities. This amount will restore the sanitation facilities budget to the amount originally requested by the President in January—\$50,240,000. This will provide funds for sanitation facilities for 6,200 homes rather than for the 4,225 homes currently budgeted. The Administration failed to coordinate this reduction with the budgets of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the agencies which would construct the homes. If additional funds were not provided, homes would be constructed without sanitation systems. The Committee cannot understand why the Administration would propose taking such action and expects that future budget proposals will be coordinated.

The Committee has become increasingly concerned over the apparent policy of the Administration of not providing for new or replacement health care facilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Except for requesting funds to continue construction of hospitals begun by Congress, the Administration has not requested any funds to begin construction of these facilities during the past several years. The Committee intends to review with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, during the fiscal year 1982 hearings, the Administration's policy on providing new health care facilities. The Congress and the American Indians and Alaskan Natives are entitled to know why the Administration has apparently established a policy of not requesting funds to initiate new health care facilities.

*Chinle Hospital.*—The Department of Health and Human Services, formerly HEW, in commenting on GAO's report on IHS hospital planning activities (report number HRD-80-28), stated that it would provide a full report of the details concerning the cost overrun for the Chinle hospital project, if requested to do so. The Committee believes that such a report is necessary, because constructive measures must be taken to remedy the causes for this and earlier project overruns. The Committee is requesting the GAO to prepare a thorough report detailing the reasons for the cost overrun on the Chinle project, including an evaluation of the policies and practices followed for designing and constructing IHS hospitals and other health care facilities. The Committee expects full and expeditious cooperation from the Department and IHS to facilitate GAO's review.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, 1980-----	\$75, 900, 000
Estimate, 1981-----	100, 950, 000
Recommended, 1981-----	81, 680, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980-----	+5, 780, 000
Estimate, 1981-----	-19, 270, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1981 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.....	74,000,000	58,250,000	-15,750,000
Part B—Special Projects for Indian Students.....	19,000,000	14,500,000	-4,500,000
Part C—Special Projects for Indian Adults.....	5,430,000	5,430,000	—
Administration.....	2,520,000	3,500,000	+980,000
Total, Indian Education.....	100,950,000	81,680,000	-19,270,000

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 Alaskan 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 educational 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 \$81,680,000 for fiscal year 1981, an increase of \$5,780,000 above the fiscal year 1980 enacted appropriation and a decrease of \$19,270,000 below the fiscal year 1981 budget estimate for Indian education.

*Part A.*—The Committee has recommended an increase above fiscal year 1980 of \$6,250,000 for Part A. This represents a 12 percent increase in this supplemental education program rather than the requested 42 percent increase. A major impact evaluation of the Part A entitlement program is underway. The Committee has provided an additional \$1,000,000 in fiscal year 1981 to continue that evaluation. It is the opinion of the Committee that an increase of the magnitude of 42 percent in one year should wait the conclusion of that review. At the present time, there is no systematic data on a national level to determine if the Part A entitlement program has been successful in meeting its objectives. In addition, a decline in the number of students participating in the program is anticipated because of new eligibility requirements. This will have the effect of increasing the average per pupil expenditure beyond the increased level recommended for fiscal year 1981 by the Committee.

*Part B.*—The Committee has reduced the request for Part B by \$4,500,000. The major portion of this decrease is a reduction of \$2,500,-

000 for the resource and evaluation centers. The Committee has recommended \$500,000 for the centers in fiscal year 1981—\$100,000 for each center—to augment the funds provided in fiscal year 1980. The funds provided in fiscal year 1980 (\$2,000,000—\$400,000 each for five centers) have yet to be obligated. The Department indicates that these funds will not be obligated until one month prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1981. Because of the year delay in the operation of the centers, the full budget request of \$3,000,000 is not needed. The additional funds provided in fiscal year 1981 (\$500,000) are necessary because the centers are now required to serve a larger population than originally planned and to provide for 13 months of operation rather than the anticipated 12 months.

A reduction of \$1,000,000 has also been recommended for state education agency projects. This new program would offer an incentive to states to review the use of supplementary federal and other funds in their states to determine if the Indian population could be better served. Authorizing legislation required to implement this program has yet to be submitted to the Congress. Because of this lack of authority and the fact that the Committee believes it is the responsibility of those federal agencies who make funds available for Indian education to assure that funds are properly spent on Indian children, the Committee has not recommended funding this new initiative.

The Committee is also recommending the transfer of \$1,000,000 from Part B, for continuing a major impact evaluation of the Part A entitlement program, to the program administration activity where these funds more properly belong.

*Program Administration.*—The increase of \$980,000 for program administration includes, as previously indicated, an increase of \$1,000,000 for an impact evaluation of the Part A entitlement program and a reduction of \$20,000 in pay costs. The latter represents the full year cost of the reduction made in fiscal year 1980.

The Committee is very concerned over charges received from a number of sources regarding administrative and grant management practices within the Office of Indian Education. The Committee intends to investigate fully those charges in the coming months.

#### INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Appropriation, 1980-----	\$10,900,000
Estimate, 1981-----	12,900,000
Recommended, 1981-----	12,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980-----	+2,000,000
Estimate, 1981-----	-----

The purpose of the Institute of Museum Services is to encourage and assist museums in modernizing their methods and facilities so that they may be better able to conserve our cultural, historic, and scientific heritage. The program proposes to help ease the heavy financial burden borne by museums as a result of increasing use by the public.

The Committee recommends \$12,900,000, the budget request. This includes \$11,300,000 for basic operating support grants, \$967,000 for special project grants, \$70,000 for the Museum Support Board and \$563,000 for program administration. No funds are recommended for cornerstone grants that would have gone to 80 museums. The recommendation will permit about 192 additional grants for general operat-

ing grants rather than the 80 cornerstone projects proposed in the budget.

The Committee recognizes that the general operating grants awarded by IMS are often of minimal value to many museums due to the ceilings established by the agency. The Committee has no objection to an increase by IMS of the maximum grant limit.

#### NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$950, 000
Estimate, 1981	1, 180, 000
Recommended, 1981	1, 180, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+ 230, 000
Estimate, 1981	

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. Its task has been difficult and complicated, involving the relocation of members of both tribes into new areas and homes.

The Committee recommends \$1,180,000, the budget request, for salaries and expenses, an increase of \$230,000 above the fiscal year 1980 appropriation. The number of voluntary relocations for fiscal year 1979, and to date for fiscal year 1980, did not materialize as projected because of continuing litigation and unavailability of adequate relocation sites. For this reason, the commission has sufficient program fund balances available to meet anticipated relocation costs in fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 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. If the unexpected occurs and more families indicate a desire to relocate voluntarily, the Committee will recommend supplemental funding. Through April 1980, 197 families have been relocated out of the total estimated 1,100 families to be relocated, 7 during April and 75 in fiscal year 1980. In addition, 26 families are in the process of closing escrows or having homes constructed, and 38 families are seeking replacement dwellings.

The Committee requests the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission to evaluate and report to the Committee by January 15, 1981, the present eligibility criteria for relocation assistance to determine the reasonableness of establishing classes of residency in accordance with the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Assistance Act. The Committee notes that Public Law 93-531, Section 15(c) requires, in the implementation of the Commission's replacement housing program, that "the commission shall establish standards consistent with those established in the implementation of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Properties Acquisition Policies Act of 1970."

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust established 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 almost 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, 1980	\$103,781,000
Estimate, 1981	119,590,000
Recommended, 1981	118,838,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+15,057,000
Estimate, 1981	-752,000

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Science.....	41,681,000	41,579,000	-102,000
History and Art.....	19,059,000	19,059,000	---
Public Service.....	2,498,000	2,498,000	---
Museum Programs.....	9,121,000	9,121,000	---
Special Programs.....	6,456,000	5,806,000	-650,000
Administration.....	8,531,000	8,531,000	---
Support Activities.....	32,244,000	32,244,000	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	119,590,000	118,838,000	-752,000

The Committee commends the Smithsonian for an excellent budget justification. The explanations of the many complex programs were so well written as to be clearly understood. They would be a welcome addition to any school library.

The recommendation of \$2,655,000 for the Tropical Research Institute includes \$179,000 for additional security and game wardens at the 12,000 acre reserve. No funds are recommended for an educational coordinator for the new nature monument and the Panamanian National Park. The amount recommended for the International Environmental Science Program includes \$50,000 over the fiscal year 1980 base for data analysis and storage and for terminals for the Tropical Research Institute and the Chesapeake Bay Environmental Science Center.

No funds are recommended for a National Awareness Exhibition Program designed to make visitors to the Smithsonian aware of problems facing life support systems of earth. Funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 are recommended to initiate a major exhibition program as requested. This, together with exhibition funds available to various units of the Institution, will provide over \$11,000,000 for exhibitions.

The new major exhibition program will permit the Institution to mount major exhibitions such as celebrating the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1982. A second major exhibition will be an integrated display of folk and traditional objects from Smithsonian collections that will be the largest exhibition ever organized for the Renwick Gallery.

The budgeted request of \$2,711,000 is recommended to begin acquisition of equipment for the Museum Support Center at Suitland, Md. It is important that this facility be developed without delay.

#### MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

##### (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1980	\$4, 200, 000
Estimate, 1981	4, 450, 000
Recommended, 1981	3, 650, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	—550, 000
Estimate, 1981	—800, 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 (\$2,225,000), astrophysics and earth sciences (\$164,000), museum program (\$295,000) and environmental biology (\$736,000) in those countries where excess local foreign currencies are available. In 1981, programs will be conducted in Burma (\$50,000), Egypt (\$375,000), Guinea (\$10,000), India (\$2,970,000), and Pakistan (\$385,000).

The amount recommended by the Committee will provide \$2,800,000 for one-year continuing projects, \$350,000 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.

## CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1980	\$6,250,000
Estimate, 1981	3,290,000
Recommended, 1981	3,290,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-2,960,000
Estimate, 1981	

The appropriation recommended by the Committee will be used as shown in the following tables:

Central area construction	\$1,840,000
---------------------------	-------------

This provides for completion of the Great Ape House, renovation of the reptile house, and the monkey island exhibit.

Repair, renovation and maintenance of Rock Creek facilities	\$450,000
Delicate animal breeding facility, Front Royal, Va	580,000
Design of hardy bird yards, Front Royal, Va	40,000
Repair, renovation and maintenance of Front Royal facilities	380,000

Total	3,290,000
-------	-----------

The Committee is pleased to note that the master plan is proceeding as scheduled. The many improvements made have permitted the National Zoo to display its animals in well designed, attractive facilities.

## RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1980	\$5,250,000
Estimate, 1981	8,039,000
Recommended, 1981	8,039,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+2,789,000
Estimate, 1981	

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

General repairs and improvements	\$337,000
Facade, roof and terrace repairs	3,465,000
Fire detection and suppression systems	1,105,000
Access for the disabled safety and security and correction of hazardous conditions	770,000
Utility systems repairs and improvements	1,377,000
Other projects	985,000
Total	8,039,000

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.

## CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1980	\$20,600,000
Estimate, 1981	500,000
Recommended, 1981	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-20,600,000
Estimate, 1981	-500,000

No funds are recommended to match Smithsonian private funds to continue design work for the "South Quadrangle Area". The Museum Support Center should continue to be the highest priority of the Institution.

## NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$22,241,000
Estimate, 1981	24,464,000
Recommended, 1981	24,464,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+2,223,000
Estimate, 1981	

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

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Care and Utilization of Art Collections.....	7,899,000	7,899,000	---
Operation and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds....	9,706,000	9,706,000	---
Protection of Buildings, Grounds, and Contents.....	4,548,000	4,548,000	---
General Administration.....	2,311,000	2,311,000	---
Total, National Gallery of Art.....	24,464,000	24,464,000	---

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 1979 was 5,529,802, an increase of 934,754 over 1978. 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. Availability of this area has permitted the Gallery to mount many varied exhibitions at the same time. In fiscal 1980, 16 special exhibitions are scheduled with 11 anticipated in 1981. 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 \$24,464,000, the budget request, for the operation of the Gallery for fiscal 1981.

## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$1,611,000
Estimate, 1981	1,795,000
Recommended, 1981	1,795,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+184,000
Estimate, 1981	



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 budget estimates
Fellowship Program.....	965,000	965,000	---
Scholar Support.....	154,000	154,000	---
Public Services.....	191,000	191,000	---
General Administration.....	395,000	395,000	---
Building Requirements.....	90,000	90,000	---
<b>Total, Woodrow Wilson Center.....</b>	<b>1,795,000</b>	<b>1,795,000</b>	<b>---</b>

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 \$1,795,000, the budget request of the Center. Included in the recommendation is \$40,000 to permit the Center to remodel the fourth floor of the Castle Building. The remodeling will result in a larger and better organized office and study space for the use of the Center fellows and staff, and avoid a much more costly move to a new location.

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$220, 700, 000
Estimate, 1981.....	246, 101, 000
Recommended, 1981.....	246, 101, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980.....	+25, 401, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	-----

In October 1980, the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities will have been authorized for fifteen years. In that time, the Endowments have made a significant impact on all Americans and many others throughout the world.

When the concept of direct federal support for the Arts and Humanities was debated in 1964 and 1965, 147 professional dance, theater, opera, and symphony groups were performing before live audiences of 20.7 million. In 1980, it is estimated that 700 professional groups will perform for live audiences of 118 million, and through public and commercial television, millions more will be able to enjoy professional performances not only of classical events but also of blue grass, folk music, Grand Ole Opry, and the like. The impact of the foundation has also been profound in the area of visual arts and literature. The infusion of federal support has also stimulated private and corporate giving. In 1968, an estimated \$22 million was donated in support of cultural activities by the corporations. In 1980, corporate support has grown to \$275 million annually. In addition, private gifts add ap-

proximately \$1 billion. Thus, private support continues to provide much greater financial support than is provided by the Endowments.

Foundation support for television has resulted in presentation of a wide range of productions—documenting the preparation for flight and the actual flight of the Gossamer Condor—man's first man-powered flight; a hot air balloon race over the Wisconsin dells; live performances from the Lincoln Center or Wolf Trap of opera and ballet; internationally acclaimed productions such as the Adams Family Chronicles, the Scarlett Letter, and the American Short Story Series. Many spectacular museum exhibitions such as the Tutankhamun exhibition which took Americans by storm, have also been supported.

For the past several years, the Committee has been engaged in an ongoing examination of the workings of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities as they developed into mature and respected institutions, and of their response to an ever increasing flood of applications competing for limited funds. Foremost in the Committee's mind were the concerns that the two Endowments have a sense of purpose and direction in a period when increases in their appropriations were unlikely to be as great as those which occurred in earlier years. The Committee also emphasized that all requests for grants be treated with the fair and careful consideration owed to artists and scholars and their institutions and required for the expenditure of federal funds. In the consideration of the fiscal year 1979 appropriation, the Committee requested completion of five year plans from each Endowment and commissioned a report from its surveys and investigations staff on their policies and programs.

The fiscal year 1980 hearings on the Endowment concentrated on the mechanics of the panel review system, which is the heart of the grant making process of both NEA and NEH. It resulted in a decision by the Committee to transfer funds from matching to administrative accounts in order to ensure more thorough consideration of grant applications. This year, the Committee focused its review on the results of its previous directions and on the relationship between the Endowments' activities and the private sector. The Committee was particularly impressed by the testimony of representatives of major corporations on the positive effect the Endowments' programs have had on corporate contributions to cultural activities and on the increasing access of the public to cultural events. One of the most persuasive witnesses on this matter was Edward M. Block, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, responsible for corporate contributions and community relation activities. Mr. Block stated:

Mr. Chairman, I can testify, from my own experience, that the National Endowment for the Arts plays a significant role in encouraging business in its efforts to provide financial support to the Arts. This valuable assistance takes many forms. For example: The executives who manage corporations, for the most part, possess neither the time, experience,

nor competency to comprehensively evaluate the needs of the Arts. The Endowment, merely because it exists, helps fill this void. Year by year, the programs of the Endowment, shaped as they are by a distinguished Advisory Council and evaluated by expert panels, provide useful indications of the public's tastes and priorities as well as specific indications of unmet needs in the art world. We in business—simply by being aware of the Endowment's programs—can allocate our own funds with a greater degree of confidence and in harmony with the government's programs.

Based on its comprehensive review, the Committee recommends funding of the revised budget requests of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1981 on the basis of the reductions of 5 percent and 7 percent made by the Administration from its original recommendations.

Once again, the Committee commends the very high level of dedication in the staffs, panel members, and National Councils of the Endowments. The administrative additions mandated by the Committee last year have enabled the Endowments to deal more adequately with the 28,000 applications received by NEA and the 8,500 requests submitted to NEH. Some clarification of the delineation of administrative authority remains to be effected, particularly at NEH and the Committee, therefore, requests that both Endowments submit organizational charts with next year's budget justifications, along with position descriptions of all personnel at program director level and above, including those of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and their assistants. The justifications should also include a distribution of the administrative funds and staff by organizational unit.

The Committee urges both Endowments to take steps to open a greater number of their deliberative sessions to public scrutiny and joins the Senate in its recommendation in Report No. 96-557, that the names of panelists be made a matter of public record as soon as they are appointed to serve.

The Committee commends the National Endowment for the Arts on the improvement of its budget justifications this year and on its media initiative to bring the arts to a wider audience. The Committee suggests that the coordination of the media programs of NEA and NEH, as is stated in the authorizing statute, would be a proper subject for consideration by the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities.

The Committee notes with approval the actions of the Endowments in promoting international cultural exchanges but is of the opinion that the National Endowment for the Humanities' desire to "serve the foreign policy interests of the United States government" should remain a most incidental, rather than a primary goal of the agency.

The Committee continues to insist that grants not be made to organizations which receive their principal funding from appropriations from the Federal Treasury. The Committee approves the request of both Endowments to provide funds for the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities and the detailing of three employees from each

Endowment to serve as the council staff. An allocation of a reasonable amount of support funds is also approved.

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 budget estimates
National Endowment for the Arts			
Design Arts.....	5,090,000	5,090,000	---
Dance.....	8,500,000	8,500,000	---
Artists-in-Schools.....	4,975,000	4,975,000	---
Expansion Arts.....	8,405,000	8,405,000	---
State Programs.....	23,000,000	23,000,000	---
Folk Arts.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	---
Partnership Coordination.....	600,000	600,000	---
Literature.....	4,810,000	4,810,000	---
Media Arts.....	8,400,000	8,400,000	---
Museums.....	11,500,000	11,500,000	---
Music.....	9,650,000	9,650,000	---
Opera / Musical Theatre.....	2,675,000	2,675,000	---
Special Projects.....	5,475,000	5,475,000	---
Theatre.....	8,705,000	8,705,000	---
Visual Arts.....	7,405,000	7,405,000	---
Research.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	---
Evaluation.....	300,000	300,000	---
Special Constituencies.....	445,000	445,000	---
International / Fellows.....	360,000	360,000	---
Administration.....	12,865,000	12,865,000	---
<b>Total, Arts.....</b>	<b>127,360,000</b>	<b>127,360,000</b>	<b>---</b>
National Endowment for the Humanities			
State Programs.....	23,947,000	23,947,000	---
Public Programs.....	21,450,000	21,450,000	---
Education Programs.....	16,770,000	16,770,000	---
Fellowships.....	15,805,000	15,805,000	---
Research Grants.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	---
Special Programs.....	10,550,000	10,550,000	---
Administration.....	12,219,000	12,219,000	---
<b>Total, Humanities.....</b>	<b>118,741,000</b>	<b>118,741,000</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....</b>	<b>246,101,000</b>	<b>246,101,000</b>	<b>---</b>

#### MATCHING GRANTS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1980.....	\$83,800,000
Estimate, 1981.....	66,200,000
Recommended, 1981.....	66,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1981.....	-17,600,000
Estimate, 1981.....	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,200,000, the budget request, a reduction of \$17,600,000 below the 1980 appropriation. Funds provided under this appropriation are available for matching gifts, bequests and devices of money and other property received by each Endowment. The \$66,200,000 recommended by the Committee in this appropriation will provide \$32,700,000 for the Arts and \$33,500,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the total provided, \$28,000,000 is provided for the treasury funds with \$18,500,000 for the NEA and \$9,500,000 for the NEH. Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as are definite funds provided under the salaries and expenses account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The remaining \$38,200,000 will provide \$14,200,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts, and \$24,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities to finance the Challenge Grant programs authorized by the Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976. The Challenge Grants are separate from and in addition to the 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 \$114,600,000.

### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$268, 000
Estimate, 1981	290, 000
Recommended, 1981	285, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+17, 000
Estimate, 1981	-5, 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 reduction of \$5,000 below the budget estimate is for pay and personnel costs. In fiscal year 1979, \$37,000 lapsed.

### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$1, 350, 000
Estimate, 1981	1, 603, 000
Recommended, 1981	1, 523, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1980	+173, 000
Estimate, 1981	-80, 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 protects historic properties threatened by federal action.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,523,000, a reduction of \$80,000 below the budget estimate. The bulk of the reduction consists of two studies: \$35,000 for a study on cost benefits of cultural

properties for water resource projects and \$15,000 for a study to "probe urban preservation needs." In addition, \$30,000 of the amount requested for executive direction was not recommended. An additional \$30,000 for "inflation costs" for execution direction was not recommended.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$1,975,000
Estimate, 1981	2,362,000
Recommended, 1981	2,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+325,000
Estimate, 1981	-62,000

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 \$2,300,000 for fiscal year 1981, a reduction of \$62,000. A reduction of \$20,000 reflects the cancellation of the NCPC's proposed move to the Old Post Office Building. The agency has been notified that it will not be located there but will have increased payments to GSA, resulting in a net savings of \$20,000. The remaining \$42,000 decrease is for pay and personnel costs.

#### FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1980	\$40,000
Estimate, 1981	30,000
Recommended, 1981	40,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-----
Estimate, 1981	+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 \$40,000 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, 1980	\$1,856,000
Estimate, 1981	2,716,000
Recommended, 1981	2,508,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+652,000
Estimate, 1981	-208,000

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 \$2,508,000, a decrease of \$208,000 from the budget request. The Committee believes that some of the budget estimates for administration are overstated. Reductions can be made in office rental, printing, consultants, and general contract support. The reduced allowance is still \$652,000 above the fiscal year 1980 level and should be adequate.

#### LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (BORROWING AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1980	\$17,000,000
Estimate, 1981	15,000,000
Recommended, 1981	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-2,000,000
Estimate, 1981	

Borrowing authority is required by the Corporation in order to acquire various parcels of land and selected structures in the development area. \$15,000,000, the budget estimate, is recommended for fiscal year 1981, to allow the Corporation to complete acquisition of property between E and F Streets and 8th and 9th Streets (square 406). Considerable interest is being shown in this area by several developers.

#### PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1980	\$20,110,000
Estimate, 1981	14,169,000
Recommended, 1981	14,169,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	-5,941,000
Estimate, 1981	

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 \$14,169,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, including \$7,900,000 for public improvements, \$2,048,000 for historic preservation, \$800,000 for relocation assistance and \$3,421,000 for development rights, demolition, parks and open spaces.

#### FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE

##### PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, 1980	\$10,600,000
Estimate, 1981	25,868,000
Recommended, 1981	21,483,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1980	+10,883,000
Estimate, 1981	-4,385,000

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 major portion of the pipeline to be built in Alaska is currently the subject of negotiations between the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company and the producers of the gas. Until financing arrangements are completed, it is likely that construction on other segments of the pipeline in Canada and the United States will be delayed. Complicating the situation is the possibility that legislation may be needed to allow the gas producers an equity interest in the pipeline if they agree to assist in financing. Such arrangements are currently prohibited by law. This could add to the delay.

Because of delays that have already occurred, the expected personnel funds for the Office have already been reduced by approximately 25 percent for fiscal year 1981. The Committee believes that further delays are likely, and for this reason, recommends an appropriation of \$21,483,000, a decrease of \$4,385,000 under the budget estimate. The recommended level is, however, twice that of fiscal year 1980 and allows for significant increases in staff and contract work. At least \$2,000,000 can be reduced from salaries and benefits. Other reductions can be made in contracts, transportation, relocation expenses, rent, supplies, and equipment purchases.

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

#### UNAUTHORIZED PROGRAMS

The Committee has recommended appropriations for several ongoing programs where necessary annual or periodic authorizing legislation has not yet been enacted. The Committee's recommendations are within the limits set forth by legislation which has either passed the House or been reported by a House Committee, except in the case of the J.F.K. Center for Performing Arts. The unauthorized programs, together with the amounts recommended in the bill, are as follows:

Office of Water Research and Technology: Water resources research and development and saline water conversion research and development programs (H.R. 5340), reported May 15, 1980; (S. 1640) passed Senate, June 3, 1980-----	\$30,845,000
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service—Land and Water Conservation Fund: Georgia O'Keefe NHS (H.R. 3) passed House, May 20, 1980; (S. 2363) passed Senate, June 5, 1980; passed House, amended June 17-----	40,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Great Dismal Swamp NWR (H.R. 4889) passed House, December 10, 1979; passed Senate, amended May 6, 1980; House agreed to Senate amendment, June 16----	846,000
Snug Harbor NWR (H.R. 7191) passed House, May 19, 1980-----	500,000
National Park Service, Operation of National Park Service: Georgia O'Keefe NHS (H.R. 3) passed House, May 20, 1980; (S. 2363) passed Senate, June 15, 1980; passed House, amended June 17-----	55,000



Financial assistance to the Folger Library and Corcoran Gallery of Art (H.R. 3) passed House, May 20, 1980; (S. 2680) passed Senate, May 22, 1980; (S. 2363) passed House, amended June 17-----	\$600, 000
JFK Center for the Performing Arts—no authorization pending--	4, 400, 000
Department of Energy: (H.R. 6627, reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Interior, and Science and Technology, May 15, 1980; H.R. 7252, reported from Armed Services, May 15, 1980 -----	3, 234, 023, 000
Indian Health Service—Programs not authorized by the Snyder Act: (H.R. 6629, reported House, May 15, 1980; S. 2728, passed Senate, June 2, 1980)-----	29, 437, 000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission: Salaries and expenses (H.R. 5262, passed House, October, 1979; S. 751, passed Senate, October, 1979; House adopted conference report June 25; Senate adopted conference report June 26-----	180, 000
Arts, Humanities, and Museum Services Act, 1980 (H.R. 7153) reported from Education and Labor Committee, May 12, 1980; (S. 1386) passed Senate, February 7, 1980.	
Institute of Museum Services-----	12, 900, 000
National Endowment for the Arts-----	160, 060, 000
National Endowment for the Humanities-----	152, 241, 000

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

For rehabilitation, protection, acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal range lands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), sums equal to fifty percent of all monies received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315, et seq.), but not less than \$10,000,000 (43 U.S.C. 1901), and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended.

On page 8, in connection with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:

*Notwithstanding any other provision of law except as may be expressly provided in specific limitation of section 6(f) (1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601 8(f) (1) 1976)), no payment may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any project with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal grant-in-aid program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal grant-in-aid program or activity for or on account of any project with respect to which such assistance has been given or promised under this part. For purposes of this section, the term "Federal grant-in-aid program or activity" has the same meaning as "grant or grant-in-aid" under the Intergovern-*

*mental Cooperation Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4201(6)). The Secretary may make payments from time to time in keeping with the rate of progress toward satisfactory completion of individual projects: Provided, That the approval of all projects and all payments, or any commitments relating thereto, shall be withheld until the Secretary receives appropriate written assurances from the State that the State has the ability and intention to finance its share of the cost of the particular project, and to operate and maintain by acceptable standards, at State expense, the particular properties or facilities acquired or developed for public outdoor recreation use.*

On page 17, in connection with Exploration of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, Geological Survey:

*For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of section 104 of Public Law 94-258, and for conducting, pursuant to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, an expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, \$194,251,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That (1) activities undertaken pursuant to this Act shall include or provide for such conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate to mitigate reasonably foreseeable and significantly adverse effects on the surface resources of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (the Reserve); (2) the provisions of section 202 and section 603 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) shall not be applicable to the Reserve; (3) the first lease sale shall be conducted within twenty months of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That the first lease sale shall be conducted only after publication of a final environmental impact statement if such is deemed necessary under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332); (4) bidding systems used in lease sales shall be based on bidding systems included in section 205(a) (1) (A) through (H) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 629); (5) lease tracts may encompass identified geological structures; (6) the size of lease tracts may be up to sixty thousand acres, as determined by the Secretary; (7) each lease shall be issued for an initial period up to ten years, and shall be extended for so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced from the lease in paying quantities, or as drilling or reworking operations, as approved by the Secretary, are conducted thereon; and (8) all receipts from sales, rentals, bonuses, and royalties on leases issued pursuant to this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That 50 per centum thereof shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury semi-annually, as soon as practicable after March 30 and September 30 each year, to the State of Alaska for (a) planning, (b) construction, maintenance, and operation of essential public facilities, and (c) other necessary provisions of pub-*

*lic service: Provided further, That in the allocation of such funds, the State shall give priority to use by subdivisions of the State most directly or severely impacted by development of oil and gas leased under this Act.*

On page 20, in connection with Regulation and Technology, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:

*For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$98,811,000 including the purchase of not to exceed 34 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.*

On page 21, in connection with Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:

*For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, including the purchase of not more than 34 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, to remain available until expended, \$87,485,000 of which \$16,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Mines to carry out research, demonstration, and reclamation projects authorized by section 403, Public Law 95-87, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.*

On page 25, in connection with Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

*During fiscal year 1981, and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$12,680,000.*

On page 25, in connection with Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

*During fiscal year 1981, and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$2,900,000, and total commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed \$2,250,000 of contingent liability for loan principal.*

On page 26, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

*Provided, That no part of any appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available to continue academic and residential programs of the Chilocco, Seneca, and Fort Sill boarding schools, Oklahoma; and Stewart boarding school, Nevada.*

On page 29, in connection with Departmental Management, Office of the Secretary:

*And of which not to exceed \$576,000 shall be available, on a departmentwide basis, for payments of bonuses for the Senior Executive Service as authorized by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.*

On page 30, in connection with Construction Management, Office of the Secretary:

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Construction Management, \$8,750,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1982.*

On page 30, in connection with Office of Inspector General, Office of the Secretary:

*For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$8,500,000.*

On page 30, in connection with the Administrative Provision, Office of the Secretary:

*There is hereby authorized for acquisition, from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, two aircraft for replacement only, both of which shall be from surplus.*

On page 30, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

*SEC. 108. The Secretary is authorized to appoint an advisory group which may include government officials, as well as members from outside the government to undertake such activities as may be appropriate to study the effect of future growth and development on the beauty, historic values and other features that make the national capital area unique, and to recommend measures that will protect its values. The advisory group shall designate a chairman and shall complete its work and submit to the Secretary and to the Congress a report with its findings and recommendations within three years of the date of its organization. To support its activities, the advisory group may also receive gifts and grants from private sources. Members of the group shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed for travel, per diem, and other reasonable expenses.*

On page 34, in connection with State and Private Forestry, Forest Service:

*For necessary expenses of cooperating with, and providing technical and financial assistance to States, Territories, possessions, and others; and for forest insect and disease activities, \$71,466,000, of which \$63,586,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1982, to carry out activities authorized in Public Law 95-313.*

On page 39, in connection with Alternative Fuels Production, Department of Energy:

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

*From the appropriation of \$19,000,000,000 made to the "Energy Security Reserve" under this head in Public Law 96-126, an additional amount of \$4,020,000,000 shall be immediately available to the Secretary of Energy for obligation to stimulate domestic commercial production of alternative fuels: Provided, That (1) of these funds, an additional \$3,000,000,000 shall be available immediately to the Secretary of Energy, to remain available until expended, for (a) the purchase or production of alternative fuels by way of*

*purchase commitments or price guarantees, or (b) a reserve to cover any defaults from loan guarantees issued to finance the construction of alternative fuels production facilities, according to the provisions of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.), or the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. 2061 et seq.): Provided further, That of these funds up to \$3,000,000,000 shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: Provided further, That if authority to immediately use Defense Production Act provisions, as authorized by Sections 104 and 105 of S. 932 or equivalent legislation, ceases to be effective on the date on which the President determines that the United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation, or equivalent corporation, is established and fully operational, unobligated or uncommitted balances shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974, as amended, for the purposes of (a) and (b): Provided further, That responses to solicitations or other applications accepted for processing under Defense Production Act authority, shall, if such authority ceases to be effective, be considered responses to solicitations under the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act, as amended; and (2) of these funds an additional \$1,010,000,000 shall be available immediately to the Secretary of Energy, to remain available until expended, to support preliminary alternative fuels commercialization activities of which (a) not to exceed \$100,000,000 shall be available for project development feasibility studies, such individual awards and those provided with funds appropriated in Public Law 96-126 not to exceed \$10,000,000: Provided further, That the Secretary may require repayment of such funds where studies determine such project proposals have economic or technical feasibility; (b) not to exceed \$900,000,000 shall be available for cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities, such individual agreements and those entered into with funds appropriated in Public Law 96-126 not to exceed \$100,000,000, to support commercial scale development of alternative fuels facilities: Provided further, That the Secretary may require repayment of such funds when such facilities achieve commercial scale alternative fuels production; and (c) not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for program management; and (3) of these funds not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for start-up costs and administration of the United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation only upon enactment into law of S. 932 or similar authorizing legislation.*

*For the purposes of this appropriation the term "alternative fuels" as defined in Public Law 96-126, includes gaseous, liquid, or solid fuels and chemical feedstocks derived from heavy oil resources which cannot technically or economically be produced under applicable price and tax policy using conventional crude oil recovery and refining techniques, and the direct burning of urban waste.*

*All provisions of Public Law 96-126 with regard to "Alternative fuels production" not expressly modified in this appropriation remain in effect and are applicable to activities provided for in this appropriation.*

*Within thirty days of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Energy shall issue a solicitation for applications for purchase commitments, price guarantees or loan guarantees utilizing the \$3,000,000,000 made available for that purpose in this Act and the \$2,000,000,000 made available for that purpose in Public Law 96-126.*

*Upon enactment of S. 932 or equivalent legislation and upon the establishment of a "United States Synthetic Corporation" (the Corporation), or equivalent organization, projects or actions initiated by the Department of Energy with appropriations under this head may be transferred to the Corporation upon a Presidential determination that the Corporation is fully operational and upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, except that funds for feasibility studies, cooperative agreements, program management, and projects for which funds have been obligated or committed which do not meet the definitions of eligibility for funding as synthetic fuels projects in the Corporation shall remain with the Department of Energy: Provided, That (1) projects meeting the eligibility criteria for funding by the Corporation for which funding has been obligated or committed by the Department of Energy may be adopted by the Corporation as if they had been entered into by the Corporation (for the purposes of such transfers only, the Corporation shall adopt the terms of such projects, established by the Department of Energy, using the authorities of the Department of Energy whether or not the Corporation would otherwise have authority to do so); and (2) proposals received in response to solicitations for loan guarantees, price supports, and/or purchase commitments provided for herein, for which financial assistance is not provided from funds provided herein or in Public Law 96-126 to the extent they meet the eligibility criteria for funding by the Corporation shall be considered as responses to a solicitation of the Corporation.*

*Unexpended balances of funds obligated for projects may be transferred to the Corporation to the extent such projects and activities are transferred to the Corporation as provided herein.*

On page 45, in connection with Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Department of Energy:

*Provided, That \$1,075,000,000 of unobligated balances remaining from funds appropriated under this head in Public Law 95-465 shall remain available until expended.*

On page 45, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy:

*The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: Provided, That*

(1) revenues received from the sale of any products produced in facilities other than demonstration plants operated as part of Department of Energy programs appropriated under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: and (2) revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with demonstration plant projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be retained by the Secretary of Energy, to be available until expended, and used only for plant construction, operation costs, and payments to the cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: Provided further, That the remainder of revenues after the making of such payments shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That any contract, agreement or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall be submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Appropriations and a period of thirty days shall elapse while Congress is in session (in computing the thirty days, there shall be excluded the days on which either the Senate or the House is not in session because of adjournment for more than three days) before the contract, agreement or provision thereof shall become effective, except that such committees, after having received the proposed contract, agreement or provision thereof, may, by separate resolutions in writing, waive the condition of all or any portion of such thirty-day period.

The Secretary may use the authority contained in Public Law 85-804 (50 U.S.C. 1431-1435) with respect to contracts or agreements for or related to Government-owned facilities for developing or demonstrating the conversion of coal into gaseous, liquid, or solid hydrocarbon products: Provided, That any contract, agreement or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall be submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Appropriations and a period of thirty days shall elapse while Congress is in session (in computing the thirty days, there shall be excluded the days on which either the Senate or the House is not in session because of adjournment for more than three days) before the contract, agreement or provision thereof shall become effective, except that such committees, after hearing received the proposed contract, agreement or provision thereof, may by separate resolutions in writing, waive the condition of all or any portion of such thirty-day period. The notification required herein shall be in lieu of the notification requirements of Public Law 85-804.

On page 48, in connection with Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services:

*Funds provided in this Act, and those provided in fiscal year 1980, for the Indian Health Service, may be used for one-year*

*contracts and grants which are to be performed in two fiscal years, so long as the total obligation is recorded in the year for which the funds are appropriated.*

On page 49, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Indian Health Service:

*Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for the initial lease of permanent structures without advance provision therefor in appropriation Acts.*

On Page 54, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, National Endowment for the Arts:

*of which \$965,000 shall be available for obligation for relocation until September 30, 1982.*

On page 55, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, National Endowment for the Humanities:

*of which \$943,000 shall be available for obligation for relocation until September 30, 1982.*

#### CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriation Acts.

1. The bill provides that certain appropriation items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriation Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

3. The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

4. Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those federal agencies which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which to date has not been enacted.

5. Language is included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, to allow corrections in underpayments in the previous fiscal year.

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 perma-



ment 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 insurance 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Land and Water Conservation Fund provides that no payment may be made by the Secretary of the Interior for any project if financial assistance has been given or promised by any other Federal grant-in-aid program.

13. Language included in the bill under the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Historic Preservation Fund, provides that up to 15 percent of the funds in this appropriation may be used for grants for renovation of State and local government buildings still in use for governmental purposes. In addition, language is included which allows the Secretary to establish a discretionary reserve for special or innovative programs.

14. Language is included in the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Administrative Provisions, to prevent funds appropriated to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service from being used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Language is included under National Park Service: Operation of the National Park System; Construction; and Planning, Development, and Operation of Recreation Facilities accounts to allow for construction of buildings the cost of which exceeds \$3,000.

20. 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.

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 under Exploration of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, Geological Survey, for conducting a program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

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, Helium Fund, to rescind contract authority provided by Public Law 87-122. Current helium reserve in storage and in nondepleting reservoirs are 96 billion cubic feet, or 100 years' supply at current rates of usage.

25. Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative Provisions, to allow the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects.

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 who are residents of the State in which such districts are located but 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, Alaska Native Fund, to allow for fourth quarter payments and to allow that all revenues paid by the State of Alaska into the Fund may be construed as payments by the State of Alaska within the meaning of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. Language is included under Office of 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.

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

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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; for miscellaneous administrative expenses when authorized by the Secretary of Interior and to establish an advisory group to study the effect of growth and development on the National Capital area.

37. Language is included under National Forest System, Forest Service, to allow for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands.

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

39. Language is included in the Forest Service: Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities, Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges, and Acquisitions of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

40. Language is included under Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities, Forest Service, to allow for funds to be merged with other Forest Service appropriation accounts.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. Language is included under Alternative Fuels Production. Department of Energy, to make available to the Secretary of Energy funds to stimulate domestic commercial production of alternative fuels and upon establishment of a "United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation" to transfer to the Corporation the funds and projects made available to the Secretary of Energy.

45. Language is included in the bill under the Department of Energy, Fossil Energy Research and Development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas.

46. Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy Conservation, to limit the indebtedness outstanding for loan guarantees and that none of the funds provided for state energy conservation grants shall be available to any jurisdiction that has not implemented Public Law 94-163.

47. Language 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.

48. Language is included in the Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, to re-appropriate unobligated balances remaining from funds appropriated under Public Law 95-465.

49. Language is included under Department of Energy, Administrative Provisions: limiting programs of price supports or loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriation acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; and requiring certain contacts 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; and to provide that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

51. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Indian Health Facilities, for the purchase of trailers and to limit the types of projects that may be undertaken under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

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

53. Language is included in the bill under the Department of Education, Institute of Museum Services, to restrict hiring anyone at the Executive Level V or higher.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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 and the transition period funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

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.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981**

**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, 1980 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1981 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Department of the Interior - Indefinite			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	\$607,000	\$638,000	+31,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	3,608,000	4,510,000	+902,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	2,800,000	3,200,000	+400,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	110,000,000	115,000,000	+5,000,000
Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	245,029,000	304,345,000	+59,316,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	454,000	500,000	+46,000

Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund.....	2,200,000	2,200,000	---
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	410,000	375,000	-35,000
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	25,000	25,000	---
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	200,000	200,000	---
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance.....	41,500,000	41,500,000	---
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Territorial Affairs.....	1,802,000	---	-1,802,000
Total, Payments to State and local governments	<u>408,635,000</u>	<u>472,493,000</u>	<u>+63,858,000</u>

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—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, 1980 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1981 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Receipts applied to operations:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	---
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	2,400,000	2,400,000	---
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	14,900,000	16,500,000	+\$1,600,000
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	55,000	200,000	+145,000
Operations and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	10,600,000	10,600,000	---
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	12,600,000	12,600,000	---
Total, Receipts applied to operations.....	42,057,000	43,802,000	+1,745,000



64-739 0 - 80 - 8

Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	28,118,000	28,430,000	+312,000
Applied to operations.....	2,300,000	2,500,000	+200,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States.....	87,774,000	90,570,000	+2,796,000
Applied to operations.....	6,200,000	6,300,000	+100,000
Total, mixed receipts.....	124,392,000	127,800,000	+3,408,000
Contract authority:			
Land and Water Conservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
Construction - National Park Service (Trust).....	15,500,000	---	-15,500,000
Total, contract authority.....	45,500,000	30,000,000	-15,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	620,584,000	674,095,000	+53,511,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 - COMPARISON  
 FEDERAL BUDGET (ORIGINAL) VARIOUS - FEDERAL FUNDS - CONTINUED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—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, 1980 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1981 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):			
Payments to States, National Forests Fund (25 percent fund).....	\$276,985,000	\$317,315,000	+\$40,330,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	675,000	675,000	---
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	1,300,000	1,800,000	+500,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico..	203,000	210,000	+7,000
Total, Payments to States and local governments.	279,163,000	320,000,000	+40,837,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite).....	40,509,000	40,600,000	+91,000

Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite).....	94,865,000	128,000,000	+33,135,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl) (indefinite).....	300,000	300,000	---
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite).....	50,000	50,000	---
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service (indefinite).....	47,000,000	20,000,000	-27,000,000
Timber salvage sales.....	11,000,000	11,200,000	+200,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total, receipts applied to operations.....	193,724,000	200,150,000	+6,426,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	472,887,000	520,150,000	+47,263,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds.....	1,093,471,000	1,194,245,000	+100,774,000
	=====	=====	=====

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

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of Water and Power Resources Service (which will be

considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriation bill).

<sup>3</sup>Legislation is proposed to rescind contract authority.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CONVEYANCE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981**

**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, 1980 <sup>1</sup> (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1981 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Department of the Interior - Indefinite			
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	3,400,000	---
Donations, National Park Service.....	2,199,000	1,499,000	-\$700,000
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service.....	1,000	1,000	---
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	---

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc.....	9,400,000	9,400,000	---
Funds contributed for Indian projects.....	397,000	397,000	---
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians.....	2,000	2,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	491,600,000	456,300,000	-35,300,000
<b>Total, Department of the Interior.....</b>	<b>508,663,000</b>	<b>472,663,000</b>	<b>-36,000,000</b>
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	96,609,000	96,400,000	-209,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued

THE BUDGET STATEMENT OF THE BUDGET (OFFICIAL) AND THE

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND THE  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued**

**PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST 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, 1980 <sup>1</sup>  (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1981  (3)	Increase or decrease  (4)
Other Agencies - Indefinite			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Gifts and donations (Humanities).....	\$11,400,000	\$13,320,000	+\$1,920,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	70,000	70,000	---
Contributions, Indian Health Facilities.....	3,818,000	3,818,000	---
Gifts and Donations, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	2,000	---	-2,000
Total, other agencies.....	----- 15,290,000	----- 17,208,000	----- +1,918,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds.....	===== 620,562,000	===== 586,271,000	===== -34,291,000

126

<sup>1</sup>Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.  
<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of Water and Power Resources Service (which will be

considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriation bill).  
<sup>3</sup>Annual appropriation language required.



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981**

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 <sup>1</sup>	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1981
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$301,896,000	\$352,500,000	\$349,662,000	+\$47,766,000	-\$2,838,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	16,343,000	14,568,000	14,568,000	-1,775,000	—
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	108,000,000	81,000,000	85,000,000	-23,000,000	+4,000,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	55,000,000	57,500,000	57,500,000	+2,500,000	—
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	10,620,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	+2,880,000	—
Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	—	—
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite, special fund).....	13,750,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	-4,150,000	—
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	506,009,000	529,068,000	530,230,000	+24,221,000	+1,162,000
Office of Water Research and Technology					
Salaries and expenses.....	30,781,000	32,613,000	30,485,000	-296,000	-2,128,000
Total, Land and Water Resources.....	536,790,000	561,681,000	560,715,000	+23,925,000	-966,000



FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,351,000	16,010,000	15,755,000	+404,000	-255,000
Urban park and recreation fund.....	125,000,000	---	45,000,000	-80,000,000	+45,000,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund (indefinite).....	509,194,000	233,000,000	392,185,000	-117,009,000	+159,185,000
Historic preservation fund.....	55,000,000	25,000,000	32,500,000	-22,500,000	+7,500,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	704,545,000	274,010,000	485,440,000	-219,105,000	+211,430,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management.....	206,641,000	227,306,000	225,354,000	+18,713,000	-1,952,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	58,757,000	39,898,000	34,561,000	-24,196,000	-5,337,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	---	9,500,000	9,500,000	+9,500,000	---
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	15,000,000	---	2,000,000	-13,000,000	+2,000,000
Development and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	200,000	250,000	250,000	+50,000	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..	280,598,000	276,954,000	271,665,000	-8,933,000	-5,289,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	382,775,000	422,297,000	415,163,000	+32,388,000	-7,134,000
Construction.....	112,154,000	62,015,000	34,203,000	-77,951,000	-27,812,000
(Appropriation to liquidate contract authority)...	(15,500,000)	---	---	(-15,500,000)	---
Road construction (rescission of appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(5,552,000)	---	---	(-5,552,000)	---
Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	16,217,000	15,007,000	14,750,000	-1,467,000	-257,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	4,030,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	+370,000	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	515,176,000	503,719,000	468,516,000	-46,660,000	-35,203,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	1,500,319,000	1,054,683,000	1,225,621,000	-274,698,000	+170,938,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND  
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued**

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 <sup>1</sup>	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1981
<b>ENERGY AND MINERALS</b>					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	\$452,055,000	\$475,111,000	\$477,137,000	+\$25,082,000	+\$2,026,000
Exploration of national petroleum reserve in Alaska...	175,627,000	46,501,000	194,251,000	+18,624,000	+147,750,000
Total, Geological Survey.....	627,682,000	521,612,000	671,388,000	+43,706,000	+149,776,000
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	132,753,000	140,248,000	140,678,000	+7,925,000	+430,000
Helium fund (permanent contract authority).....	—	47,500,000	—	—	-47,500,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	132,753,000	187,748,000	140,678,000	+7,925,000	-47,070,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	84,687,000	100,346,000	98,811,000	+14,124,000	-1,535,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	94,916,000	87,485,000	87,485,000	-7,431,000	—
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	179,603,000	187,831,000	186,296,000	+6,693,000	-1,535,000
Total, Energy and Minerals.....	940,038,000	897,191,000	998,362,000	+58,324,000	+101,171,000

INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs.....	789,051,000	816,190,000	815,019,000	+25,968,000	-1,171,000
Construction.....	89,374,000	71,338,000	99,590,000	+10,216,000	+28,252,000
Road construction.....	66,479,000	48,625,000	48,625,000	-17,854,000	---
Alaska native fund.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	---	---
Trust funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	---
Trust funds (indefinite).....	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	---	---
Salt River Pima-Maricopa settlement.....	3,917,000	---	---	-3,917,000	---
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....</b>	<b>1,004,821,000</b>	<b>992,153,000</b>	<b>1,019,234,000</b>	<b>+14,413,000</b>	<b>+27,081,000</b>
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS					
Office of Territorial Affairs					
Administration of territories.....	86,661,000	81,384,000	84,384,000	-2,277,000	+3,000,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	113,785,000	79,459,000	93,804,000	-19,981,000	+14,345,000
<b>Total, Office of Territorial Affairs.....</b>	<b>200,446,000</b>	<b>160,843,000</b>	<b>178,188,000</b>	<b>-22,258,000</b>	<b>+17,345,000</b>
SECRETARIAL OFFICES					
Office of the Solicitor					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,741,000	16,796,000	16,113,000	+372,000	-683,000
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Management.....	49,344,000	58,137,000	39,251,000	-10,093,000	-18,886,000
Office of Construction Management.....	---	---	8,750,000	+8,750,000	+8,750,000
Office of Inspector General.....	---	---	8,500,000	+8,500,000	+8,500,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency programs).....	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000	---
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary.....</b>	<b>50,344,000</b>	<b>58,137,000</b>	<b>56,501,000</b>	<b>+6,157,000</b>	<b>-1,636,000</b>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 <sup>1</sup>	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981
Total, Secretarial Offices.....	\$66,085,000	\$74,933,000	\$72,614,000	+\$6,529,000	-\$2,319,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	4,248,499,000	3,741,484,000	4,054,734,000	-193,765,000	+313,250,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	4,248,499,000	3,693,984,000	4,054,734,000	-193,765,000	+360,750,000
Definite appropriations.....	3,620,118,000	3,332,227,000	3,516,799,000	-103,319,000	+184,572,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	628,381,000	361,757,000	520,685,000	-107,696,000	+158,928,000
Permanent contract authority.....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000
(Appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(15,500,000)	---	---	(-15,500,000)	---
(Rescission of appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(5,552,000)	---	---	(-5,552,000)	---
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Research.....	108,795,000	124,100,000	124,100,000	+15,305,000	---
State and private forestry.....	72,879,000	64,577,000	71,466,000	-1,413,000	+6,889,000
National forest system.....	825,532,000	864,444,000	881,821,000	+56,289,000	+17,377,000

Construction and land acquisition.....	423,412,000	353,415,000	405,465,000	-17,947,000	+52,050,000
Youth conservation corps.....	54,000,000	39,700,000	60,000,000	+6,000,000	+20,300,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	325,000	754,000	754,000	+429,000	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund, indefinite).....	155,000	446,000	446,000	+291,000	---
Rangeland improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	5,900,000	6,800,000	6,800,000	+900,000	---
Construction and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	+50,000	---
<b>Total, Forest Service.....</b>	<b>1,494,848,000</b>	<b>1,458,136,000</b>	<b>1,554,752,000</b>	<b>+59,904,000</b>	<b>+96,616,000</b>

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Alternative fuels production.....	20,000,000,000	---	---	-20,000,000,000	---
Fossil energy research and development.....	746,627,000	687,650,000	674,605,000	-72,022,000	-13,045,000
Fossil energy construction.....	103,250,000	445,835,000	445,300,000	+342,050,000	-535,000
Energy production, demonstration, and distribution....	111,221,000	178,737,000	176,337,000	+65,116,000	-2,400,000
Energy conservation.....	628,702,000	1,024,284,000	851,607,000	+222,905,000	-172,677,000
Reappropriation.....	158,750,000	---	---	-158,750,000	---
Economic regulation.....	152,879,000	155,971,000	141,999,000	-10,880,000	-13,972,000
Strategic petroleum reserve.....	---	103,978,000	101,918,000	+101,918,000	-2,060,000
Reappropriation.....	---	2,300,000,000	1,075,000,000	+1,075,000,000	-1,225,000,000
Energy Information Administration.....	87,273,000	113,223,000	106,812,000	+19,539,000	-6,411,000
<b>Total, Department of Energy.....</b>	<b>21,988,702,000</b>	<b>5,009,678,000</b>	<b>3,573,578,000</b>	<b>-18,415,124,000</b>	<b>-1,436,100,000</b>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Health Services Administration

Indian health services.....	538,874,000	591,319,000	593,619,000	+54,745,000	+2,300,000
Indian health facilities.....	74,302,000	60,670,000	88,831,000	+14,529,000	+28,161,000
<b>Total, Indian health.....</b>	<b>613,176,000</b>	<b>651,989,000</b>	<b>682,450,000</b>	<b>+69,274,000</b>	<b>+30,461,000</b>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981 <sup>1</sup>	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education.....	\$75,900,000	\$100,950,000	\$81,680,000	+\$5,780,000	-\$19,270,000
Departmental Management					
Institute of Museum Services.....	10,900,000	12,900,000	12,900,000	+2,000,000	---
NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	950,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	+230,000	---
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	103,781,000	119,590,000	118,838,000	+15,057,000	-752,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	4,200,000	4,450,000	3,650,000	-550,000	-800,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	6,250,000	3,290,000	3,290,000	-2,960,000	---

Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	5,250,000	8,039,000	8,039,000	+2,789,000	---
Construction.....	20,600,000	500,000	---	-20,600,000	-500,000
Subtotal.....	140,081,000	135,869,000	133,817,000	-6,264,000	-2,052,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	22,241,000	24,464,000	24,464,000	+2,223,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1,611,000	1,795,000	1,795,000	+184,000	---
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	163,933,000	162,128,000	160,076,000	-3,857,000	-2,052,000
=====					
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	97,000,000	114,495,000	114,495,000	+17,495,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	12,000,000	12,865,000	12,865,000	+865,000	---
Subtotal.....	109,000,000	127,360,000	127,360,000	+18,360,000	---
Matching grants (indefinite).....	45,400,000	32,700,000	32,700,000	-12,700,000	---
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	154,400,000	160,060,000	160,060,000	+5,660,000	---
=====					
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Salaries and expenses.....	100,300,000	106,522,000	106,522,000	+6,222,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	11,400,000	12,219,000	12,219,000	+819,000	---
Subtotal.....	111,700,000	118,741,000	118,741,000	+7,041,000	---
Matching grants (indefinite).....	38,400,000	33,500,000	33,500,000	-4,900,000	---
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities....	150,100,000	152,241,000	152,241,000	+2,141,000	---
=====					
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	304,500,000	312,301,000	312,301,000	+7,801,000	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1981	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1981
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$268,000	\$290,000	\$285,000	+\$17,000	-\$5,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,350,000	1,603,000	1,523,000	+173,000	-80,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,975,000	2,362,000	2,300,000	+325,000	-62,000
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	40,000	30,000	40,000	---	+10,000
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,856,000	2,716,000	2,508,000	+652,000	-208,000
Land acquisition and development fund (borrowing authority).....	17,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-2,000,000	---
Public development.....	20,110,000	14,169,000	14,169,000	-5,941,000	---
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	38,966,000	31,885,000	31,677,000	-7,289,000	-208,000



FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE

Permitting and enforcement.....	10,600,000	25,868,000	21,483,000	+10,883,000	-4,385,000
Total, title II, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	24,706,108,000	7,771,300,000	6,436,225,000	-18,269,883,000	-1,335,075,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	24,530,358,000	5,456,300,000	5,346,225,000	-19,184,133,000	-110,075,000
Definite appropriations.....	24,436,328,000	5,378,200,000	5,268,125,000	-19,168,203,000	-110,075,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	94,030,000	78,100,000	78,100,000	-15,930,000	---
Reappropriation.....	158,750,000	2,300,000,000	1,075,000,000	+916,250,000	-1,225,000,000
Borrowing authority.....	17,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-2,000,000	---

RECAPITULATION

Total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	28,954,607,000	11,512,784,000	10,490,959,000	-18,463,648,000	-1,021,825,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	28,778,857,000	9,150,284,000	9,400,959,000	-19,377,898,000	+250,675,000
Definite appropriations.....	(28,056,446,000)	(8,710,427,000)	(8,784,924,000)	(-19,271,522,000)	(+74,497,000)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(722,411,000)	(439,857,000)	(598,785,000)	(-123,626,000)	(+158,928,000)
Reappropriation.....	158,750,000	2,300,000,000	1,075,000,000	+916,250,000	-1,225,000,000
Borrowing authority.....	17,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-2,000,000	---
Permanent contract authority.....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	(15,500,000)	---	---	(-15,500,000)	---
Rescission of an appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	(5,552,000)	---	---	(-5,552,000)	---

<sup>1/</sup>Includes budget amendments as follows:  
H. Doc. 96-294:

Bureau of Land Management:	
Management of lands and resources .....	-\$5,050,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance .....	-2,182,000
Payments-in-lieu of taxes .....	-30,000,000
Office of Water Research and Technology:	
Salaries and expenses .....	-800,000
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:	
Urban park and recreation fund .....	-125,000,000
Land and water conservation fund .....	-347,000,000
Historic preservation fund .....	-20,000,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Resource management .....	-2,460,000
Construction and anadromous fish .....	-8,070,000
Migratory bird conservation account .....	-10,000,000
National Park Service:	
Operation of the national park system .....	-5,400,000
Construction .....	-9,381,000
Construction (trust fund) .....	-21,500,000
Geological Survey:	
Surveys, investigations, and research .....	-6,300,000
Bureau of Mines:	
Mines and minerals .....	-1,290,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Operation of Indian programs .....	-7,100,000
Construction .....	-22,300,000
Road construction .....	-10,800,000
Office of the Secretary:	
Departmental management .....	-500,000
Forest Service:	
Forest research .....	-1,442,000
State and private forestry cooperative .....	-344,000
National forest system .....	-12,907,000
Construction and land acquisition .....	-20,000,000
Youth conservation corps .....	-15,300,000
Department of Energy:	
Fossil energy research and development .....	-31,000,000
Fossil energy construction .....	-4,000,000
Energy conservation .....	-78,000,000
Economic regulation .....	-6,500,000
Energy information administration .....	-3,000,000
Health Services Administration:	
Indian health services .....	-10,500,000
Indian health facilities .....	-16,000,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission:	
Salaries and expenses .....	-12,000
Smithsonian Institution:	
Salaries and expenses .....	-722,000
Restoration and renovation of buildings .....	-800,000
National Gallery of Art:	
Salaries and expenses .....	-272,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars:	
Salaries and expenses .....	-12,000

National Endowment for the Arts:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-7,900,000
National Endowment for the Humanities:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-12,084,000
Commission of Fine Arts:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-4,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-22,000
National Capital Planning Commission:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-32,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation:	
Salaries and expenses -----	-32,000
Land acquisition and development fund -----	-6,000,000
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline:	
Permitting and enforcement -----	-132,000
<b>Total, H. Doc. 96-294 -----</b>	<b><u>-862,150,000</u></b>

S. Doc. 96-49	
Department of Energy:	
Fossil energy research and development -----	+27,000,000
Energy conservation -----	+35,000,000
<b>Total, S. Doc. 96-49 -----</b>	<b><u>+62,000,000</u></b>
<b>Total, Budget Amendments -----</b>	<b>-\$800,150,000</b>

The following table, based on 1979 data, reflects a more realistic estimate of the property tax potential of Federal land parcels in Colorado.

Type of land	Area (acres)	1979 Value	1979 Tax	1979 Tax
BLM grazing land	7,256,115	14.4	14.4	14.4
BLM oil, coal, and mineral lands	97,217	194.4	194.4	194.4
Public lands	14,201,871	28.4	28.4	28.4
Reforestation	14,201,871	28.4	28.4	28.4
BLM oil, coal, and mineral lands	97,217	194.4	194.4	194.4
BLM grazing land	7,256,115	14.4	14.4	14.4
BLM oil, coal, and mineral lands	97,217	194.4	194.4	194.4
BLM grazing land	7,256,115	14.4	14.4	14.4
BLM oil, coal, and mineral lands	97,217	194.4	194.4	194.4
BLM grazing land	7,256,115	14.4	14.4	14.4
BLM oil, coal, and mineral lands	97,217	194.4	194.4	194.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,809,535</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>

This analysis indicates that the tax potential of Colorado's Federal lands is more in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000. One might therefore conclude that, far from being over paid \$200 million as the GAO report contends, counties in Colorado were actually shorted by \$90 million to \$80 million.

SEPARATE VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN NORMAN D. DICKS  
NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

I am opposed to adding \$147,750,000 to the fiscal year 1981 Interior Appropriations Bill for exploratory drilling and preparation for private leasing on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

As was stated by the Administration and private companies testifying before this Subcommittee this year, the most efficient and successful exploration will be conducted by a multi-company, competitive, exploratory effort. The Federal government has already expended almost three-fourths of a billion dollars on various programs on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, and I believe that the public interest would be better served by allowing the government to terminate its interest in the reserve and to open this area immediately to the private sector.

I supported an alternative proposal which would provide \$45 million for close-out costs of the government's exploration program in fiscal year 1981 and \$22 million for high-quality, detailed seismic work. This seismic work is the most important element to insure a speedy transition to private exploration because the information obtained will be used to make private leasing and exploratory drilling decisions. This proposal would allow the phase-out of the government's program and a smooth transition to private leasing which, I believe, is in the best interest of the country.

## SEPARATE VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN GUNN MCKAY— PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Some members of the Committee take exception to the GAO findings and believe those findings are improperly used in this report to bolster the contention that PILT funds should be cut.

A detailed examination of the GAO report, undertaken on the individual initiative of some Committee members, reveals significant areas where GAO's findings are wrong. There are also instances where the GAO report appears to be intentionally misleading.

The GAO claims that six western States received \$187,300,000 more in Federal payments than they would have received in property taxes had Federal lands been privately owned. In reaching that dramatic conclusion, however, GAO used assessed valuation data derived primarily from privately held grazing lands which have a far lower valuation than acreage in national parks, national forests, oil, gas, and coal leasing tracts, and water projects controlled by the Water and Power Resources Service and Corps of Engineers.

In Colorado, for example, the GAO assigned tax revenue potential of \$.24 for all Federal lands eligible for payments in lieu of taxes in 1979. How that value was obtained is not clear. The report indicates that it was based on the assessed value of private grazing land (the lowest value land in the State), multiplied by the average county-wide mil rate for property taxes. The GAO concludes that in 1977 Colorado would have received a potential of only \$5,500,000 had Federal lands been privately owned.

The following table, based on 1979 data, reflects a more realistic estimate of the property tax potential of Federal entitlement lands in Colorado.

Type of land	Acres	Comparable private land	Average 1979 assessed value per acre <sup>1</sup>	Potential revenue per acre
BLM grazing land.....	7,369,116	Grazing, dry farm.....	\$4.46	\$0.35
BLM oil, coal, and mineral leases.....	627,247	Oil/coal leases.....	633.01	49.65
Wildlife refuges.....	52,292	National Reserve lands.....	47.28	3.71
National Forests.....	14,386,671	do.....	47.28	3.71
Water and Power Resources Service.....	316,565	do.....	47.28	3.71
National Parks.....	537,352	do.....	47.28	3.71
Corps of Engineers.....	38,249	do.....	47.28	3.71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,327,492</b>		<b>49.50</b>	<b>3.88</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: 1979 Report on Property Taxation, State of Colorado.

This analysis indicates that the tax potential of Colorado's Federal lands is more in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000. One might therefore conclude that, far from being over paid \$20.9 million as the GAO report contends, counties in Colorado were actually shorted by \$70 million to \$80 million.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN GUNN MCKAY,  
JOSEPH M. McDADE, SILVIO O. CONTE, AND JOHN  
MYERS ON SYNTHETIC FUELS PRODUCTION, FISCAL  
YEAR 1981 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS

As individuals who have been extensively involved in this Committee's efforts to promote synthetic fuels production, we would like to articulate some of our concerns regarding the course Congress is taking in this critical area of national interest. Passage of the Synthetic Fuels Energy Act last week was a major step forward. It is absolutely essential, however, that this Committee do everything possible to protect the momentum we have generated among synfuels developers and producers as we move toward implementation of that Act.

We believe that the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee's original recommendation to the full Committee was almost ideally suited to the country's needs for synthetic fuels. Nevertheless, we recognize that recent Senate actions and the advent of a full-blown synthetic fuels act required certain adjustments.

One of the casualties of those adjustments was the so-called "leveraging" of loan guarantees. Until recently, both Houses of Congress appeared to endorse three dollars of guarantee authority for every one dollar appropriated under the loan guarantee provisions. The position adopted by the conference on the Synthetic Fuels Act, however, forced this Committee to adopt an amendment last week that requires a one-to-one reserve requirement which wiped out all leveraging in this program.

Such a move clearly overstates the risk to the government and we believe it will reduce the flexibility and responsiveness of program administrators who will now be forced to obligate three-times the resources to achieve the same level of project funding. We sincerely regret this development, not only because loan guarantees provide what is perhaps the government's most attractive funding option, but also because we believe it will significantly retard some of the largest, most advanced, and most promising projects.

In our efforts to further accommodate changes imposed by the new Synfuels Act, we also cut one billion dollars out of the funds available to the Secretary of Energy for purchase commitments, price guarantees, and loan guarantees. Here we are less concerned about the amount of the reduction than the signal it may send to those who would like to see the Department of Energy's role in synfuels development and commercialization activities drastically curtailed in the near future.

Thanks to the labors of this Committee over the past two years, appropriate mechanisms for advancing synfuels development and production are operating in the Department of Energy. Over 950 proposals, submitted by private enterprises representing every facet

of the synfuels industry, have been considered by DOE and awards are pending. Other applications are presently being received and a second major solicitation for new proposals is envisioned.

This is the core of the interim synfuels program which is designed to function until the new Synthetic Fuels Corporation gets up to speed, perhaps a year or more from now. To avoid a serious disruption of the interim program, we must make certain that the responsibilities now exercised by DOE are transferred to the Corporation in an orderly fashion at a rate commensurate with the Corporation's own evolution.

Statements on the Floor last week suggested that the Department of Defense might be prepared to immediately assume some of DOE's functions in this area. Again, we must be cautious. No authorities should be transferred until the Committee feels assured that the functions and projects administered under that authority will be carried on by the new institution in a smooth fashion. We believe the language adopted by this Committee last week provides adequate protection. Our task now is to see that it stands up in our conferences with the Senate.

This Committee must also stand firm in its rejection of the Senate's proposal to draw down the entire energy security reserve in order (in their words) "to permit the Department of Energy to pursue an aggressive interim program." While we must move toward implementation of the Synthetic Fuels Energy Security Act and establishment of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation with all due speed, the Senate proposal is far out of line with what is wise and called for at this time.

The Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, chaired by the able Mr. Yates of Illinois, came up with a far superior approach. To proceed as the Senate recommends would, according to the FY81 Interior Appropriations Report, ". . . invite delays of up to a year or more in the award of contracts while the Corporation becomes operational, and also discourages responses to the existing program in the Department for which requests for proposals are about to be published, and for which \$2 billion was provided previously."

The Report also recommends that: once S. 932 or equivalent legislation is passed and a "United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation" is formed, projects may be transferred to the Corporation after it is declared fully operational by the President. No definite date can be assigned to such an occurrence, but a period of six to nine months after passage of enabling legislation is anticipated. The Committee expects the Administration to demonstrate that resources are in place in the Corporation before transferring the affected projects.

If we give up all the money now, we will forfeit our ability to use appropriations oversight to assure that implementation of synfuel legislation proceeds in accordance with Congressional intent. Such supervision is essential, particularly at this formative stage where there is a danger that projects already moving will be thwarted.

GUNN MCKAY.

JOSEPH M. McDADE.

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS BY CONGRESSMAN CLARENCE MILLER

It has become painfully clear in the past decade that national energy policy issues are, and will continue to be, the most compelling concern facing this nation. We cannot turn toward any economic, industrial, agricultural, or social endeavor without first encountering some aspect of energy. Cynical as we have become about the causes of our current energy dilemma, we cannot ignore the obvious fact that everyday efforts to survive in the 20th Century are ultimately tied to the availability, cost, exploration, conservation, production, transportation, and storage of vital sources of energy. The watchword in Washington is energy; and in the midst of declarations of war on foreign outlaws and the lively intent to secure energy independence for future generations, we have to realize that the Congress must bear the blame for creation and continuation of energy related problems. We search for culprits, only to find that our legislative system may be the problem.

Energy became a dominant issue in the Congress with the 1973 Arab oil embargo. Since that time, as energy has become the number one domestic issue, proposals have been made that the House revise its committee system to end jurisdictional overlap in the area of energy so that a single committee could have primary responsibility and jurisdiction. According to the Select Committee on Committees, some 83 House committees and subcommittees have some involvement in one way or another in energy policy. This has led many to charge that such fragmentation ensures that the House will never be able to enact a comprehensive energy policy.

Many times in the past, committees having only a weak claim to energy jurisdiction have reported important energy legislation. These actions show the high degree of interest in energy policy and its broad appeal. The present committee structure has not met the demands made of it for coordinated attention to energy issues or a rational approach to energy legislation.

We must face efficiently the vital decisions on the use of various energy resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, synthetic fuels, electricity, and other new commercial sources. Each can contribute to eliminating the energy shortage and reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil. No single House committee reviews the merits of these energy sources. Committees have oil and natural gas jurisdictions; others have coal resources. Several share nuclear power and others have sought involvement in solar, unconventional, or renewable resources. This bill contains energy funding.

The Rules of the House dealing with energy jurisdictions are outmoded and do not reflect the availability of energy resources such as gasohol, biomass, and photovoltaics. Research and development of energy technology is already assigned to the Science and Technology



Committee. However, jurisdiction over commercial applications of solar energy is nowhere assigned in House Rules. Problems have occurred with other energy sources. Few energy sources can be expected to receive proper Congressional attention if no one committee has the sole responsibility. We must coordinate the multitude of energy sources to minimize the potential for waste, inefficiency, and duplication.

In this day of outrageous energy costs and limited resources, it is essential that every dollar be used efficiently, and that nothing be wasted. It is important that clearer lines of responsibility be developed and maintained within the Congress.

CLARENCE MILLER.

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	\$19,499,000
-----	Outlays:	
-----	1981	\$2,888,322,000
-----	1982	\$2,774,024,000
-----	1983	\$1,632,072,000
-----	1984	\$28,971,000
-----	1985 and beyond	\$7,088,000

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 government are as follows:

-----	New budget authority	\$1,877,000,000
-----	Fiscal year 1981 outlays resulting therefrom	\$82,882,000

(140)



## 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 1981 budget, as allocated by the Committee on Appropriations under section 302 of the Act, and the budget authority contained in the accompanying bill.

Because of the lateness in passage of the First Budget Resolution for fiscal 1981, together with the delay in the allocation of budget totals under Section 302(a) of the Budget Act, the Committee on Appropriations has been unable to report Subcommittee targets to the House in accordance with Section 302(b) of the Budget Act prior to reporting this bill. Therefore, the comparison required under Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Budget Act is not possible at this time.

### FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

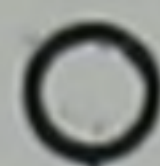
In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the following table contains 5-year projections of the outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

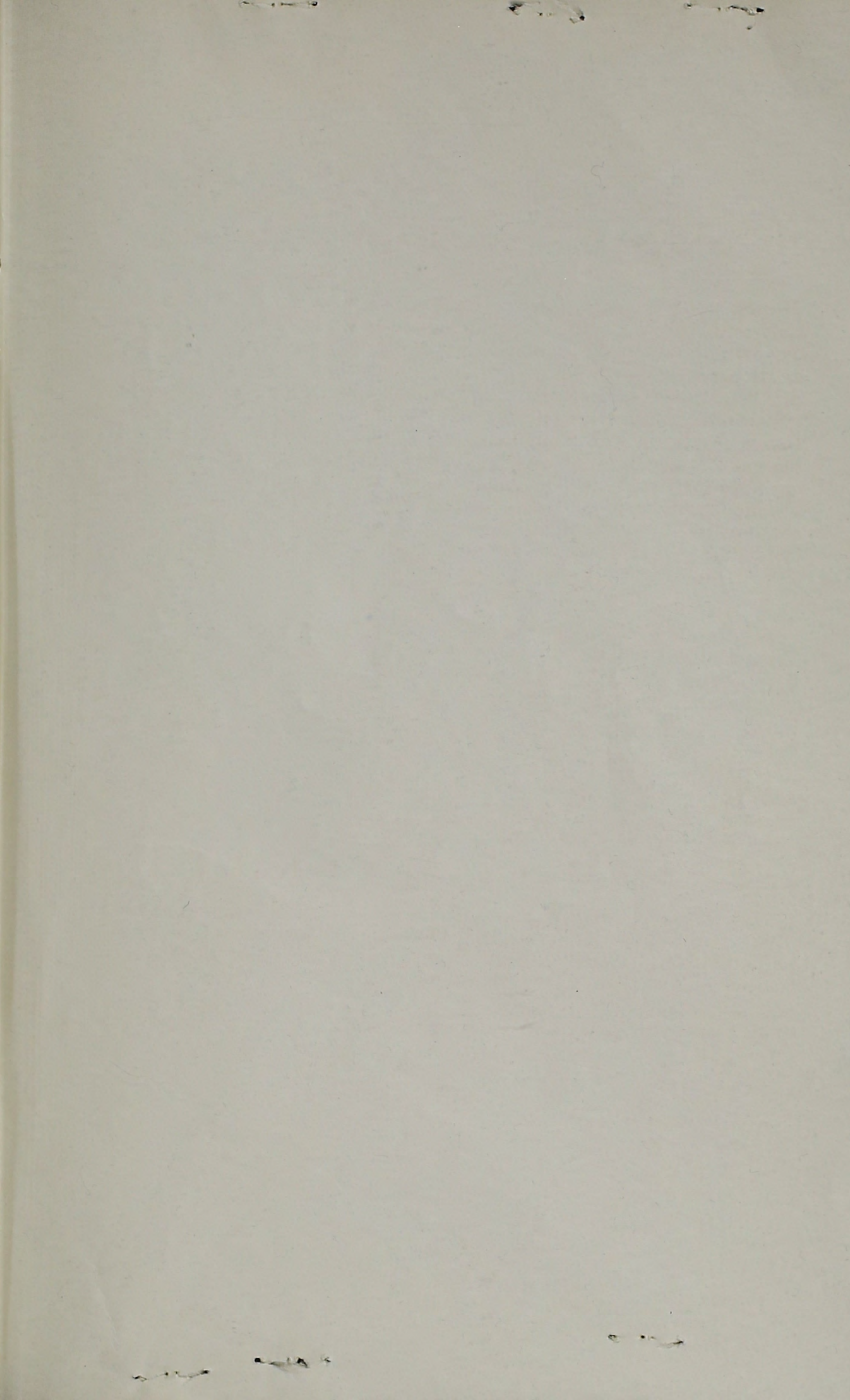
Budget authority-----	\$10,490,959,000
Outlays:	
1981-----	5,388,323,000
1982-----	3,774,534,000
1983-----	1,052,072,000
1984-----	228,971,000
1985 and beyond-----	47,059,000

### ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

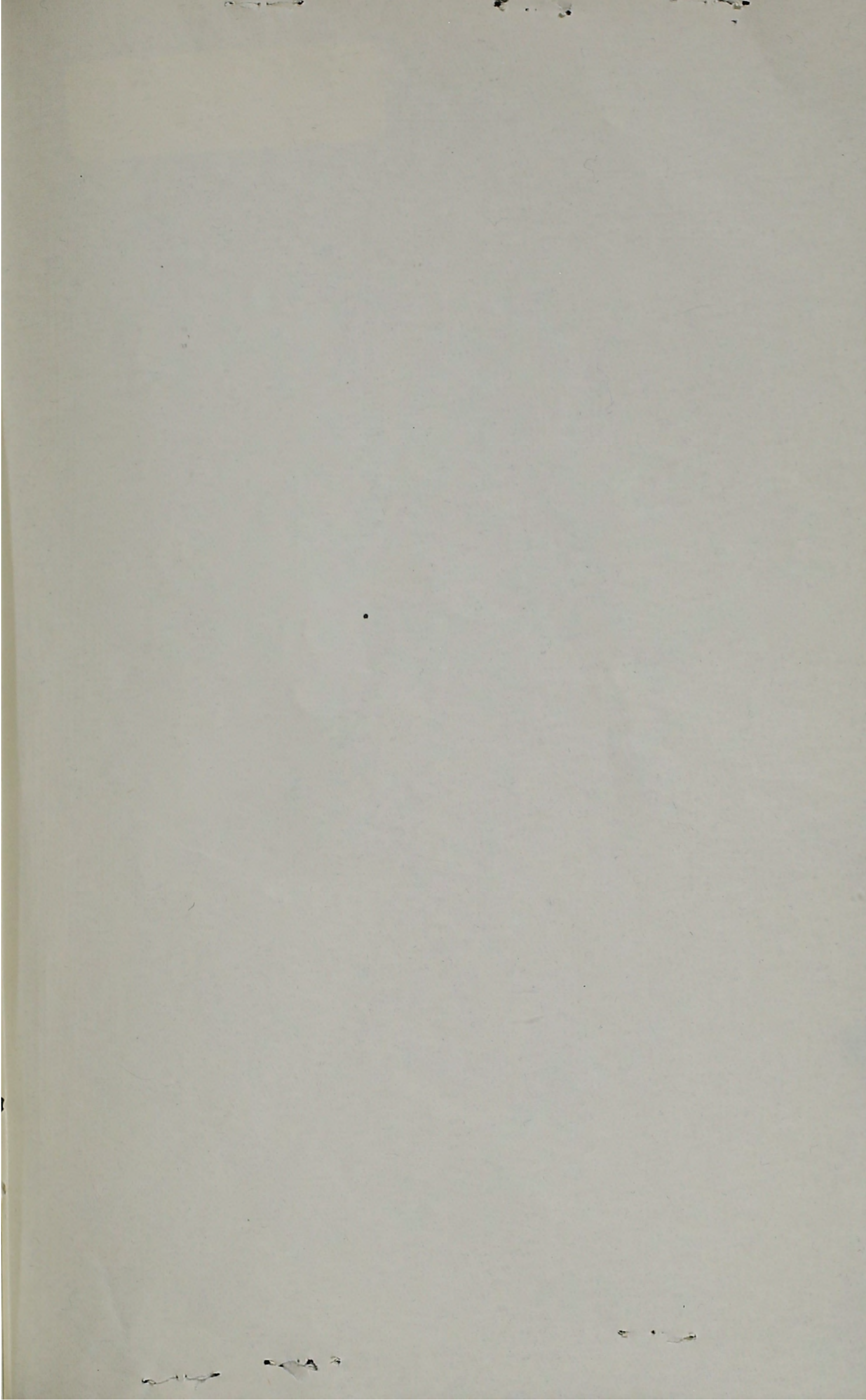
In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments are as follows:

New budget authority-----	\$1,377,699,000
Fiscal year 1981 outlays resulting therefrom-----	282,838,000









SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES



3 9088 01850 5941