

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980

JULY 23, 1979.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4930]

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, 1980. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill for 1980. The hearings are contained in 12 published volumes totaling approximately 13,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken during 46 days of hearings from more than 800 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 1980 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 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$4, 115, 425, 000	\$4, 134, 484, 000	+\$19, 059, 000
Title II, related agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	4, 325, 345, 000	6, 061, 069, 000	+1, 735, 724, 000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	8, 440, 770, 000	10, 195, 553, 000	+1, 754, 783, 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 112 at the end of this report. In FY 1979, these activities are estimated to total \$1,156,354,000. The estimate for FY 1980 is \$1,224,322,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-80

Item	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill.....	\$11, 826, 731, 000	\$10, 195, 553, 000	-\$1, 631, 178, 000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds.....	1, 156, 354, 000	1, 224, 332, 000	+67, 968, 000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds.....	407, 603, 000	401, 863, 000	-5, 740, 000
Total, budget authority.....	13, 390, 688, 000	11, 821, 738, 000	-1, 568, 950, 000

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1978 and 1979, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1980. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1978 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

Item	Fiscal year 1978	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980
New obligational authority.....	\$11, 339, 017, 000	\$11, 826, 731, 000	\$10, 195, 153, 000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	3, 524, 817, 000	4, 465, 108, 000	4, 255, 044, 000
Forest Service.....	765, 348, 000	780, 775, 000	835, 073, 000
Total.....	4, 290, 165, 000	5, 245, 883, 000	5, 090, 117, 000

ENERGY INITIATIVES

We are years late in facing up to the challenge of the OPEC oil cartel. In 1973 at the time of the Arab oil embargo, former President Nixon called for Project Independence, which he said would free us from our reliance on foreign oil imports by the year 1980. Project Independence never got off the ground, and over the years, our national response to OPEC's deliberate, frequent price increases can only be described as Project Hope, which consisted of periodic entreaties to certain "moderate" OPEC Members to resist inordinate price rises. Then, when the price increases took place, our reaction was a pro forma protest or some expression of relief that the increases were not greater.

The prices have continued to rise and it is expected that they will rise substantially in the future. The time has come to move toward greater energy self-reliance. It is not too much to say that our national security may be endangered if we continue to depend as heavily upon oil imports in the future as we have in the past. The United States now uses from 18 to 20 million barrels of oil a day, of which 8 to 8½ million barrels per day are imported. The disruption in our economy caused by Iran's temporary halt in oil exports is a vivid example of the dangers to which we are now subject.

Obviously, we must step up our efforts toward conservation for they have been not nearly enough. We must become nationally aware that a barrel of oil saved is a barrel of oil not imported, and ways to reduce our use must be sought. But in addition, our efforts to find alternative fuels must be stepped up. In the area of synthetic fuels, although billions of government dollars have been invested in research, there is no production capacity on the horizon and will not be without government intervention.

Recently, the House passed by an overwhelming margin the Moorhead Bill, H.R. 3930, which proposes to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to specify that petroleum is a strategic and critical material and to provide a mechanism to the President to contract with private businesses to achieve national production goals for synthetic fuels and feedstocks of 500,000 barrels per day of crude oil equivalent five years after the effective date of the Act, and at least two million barrels per day of crude oil equivalent not later than ten years after the effective date of the Act. It authorized \$3 billion in appropriations for such purposes. Even though the bill has not yet been approved by the Senate and signed by the President, the Committee believes it to be in the national interest that adequate funds be made available to carry out its purposes. The Committee, therefore recommends an appropriation of \$1.5 billion. This is a logical step to be taken, not only because of the situation in which the nation finds itself, but because the Committee and the Congress have supported the development of these processes by substantial appropriations for many years.

The Committee does not believe that this appropriation is a cure-all for the energy problems facing this country. Even assuming the goals of the legislation are met, 2-million-barrels-a-day capacity in 1990 will be less than 10 percent of our overall oil needs and less than 25 percent of current oil imports. Programs dealing with the direct burning of coal, the promotion of solar energy and other energy alterna-

tives, and the development of more efficient technology all must continue to be funded aggressively so that a balanced energy program results.

In addition to providing appropriations for synthetic fuels production, the Committee has recommended significant increases in funds for Department of Energy demonstration projects including Solvent Refined Coal plants for liquid and solid fuels from coal, and several coal gasification plants. The Committee's goal is to support projects leading to energy "capacity" rather than increased research and development. This goal is complemented by the synthetic fuels appropriation. In conservation, acceleration of demonstrations of technology for increasing efficiency and using urban wastes is stressed.

OTHER COMMITTEE INITIATIVES

The Committee recommends a bill that is \$1,754,783,000 over the budget, attributable primarily to the failure of OMB to approve adequate budget requests in essential areas. For example, OMB proposed closing down the drilling operations to explore the oil potential of the Alaskan National Petroleum Reserves, a decision the Committee strongly rejected by placing \$141,500,000 in the bill over the budget to continue drilling activities.

Second, OMB again refused to approve adequate funding of the Forest Service. On June 11, President Carter called for increasing timber supplies from Federal lands by departure from the nondeclining even-flow policy. Yet, OMB recommended no funding to uphold the President's recommendation. The Committee agrees with the thrust of the President's statement and has fashioned a balanced Forest Service budget that will increase timber sales to 12.2 billion board feet of timber in fiscal year 1980. OMB had approved a sale program of only 11.7 billion board feet. Moreover, in the belief that a tree should be planted for every tree cut, the Committee continues to provide for a realistic reforestation program. The OMB recommended no funds to continue the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), a program that provided 38,000 youths, aged 15-18, an 8-week work experience on national and state forest and park lands. The rationale for the reduction offered by OMB was that more productive work was done by the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC)—a program cut in half in the OMB allowance—and construction programs of the Forest Service, the Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service—programs cut by \$184,295,000 in the OMB allowance. The Committee has recommended \$27,400,000 to continue the productive YCC program. These initiatives, funded in the Forest Service, have resulted in a Committee recommendation for the Forest Service that exceeds the budget by \$243,251,000. These, however, are not increased expenditures, but are increased investments in America's assets.

Just the two cited Committee actions total \$384.751,000 over the budget in addition to the previously discussed \$1.5 billion for synthetic fuels. That was one cogent reason why the Committee reduced the program for the State matching grant program in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Committee would have preferred funding the account at a much higher level, but budget constraints prohibited such action.

The Committee is initiating new programs as well as continuing initiatives included in previous budgets. Many of these initiatives relate to the protection of national resources on public lands and to the development of new energy sources. Other initiatives are in line with action taken by authorizing committees. The Committee has recommended increases above the budget estimates for their initiatives as follows:

Public Resources :

Management of lands and resources (BLM)-----	+ \$7, 430, 000
Range management (Forest service)-----	+11, 213, 000
Forest sales administration and management-----	+13, 330, 000
Reforestation and stand improvement-----	+30, 979, 000
Recreation use-----	+11, 796, 000
Wildlife and fish habitat management-----	+10, 751, 000
State and private forestry-----	+28, 026, 000
Forest roads and trails-----	+79, 500, 000
Soil and water management-----	+13, 127, 000
Youth Conservation Corps-----	+27, 400, 000

Indians :

Indian health services and facilities-----	+30, 395, 000
Johnson-O'Malley education assistance-----	+1, 200, 000
Continuing education-----	+3, 100, 000
Rights protection-----	+2, 500, 000
Indian action program-----	+2, 000, 000

Energy :

Synthetic fuels production-----	+1, 500, 000, 000
Exploration of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska-----	+141, 500, 000
SRC I and II-----	+54, 000, 000
Enhanced gas recovery-----	+5, 500, 000
Enhanced oil recovery (tar sands)-----	+3, 200, 000
Liquefaction demonstration plants-----	+9, 000, 000
Fuel cells-----	+6, 500, 000
Coal gasification-----	+16, 500, 000
Peat gasification-----	+6, 700, 000
Coal materials handling-----	+4, 000, 000
Mining research and development-----	+9, 000, 000
Expansion of minerals institutes-----	+4, 200, 000
Industrial energy efficiency-----	+11, 500, 000

Territories :

Health care facilities-----	+24, 600, 000
Transition expenses for governments-----	+5, 000, 000

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority for Indian programs aggregating \$1,685,103,000 for fiscal year 1980. This is a net increase of \$47,802,000 above the budget estimate for fiscal year 1980 and \$19,474,000 below the amount appropriated to date for fiscal year 1979. Major increases over the budget recommended by the Committee include the following:

Construction of Indian health facilities and other projects-----	\$24, 062, 000
Construction of Indian schools and other projects-----	15, 674, 000
Implementation of Indian Child Welfare Act (non-add)-----	(5, 500, 000)
Implementation of Indian Controlled Community College Assistance Act-----	4, 000, 000
BIA and IHS service and benefits to newly recognized tribes-----	3, 358, 000
Indian rights protection-----	2, 500, 000
Contract health care services-----	2, 350, 000
Indian Action program-----	2, 000, 000
Road construction-----	2, 000, 000
Health care services for newly constructed facilities-----	1, 677, 000
Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance to public schools-----	1, 200, 000
Emergency medical services-----	1, 000, 000
Urban Indian health projects-----	730, 000

The increases are justified and will assist the American Indian and the Alaskan Native in making further progress toward self-determination.

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 and health facilities. The priorities have been established on the basis of need and have been developed by the health professionals and educators within the Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and under contract with private experts. The Committee, in making recommendations on the FY 1980 budget, has adhered to these priority lists. It is the intention of the Committee to follow the lists in the future. The Committee, however, understands that minor changes will be necessary in the systems during the implementation phase and that changes will occur because of newly established needs.

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

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1978, 1979, AND 1980

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal agency	1978	1979	1980
Department of Agriculture.....	\$10,000	\$11,000	\$11,000
Department of Commerce.....	25,850	28,000	28,000
Department of Defense.....	21,000	21,000	21,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	569,729	796,000	850,000
Department of Housing, and Urban Development.....	115,400	24,000	20,000
Department of the Interior.....	958,431	1,091,799	1,005,320
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	(919,508)	(1,051,799)	(965,320)
All other.....	(38,923)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Department of Justice.....	5,511	5,000	5,000
Department of Labor.....	181,563	227,000	202,000
Department of Transportation.....	907	1,000	1,000
Grand total.....	1,888,391	2,204,799	2,143,320

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

PERSONNEL

The aggressive pursuit of the ambitious goals inherent in this appropriation for Forest Service programs, land and resource management activities of the Department of Interior, and energy programs of the Department of Energy requires a commitment on the part of the Administration to provide adequate personnel. The Committee continues to believe that personnel ceilings should be established on the workload projected rather than on artificial goals of level or decreasing employment. The support of OMB should be provided in any case where it appears lack of personnel will have a detrimental effect on the critical programs of the country, particularly in resource management and energy.

The use of temporary positions to do permanent functions continues to be an unrealistic solution for programs within this appropriation. Seasonal workloads or time-to-time heavy workloads are reasonable circumstances for dictating the allocation of temporary personnel ceilings to agencies. However, thousands of personnel in resource oriented programs are working 39-hour weeks or 51-week years in temporary positions in order to keep permanent position

ceilings artificially low. Such tactics have severe morale effects within the agencies involved, and are administratively burdensome. The net effect of such procedures is to reduce productivity and increase cost in the government under the guise of prudent management. The Committee recommends that the administration examine those positions classified as "temporary" and convert those that provide permanent services to permanent positions.

The crucial element to be remembered is that the resources of the country and its critical resource programs are dependent on the provision of adequate personnel. The Committee expects the Administration to establish employment ceilings realistically.

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, 2nd 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.

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 \$5.1 billion for FY 1980. Therefore, the expenditures proposed in this budget will contribute to economic stability, rather than inflation.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1979	\$335,003,000
Estimate, 1980	287,931,000
Recommended, 1980	295,361,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-39,642,000
Estimate, 1980	+7,430,000

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 \$26 million in fiscal year 1980, \$20.8 million in fiscal year 1979, and \$16.3 million in fiscal year 1978. The Bureau also administers the sale of over 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$248.7 million in fiscal year 1980 compared to receipts of \$247.8 million in FY 1979 and \$195.4 million in fiscal year 1978. Finally, the Bureau administers an active program of soil stabilization on 160 million acres of public lands covering about 2,000 watersheds. Practices are designed to conserve and develop public land soil and water resources, such as contouring and cultivation, revegetation, protective fencing, and water development.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, compared with budget estimates
Energy onshore.....	\$34,776,000	\$34,636,000	-\$140,000
Energy, offshore.....	48,018,000	46,643,000	-1,375,000
Nonenergy minerals, offshore.....	9,336,000	9,336,000	-----
Lands and realty management.....	33,315,000	33,315,000	-----
Forest management.....	9,265,000	9,265,000	-----
Range management.....	36,455,000	40,455,000	+4,000,000
Recreation management.....	17,965,000	20,425,000	+2,460,000
Soil, water, and air management.....	18,004,000	18,004,000	-----
Wildlife habitat management.....	13,530,000	13,530,000	-----
Fire management.....	8,764,000	8,764,000	-----
Planning for multiple use.....	12,396,000	12,396,000	-----
Data management.....	15,558,000	15,558,000	-----
Cadastral survey.....	21,068,000	23,868,000	+2,800,000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	-----
Administration and enforcement.....	4,731,000	4,731,000	-----
Public affairs and congressional relations.....		-315,000	-315,000
Total, management of lands and resources.....	287,931,000	295,361,000	+7,430,000

The increases recommended by the Committee are to continue the Committee's initiatives of last year to substantially improve the management of the land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in order to augment the resources they contain for our generation and the generations to come.

Energy Onshore.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$140,000 for oil shale leasing. The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that Utah oil shale tracts are owned by Utah creates the possibility that further development of these tracts will be delayed or ultimately terminated. The U.S. Justice Department has appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The reduction does not affect development on the Colorado leases, which are proceeding on schedule.

Energy Offshore.—A request of \$2.4 million was made for the Intergovernmental Planning Program (IPP) which is a mechanism for

coordinating BLM field level responsibilities with state and local governments, industry, and other Federal agencies. The Bureau, however, could specifically justify only \$1,025,000 for the operation of IPP—\$275,000 for the OCS Advisory Board and \$750,000 for staff support (30 positions) for which the Committee has provided funds. The recommended budget still allows a \$7,180,000 increase in the Outer Continental Shelf Program for a total appropriation in FY 1980 of \$46,643,000.

Range Management.—A \$4,000,000 increase is provided for grazing management in order to implement a total of 104 (50 additional) grazing management plans in FY 1980. This will place an additional 875,000 acres under management and produce 7,700 additional animal unit months (AUM's) of forage.

The additional funds are provided under the authority of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (Roncalio Act). The law directs that no less than 80% of funds appropriated under this authorization will be used for on-the-ground project work for rangeland and wildlife benefits.

Approximately 83 percent of public range was classified in 1975 as either in fair or poor condition. The 1978 classification of approximately 60 percent of rangeland as either fair or poor indicates that rangeland conditions are improving but that substantial work remains to be accomplished. The increase recommended by the Committee for FY 1980 will further the Committee's objective of ultimately improving all public range to the classification of good or excellent.

Within the \$4,000,000 increase is \$1.5 million for wild horse and burro research and management, the Secretary's highest priority program in BLM. The amount recommended by the Committee will provide the capability to remove 6,500 animals in FY 1980. The population of animals, under the interim management plan, is to maintain the present levels of 63,000, of which 54,000 are wild horses and 9,000 are burros. The Bureau is in the process of determining the optimum number of animals that can be maintained without adverse impacts on rangeland conditions and other uses. The information developed by the research required by the Roncalio Act will allow the Secretary to immediately remove, subject to the new authority established by the Public Rangelands Improvements Act of 1978, excess animals from the range to achieve appropriate management levels.

Recreation Management.—The Committee has provided an increase of \$250,000 for Natural and Cultural Resource Management. More than 500 significant antiquity sites and cultural values (caves, ruins, cliff dwellings, paleontological sites, landmarks, intaglios, petroglyphs) have been identified on public lands. Natural deterioration and senseless activities by vandals are resulting in damage to at least one-half of these sites including Indian rock paintings 10,000 years old. The recommended increase will prevent or repair the damage on 16 sites by fencing or constructing barriers to vehicle access.

In addition, an increase of \$920,000 is provided to designate an additional 5.5 million acres of land as open, closed or limited to off-road vehicle use. The goal is to designate 170 million acres of public land,

currently open to use by 1987. The proposed budget cannot meet the 1987 deadline. An estimated 15-20 million visitor days are attributable to off-road vehicle use annually.

An increase of \$200,000 is recommended for management and protection of threatened ancient sites at Escalante, Colorado, an area which is one of the most prominent archeological areas in the western United States. It contains the center of the Anasazi culture which is over 1,300 years old. The public lands contain over 3,000 known sites on 217,000 acres. The proposed budget of \$50,000 is not adequate to protect the area.

A \$200,000 increase is provided for the management of 235,000 visitors and to provide resource protection at Red Rock, Nevada. The increase will provide adequate patrol (4 positions) and interpretive services for the intensive recreation use the area receives.

A \$500,000 increase will provide for interim management and protection of visitors and resources in the California Desert. The California Desert, an area of 25 million acres, is a recreation area for 14 million annual visitors. Current management with 17 law enforcement ranger positions is a holding action pending completion of the management plan in FY 1980. The increase will provide 12 additional ranger positions, initiate an interpretation program at the Yuha Way Station, and begin reduction of damage to riparian habitat, fragile soils, and wildlife.

Finally, a \$390,000 increase is recommended for supervision of 300 additional special recreation area permits. Lack of supervision of commercial uses such as river rafting, race promotions, guides and concessionaires is resulting in increased serious accidents and unauthorized use (damage to resource) in areas where 25,000 to 125,000 persons gather on a single weekend. Ninety percent of the estimated 75 million visitor use days occur outside of designated special use areas.

Cadastral Survey.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2.8 million for the cadastral survey program in the lower 48 states. The increase will permit survey of 900,000 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 about 77 percent are in Alaska and the remainder in 16 western states.

Public Affairs and Congressional Relations.—The Committee has recommended a reduction of \$315,000 for public affairs and congressional relations. This reduces public affairs' positions by 10 percent (\$200,000); congressional and legislative relations by 10 percent (\$40,000); and non-recurring payment for secretarial travel and WCF payments (\$25,000). In addition, a \$50,000 reduction was made in executive direction. All of the recommended reductions are offset by increases in grazing and recreation management. The Committee believes many of the personnel affected by this reduction could be transferred to activities which provide a direct on-the-ground benefit to the Bureau resources.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

The Committee on July 18, 1978, requested that an investigation be made by the Committee's Surveys and Investigation Staff of the cadastral survey programs of the Department of the Interior and of the U.S. Forest Service. That investigation revealed several deficiencies in the operation of the cadastral survey program which the Committee believes must be acted upon in fiscal year 1980.

An area of principal concern is the inability of the Bureau of Land Management to respond satisfactorily to the needs of the Forest Service. It is estimated that as much as \$25 million is lost annually in timber sales and over 50,000 known trespass situations exist on national forest lands for which it is estimated that approximately \$112 million will have to be spent to resolve substandard boundary surveys. This situation should not be allowed to continue. To remedy this situation the Committee requests the Secretary of the Interior to recognize promptly the Forest Service survey capability and to designate the Forest Service, under BLM's existing authority, as competent to conduct cadastral surveys on Federal lands. The Secretary should supply the necessary survey instructions, and review the results and approve them for recording in BLM records. The Committee believes this type of procedure may be expanded in the future to other land managing agencies based on their capabilities.

The Committee is also instructing the Bureau of Land Management to develop an inventory of the highest priority survey needs of all land management agencies. It should also seriously consider the reallocation of permanent positions to the cadastral survey program from less urgent programs as for example, the transfer of 10 permanent positions from the Alaska portion of the program to the lower 48. The inventory of the survey needs, categorized by priorities, will provide a more realistic estimate of the current workload.

REPROGRAMING GUIDELINES

The Committee printed in its FY 1979 report reprogramming guidelines to be followed by all of the agencies funded by the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill which the Committee expects will be followed. Any proposed reprogramming must be submitted in advance for approval before any reallocation of funds. The Committee is concerned that BLM is not following this established procedure.

OCS COST RECOVERY

The Committee is aware that the Office of Inspector General, Department of the Interior has requested that the Solicitor review whether there is existing statutory authority for recovering costs incurred by the Government in processing and monitoring rights-of-way (R/W) on the outer continental shelf (OCS). The Committee is of the opinion, if existing legal authority is available, that these costs should be recovered in the same manner as those incurred in processing onshore R/W applications. The Committee expects a re-

port on this matter prior to hearings on the FY 1981 appropriation bill.

The Committee is also concerned with the apparent high cost to administer the OCS program. Approximately \$15.3 million of a total budget of \$47.3 million was expended for management and overhead in fiscal year 1978. This amount did not include the administrative costs of the Alaska OCS studies program conducted by NOAA. The Committee expects the Bureau to provide by December 31, 1979, a detailed explanation of the administrative costs by each program element.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1979	\$19,011,000
Estimate, 1980	16,343,000
Recommended, 1980	16,343,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-2,668,000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,343,000, 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. The Committee has provided \$50,000 within available funds to plan, survey and design seven miles of trail for use by handicapped persons located along the Old Excelsior Mining Ditch in Nevada County, California.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation, 1979	\$105,000,000
Estimate, 1980	108,000,000
Recommended, 1980	108,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+3,000,000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,000,000, the full budget request, for payments in lieu of taxes. The \$3,000,000 increase above the FY 1979 appropriation is to provide for anticipated Section 3 payments associated with additional Forest Service and Park Service land acquisitions.

These payments are made to counties which have certain public lands within their jurisdiction and receive payments in lieu of taxes that would be available to the county if the lands were privately owned.

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

Included in the appropriation is \$115,000 for three auditors and two technicians to make on-site verification (audits) of state submitted data. In a recent review of this program, GAO auditors found numerous discrepancies in the data submitted by each of the eight state government records they reviewed. GAO informed BLM that data submitted by states must be verified prior to being used in the year-end computation of payments under Public Law 94-565.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1979	\$55,000,000
Estimate, 1980	55,000,000
Recommended, 1980	55,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	
Estimate, 1980	

In 1960, Congress established a formula which provided an indefinite appropriation of the full 25 percent of gross receipts received from the sale of timber and other products from certain lands in Oregon and California. This 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 \$62,700,000 during FY 1980 for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California grant land counties of western Oregon.

The budget justifications indicate that there will be an unobligated balance of \$16,612,000 carried forward into FY 1981 from collection of receipts. The Committee has provided bill language that \$8.5 million of the projected carryover be used in FY 1980. The major items to be funded from the \$8.5 million are \$1,000,000 for land acquisition associated with the expansion of the Sprague Seed Orchard; \$1.3 million for site acquisition and design of the Eugene District Complex; and \$800,000 for expansion of the Forest Service Nursery in Medford. In addition, there is \$1.2 million for a cooperative forestry intensified research project.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1979	\$8,665,000
Estimate, 1980	10,900,000
Recommended, 1980	10,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+2,235,000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$10,900,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, including seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of such projects.

Because of increases in 1979 receipts, the increased appropriation will provide planned work for: survey and design of 175 projects; construction of 60 miles of fence, 55 reservoir and spring developments; completion of 1,400 acres of land and vegetative treatments; and maintenance of 50 miles of fence, 300 water developments and 500 management facilities.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1979	-----	\$300,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	300,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	300,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	-----
Estimate, 1980	-----	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, the budget estimate. 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 to perform corrective and preventive maintenance of picnic sites and campgrounds, and to construct and improve facilities for the BLM off-road vehicle management program.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1979	-----	\$13,750,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	13,750,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	13,750,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	-----
Estimate, 1980	-----	-----

The Committee recommends the full amount requested, \$13,750,000, 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 1980 program will be issuance of oil and gas pipelines rights-of-way permits under Title I of the 1973 Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, such as the major gas delivery system intended to link the Alaskan Arctic gas discoveries to the Lower 48 States. In addition to rights-of-way processing and repair of damaged lands, this budget proposes to continue to finance certain costs of BLM's adopt-a-horse program through this account.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1979	-----	\$100,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	100,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	100,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	-----
Estimate, 1980	-----	-----

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), 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. However, 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, 1979-----	\$28,357,000
Estimate, 1980-----	30,739,000
Recommended, 1980-----	30,977,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+2,620,000
Estimate, 1980-----	+238,000

The work of the Office of Water Research and Technology is especially important as the Nation 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 Committee has taken the lead over the years in providing the financial support to permit the Office to meet its responsibilities. Toward that end, an investigative study was requested in May 1977 to review the water resource research activity of the Federal Government. That study proposed that the Office be merged with the Geological Survey. The Secretary of Interior, however, asked that the office be given the opportunity to prove its ability to administer the programs assigned to it. The Committee concurred in that proposal and continued its efforts to strengthen the program by providing additional funds to accelerate the research effort of the Office. The Committee has agreed with the Secretary who, while agreeing with the concern expressed, asked that the Office be given an additional year to demonstrate the capability to adequately administer its responsibilities. The Committee will review the progress toward an improved water research effort during the coming year.

The amount included in the bill provides the following:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Water resource research and development:			
State water resources R. & D. institutes.....	\$5,940,000	\$5,940,000	-----
Matching grants—Research.....	5,200,000	4,980,000	-\$220,000
Water research and development:			
Water reuse.....	1,550,000	1,550,000	-----
Conservation.....	850,000	850,000	-----
Water problems—Urbanizing areas.....	850,000	850,000	-----
Other special research.....	350,000	350,000	-----
Subtotal.....	14,740,000	14,520,000	-220,000
Saline water research and development:			
Water conversion research:			
Membrane research.....	1,950,000	1,950,000	-----
Freezing research.....	350,000	350,000	-----
New processes research.....	700,000	550,000	-150,000
Technology development:			
Membrane development.....	4,600,000	4,450,000	-150,000
Freezing development.....	1,350,000	1,250,000	-100,000
Water reuse development.....	1,950,000	1,950,000	-----
Test facilities.....	(600,000)	(600,000)	-----
Demonstration plant activity.....	340,000	1,160,000	+820,000
Subtotal.....	11,240,000	11,660,000	+420,000
Technology transfer and information dissemination:			
Technology transfer.....	950,000	750,000	-200,000
Water research scientific information center.....	900,000	900,000	-----
Subtotal.....	1,850,000	1,650,000	-200,000
General program support.....	2,909,000	3,168,000	+259,000
Pay cost reduction.....		-21,000	-21,000
Total, OWRT.....	30,739,000	30,977,000	+238,000

No increase was approved for matching grants to the Water Resource R&D Institutes. The 1979 bill included an increase of \$1,480,000 which was maintained in the 1980 request. The amount provided for water research and development for other than the State Institutes is \$800,000 over the 1979 appropriation. The amount recommended for new processes research includes an increase of \$150,000 over the 1979 appropriation. The amount recommended for membrane development is a \$450,000 increase over the 1979 level. The recommendation for thermal development provides an increase of \$550,000 over the 1979 level.

The amount recommended for the saline water demonstration plant activity provides the budgeted amount of \$160,000 for completing the predesign studies of the Virginia Beach, Va., and Alamogordo, N. Mex., desalinization demonstration plants and \$1,000,000 to begin development, including construction, if possible, of plants at those sites. No funds are provided to select any additional sites for feasibility studies.

The technology transfer program is continued at the 1979 level. The Committee again provides funds for 10 additional positions for which funds were provided in 1979. The Committee expects the Secretary to provide the additional employment ceiling needed for this function.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$15,174,000
Estimate, 1980	14,954,000
Recommended, 1980	15,656,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+482,000
Estimate, 1980	+702,000

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 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 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 Historical Preservation, for funding and technical assistance for the preservation of historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources.

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Nationwide planning	\$308,000	\$308,000	-----
Water resource and resource area studies	2,662,000	2,821,000	+\$159,000
Federal coordination	2,058,000	2,058,000	-----
Technical assistance	3,108,000	3,916,000	+808,000
Natural landmark program	755,000	755,000	-----
Maintenance of the National Register	1,480,000	1,480,000	-----
Historic architectural and archeological services	1,161,000	1,161,000	-----
Historic American buildings survey	731,000	731,000	-----
Historic American engineering record	355,000	400,000	+45,000
Archeological investigations and salvage	2,336,000	2,336,000	-----
Pay cost reductions	-----	-106,000	-106,000
Congressional and legislative liaison	-----	-140,000	-140,000
Public affairs	-----	-64,000	-64,000
Total	14,954,000	15,656,000	+702,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,656,000, an increase of \$702,000 above the budget request. The budget proposed reductions of \$1,008,000 in water resource and resource area studies. An increase of \$159,000 is recommended to analyze the recreation opportunities made available as a result of Federal programs for clean water and flood control at hydroelectric project areas. The Service is encouraged to work very closely with the Environmental Protection Agency in this field.

The Committee recommends that the technical assistance program of the National Park Service and 14 positions be transferred to the HCRS. This transfer will improve the ability of the HCRS in the operation of programs associated with the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Urban Park and Recreation Fund.

The Committee was encouraged and impressed with the results of small study teams working with local governments and the private sector to develop historic industrial and neighborhood rehabilitation plans in places such as Danville and Lynchburg, Va. An additional \$45,000 is provided to expand this program. The Committee was concerned with reports that large industrial facilities were being placed on the list of National Historic Landmarks without the owners being notified and given an opportunity for a hearing. The Committee has included bill language that will prohibit involuntary listing.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation, 1979	\$20,000,000
Estimate, 1980	150,000,000
Recommended, 1980	125,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+105,000,000
Estimate, 1980	-25,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$125,000,000 for the first full year operation of the Urban Park and Recreation Fund for FY 1980, an increase of \$105,000,000 over the amount provided in the FY 1979 Supplemental Appropriation Act. The value of the program was emphasized when HCRS provided information during hearings that only \$245,012,987 of the \$2,232,213,389 appropriated to the States through the Land and Water Conservation Fund since 1966 had gone to cities with population of 100,000 or more. These cities, based on 1970 census data, with 27 percent of the population of the U.S., received only 10 percent of the LWCF. This new program will offset in some measure that imbalance. The amount recommended provides \$122,000,000 for grants to cities, \$1,000,000 for grants to territories, and \$2,000,000 for administration of the program.

In awarding Urban Park Grants the Committee expects that the HCRS will foster the opportunities for cooperative programs among as many local government jurisdictions as possible. This will enable more effective recreation planning and more effective use of the funds provided.

In using the pass-through provisions of the program, local governments should be able to pass funds through to States, counties, and other incorporated jurisdictions.

States are encouraged to participate in a regular and consistent manner in funding local recreational activities. However, any State funds other than those received from the Federal Government can qualify for State incentive match of the Urban Parks and Recreation Program.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1979	\$737,025,000
Estimate, 1980	598,000,000
Recommended, 1980	447,059,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-289,966,000
Estimate, 1980	-150,941,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$447,059,000, a net reduction of \$150,941,000 below the budget request and \$289,966,000 below the fiscal year 1979 appropriation. The \$200,000,000 recommended for the assistance to States program is a reduction of \$159,307,000 below the budget request. The recommended amount of \$239,366,000 for the Federal programs is a net increase of \$8,366,000. Decreases were made to compensate for accelerating acquisition for Cuyahoga NRA (+\$10,000,000), Santa Monica Mountains NRA (+\$22,000,000), Allegheny Portage (+\$1,743,000), Thomas Stone NHS (+\$600,000), Point Reyes NS (+\$600,000), and White Mountain NF (+\$420,000). The Committee approves a reprogramming of \$1,000,000 for acquisition at Allegheny Portage in fiscal year 1979 from Gulf Islands NS. The bill includes language which permits the Forest Service to use \$12,500,000 available in fiscal year 1979 for acquisition of the Kahle and Jennings properties to acquire other properties in the Lake Tahoe Basin with no requirement for matching by California and Nevada. The above increases are partially offset by reductions made in anticipation of slippage of the Federal land acquisition programs.

The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Assistance to States.....	\$359,307,000	\$200,000,000	-\$159,307,000
Federal programs:			
National Park Service:			
Deficiencies.....	3,160,000	3,160,000	
Preauthorization.....	400,000	400,000	
Recently authorized areas:			
Allegheny Portage.....		1,743,000	+1,743,000
Appalachian NST.....	14,300,000	14,300,000	
Big Cypress N. Pre.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	
Big Thicket N. Pre.....	1,880,000	1,880,000	
Bighorn Canyon NRA.....	750,000	750,000	
Buffalo NR.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Cape Cod NS.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Chattahoochee River NRA.....	23,000,000	23,000,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Coronado NM.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	
Cumberland Island NS.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Cuyahoga Valley NRA.....	5,000,000	15,000,000	+10,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Fire Island NS.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	
Fossil Butte NM.....	10,000	10,000	
Friendship Hills NHS.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Golden Gate NRA.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Jean Lafitte NHP.....	9,225,000	9,225,000	
John Day Fossil Beds NM.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Kaloko Honokohua NHP.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Monocacy NMP.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	
New River Gorge NR.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Petersburg NB.....	650,000	650,000	
Point Reyes NS.....	3,000,000	3,600,000	+600,000
Saint Croix NSR.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Santa Monica Mountains NRA.....	13,000,000	35,000,000	+22,000,000
Sequoia NP (Mineral King).....	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Virgin Islands NP.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Voyageurs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	
War in the Pacific NHP.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Thomas Stone NHS.....		600,000	+600,000
Slippage.....		-7,715,000	-7,715,000
Total.....	137,715,000	164,943,000	+27,228,000

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Inholdings	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Total, National Park Service	146,275,000	173,503,000	+27,228,000
Forest Service:			
Recently authorized areas:			
American WSR	850,000	850,000	
Arapaho NRA	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Cascade Head SRA	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Chattooga WSR	1,700,000	1,700,000	
Eleven Point WSR	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Middle Fork Clearwater WSR	900,000	900,000	
Middle Fork Salmon WSR	600,000	600,000	
Mount Rogers NRA	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Pere Marquette WSR	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Rogue WSR	303,000	303,000	
Saint Joe WSR	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Sawtooth NRA	9,500,000	9,500,000	
Skagit WSR	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA	1,445,000	1,445,000	
Slippage		-4,445,000	-4,445,000
Subtotal	25,598,000	21,153,000	-4,445,000
Alpine Lakes	17,000,000	7,000,000	-10,000,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Composites	10,000,000	10,420,000	+420,000
Total, Forest Service	55,598,000	41,573,000	-14,025,000
Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Recently authorized areas:			
Great Dismal Swamp NWR	5,310,000	5,310,000	
Minnesota Valley NWR	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Tinicum NEC	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Slippage		-810,000	-810,000
Subtotal	9,810,000	9,000,000	-810,000
Recreation additions:			
Leetown NFC	150,000	150,000	
Wertheim NWR	1,200,000	1,200,000	
Subtotal	1,350,000	1,350,000	
Refuges:			
Atlantic Coastal Areas	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Bear Valley NWR	550,000	550,000	
Bogue Chitto NWR	5,700,000	5,700,000	
Deep Fork NWR	400,000	400,000	
Lower Suwannee NWR	850,000	850,000	
Minnesota Prairie	800,000	800,000	
Rio Grande Valley NWR	750,000	750,000	
Slippage		-3,900,000	-3,900,000
Subtotal	10,050,000	6,150,000	-3,900,000
Endangered species:			
American Crocodile	2,600,000	2,600,000	
Attwater's Prairie Chicken	350,000	350,000	
Key Deer	900,000	900,000	
Subtotal	3,850,000	3,850,000	
Contingencies	250,000	250,000	
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	25,310,000	20,600,000	-4,710,000
Bureau of Land Management:			
King Range Conservation Area	450,000	450,000	
Missouri National WSR	600,000	600,000	
Rogue National WSR	1,700,000	1,700,000	
Organic Act areas	940,000	940,000	
Total, BLM	3,690,000	3,690,000	
Federal administrative expenses	1,127,000	1,000,000	-127,000
State administrative expenses	6,693,000	6,693,000	
Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund	598,000,000	447,059,000	-150,941,000

The Committee believes that a complete review of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f) (1)) restriction against the use of Federal grant-in-aid funds to satisfy Land and Water Conservation Fund matching requirements is essential if the Congress is to fully evaluate compliance with the local matching requirements it initially envisioned for Land and Water Conservation Fund projects. The Committee requests, therefore, that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress undertake this review.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$60,000,000
Estimate, 1980.....	45,000,000
Recommended, 1980.....	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	-10,000,000
Estimate, 1980.....	+5,000,000

The recommended appropriation of \$50,000,000 is an increase of \$5,000,000 over the request and is \$10,000,000 below the 1979 appropriation. The Committee has been concerned with the criteria and guidelines used in allocating these funds. The authorizing Committee is now reviewing these guidelines and the Secretary of Interior has established a task force for a comparable review. The Committee commends these actions.

The Committee has modified the provision pertaining to use of these funds for renovation of State and local government buildings still in use for government purposes. Rather than the flat prohibition contained in the FY 1979 bill, this bill allows 15 percent of the Fund to be used for that purpose.

The following table reflects the actions recommended by the Committee:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Grants-in-aid.....	\$38,272,000	\$43,072,000	+\$4,800,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation.....	4,800,000	5,000,000	+200,000
Administration.....	1,928,000	1,928,000	
Total.....	45,000,000	50,000,000	+5,000,000

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$200,629,000
Estimate, 1980.....	207,055,000
Recommended, 1980.....	207,055,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+6,426,000
Estimate, 1980.....	

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 wildlife on lands under Service control. The Service is responsible for a wildlife refuge system of just over 46 million acres consisting of 410 units and 7 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 19 biological stations. In excess of 6 million pounds of fish a year are produced in these national hatcheries.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Environmental contaminant evaluation.....	\$10,874,000	\$10,874,000	-----
Resource development planning.....	16,574,000	15,420,000	-\$1,154,000
Biological services.....	17,717,000	13,956,000	-3,761,000
Cooperative units.....	4,520,000	4,520,000	-----
Migratory bird programs.....	56,148,000	56,635,000	+487,000
Mammals and nonmigratory birds.....	14,849,000	14,849,000	-----
Animal damage control.....	12,483,000	17,154,000	+4,671,000
Interpretation and recreation.....	12,842,000	12,842,000	-----
Fishery resources.....	35,444,000	35,444,000	-----
Endangered species.....	19,332,000	19,832,000	+500,000
Administration.....	6,272,000	6,272,000	-----
Payment to working capital fund.....		-40,000	-40,000
Pay cost reduction.....		-300,000	-300,000
Public affairs.....		-375,000	-375,000
Congressional and legislative liaison.....		-28,000	-28,000
Total, resource management.....	207,055,000	207,055,000	-----

The Committee recommendation for resource development planning includes increases over the 1979 program of \$125,000 for technical assistance to the Corps of Engineers, \$125,000 for technical assistance to the Soil Conservation Service, \$225,000 for permit contracting, \$115,000 for planning assistance to highway and transportation projects, and \$500,000 for technical assistance to States in developing and implementing State water quality management programs, and \$50,000 for common program services.

The reduction of \$3,761,000 for the biological services program includes decreases of \$1,773,000 in coal operations, \$750,000 in systems and inventory, \$237,000 in coastal ecosystems and OCS development, \$671,000 in water resources and \$330,000 in common program services. The requested increase of \$732,000 to accelerate the wetlands inventory is recommended.

An increase of \$487,000 which is the net of the reductions and increases recommended by the Committee, is recommended for the national wildlife refuges. No funds are provided for operating the Conboy Lake NWR. The increase of \$4,671,000 in animal damage control

adds \$4,350,000 for nonresearch predator control and \$321,000 for migratory bird damage control in Arkansas. No additional funds are provided for the pine vole research program initiated in FY 1979. The Committee expects the Service to consider the results of the 1979 research in developing a pine vole research program for the 1981 budget.

The increase of \$500,000 for endangered species will permit the Service to initiate a long-term California Condor propagation project.

There is an urgent need to increase the number of personnel at the field level—a goal which seems impossible to attain because of the existence of both area and regional offices. Regional and area offices contain about 20 percent of the personnel in the Fish and Wildlife Service. In view of the duplicative nature of the two office levels, personnel in one or the other should be substantially reduced. In testimony before the Committee, the Fish and Wildlife Service expressed strong support for the area office concept, and if the Service does consider the area offices to be an important management link in the chain of supervision, the Service should take immediate steps to reduce the number of regional office personnel for transfer to the field level.

A reduction in the public, congressional, and legislative affairs offices partially offsets recommended increases.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation, 1979	\$97,856,000
Estimate, 1980	47,574,000
Recommended, 1980	56,327,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-41,529,000
Estimate, 1980	+ 8,753,000

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 detail of the net increase above the budget estimate follows:

Conboy Lake NWR construction	-\$174,000
Okefenokee NWR fire protection equipment	+223,000
Lower Columbia Pond salmon rearing facility	+656,000
Squamish Indian hatchery	+225,000
Millen NFH production ponds and water supply	+435,000
Leetown, W. Va. Fishery Lab	+5,718,000
Connecticut River Atlantic salmon holding pen site selection and construction design	+300,000
Merrimack River Atlantic salmon holding facility at Nashua NFH	+357,000
Red Bluff spawning channel	+597,000
Valley City NFH coldwater fish facility improvement	+416,000
Total	+8,753,000

The Committee is confident that an appropriate site for the Connecticut River Salmon Facility in Massachusetts can be found along the Connecticut River in either Franklin or Hampshire County, Mass.

Following are the priority items of the Leetown National Fishery Research Center:

<i>New Lab.</i> —Remainder of scientific equipment, e.g., autoclaves, incubators, sterile chambers, outside/inside fish holding tanks, large glass-ware washer.....	\$465, 000
<i>Experimental Hatchery and Fisheries Academy.</i> —Water development, distribution, and pond construction.....	2, 682, 000
Audio visual systems, study carrels, office and lab equipment for new academy	150, 000
A modern facility for holding, sorting and working with fishes after removal from ponds.....	200, 000
A maintenance, equipment storage and workshop.....	500, 000
Garage and disinfection station.....	225, 000
Roadway and parking lot for academy.....	141, 000
Hatchery building addition.....	105, 000
Re-hab of old stone building and historic grist mill for environmental education and interpretive programs.....	1, 250, 000
Total	5, 718, 000

The National Fishery Research Center in Washington State is a cooperative program between the Fish and Wildlife Service, the University of Washington, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Funds previously appropriated for the Center in the fiscal year 1979 appropriation bill remain available for obligation and expenditure for this project during fiscal year 1980.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

(DEFINITE, REPAYABLE ADVANCE)

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$10, 000, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	10, 000, 000
Recommended, 1980.....	15, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+5, 000, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	+5, 000, 000

Under the provisions of the wetlands legislation, this appropriation provides advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges, to be repaid from receipts in future years, for purchase of wetlands before land prices escalate. This advance and estimated receipts of \$18,000,000 will provide for acquiring the following lands:

Location/habitat	Acres (thousands)	Amount (thousands)
Prairie pothole, breeding North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.....	28.0	\$7, 000
Prairie pothole, breeding Minnesota, Wisconsin.....	8.7	4, 000
California Central Valley, wintering.....	8.4	2, 500
Atlantic coast, wintering.....	1.3	1, 000
California coast, wintering.....	1.3	1, 000
Mississippi Delta Bottomlands, wintering.....	14.0	5, 500
Texas coast, wintering.....	42.0	8, 000
Central gulf coast, wintering.....	.6	600
Great Basin, breeding.....	1.3	500
Upper Midwest, breeding.....	1.5	650
Atlantic—Eastern gulf coast, wintering.....	.8	800
Central flyway, breeding.....	1.0	300
WA-OR coastal, wintering.....	.3	150
Total	109.2	32, 000
Commitments, refuge inholdings.....	2.0	1, 000
Total	111.2	33, 000

It is expected that the additional \$5,000,000 advance will be used to accelerate the acquisition of the 42,000 acre McFaddin Marsh on the Texas Coast from the Nature Conservancy. The Committee is advised this will permit Nature Conservancy funds to be used to acquire prime habitat in areas such as Alabama.

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

Appropriation, 1979	\$150,000
Estimate, 1980	200,000
Recommended, 1980	200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+50,000
Estimate, 1980	-----

The Fish and Wildlife Service has implemented a fee program at 11 areas. An additional 6 areas are expected to be established in 1980. The areas participating in 1979 and expected to participate in 1980 are:

Base Stations:

Eufaula, Ala.
Bombay Hook, Del.
Crab Orchard, Ill.
DeSoto, Iowa.
Shiawassee, Mich.
Upper Mississippi River,
Minn.
Bosque del Apache, N.Mex.
Wichita Mountains, Okla.
San Bernard, Tex.
Chincoteague, Va.
Ridgefield, Wash.

New Stations:

Okefenokee, Ga.
Ankeny, Oreg.
Basket Slough, Oreg.
Umatilla, Oreg.
William L. Finley, Oreg.
Aransas, Tex.

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1979	\$386,806,000
Estimate, 1980	382,777,000
Recommended, 1980	383,512,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-3,294,000
Estimate, 1980	+735,000

The National Park Service manages and operates nationally significant parks so they may be enjoyed now but still be preserved for the future. There are now 327 units in the System covering about 72 million acres.

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Management of park areas.....	\$60,124,000	\$61,250,000	+\$1,126,000
Concessions management.....	2,219,000	2,219,000	-----
Interpretation and visitor services.....	41,516,000	42,697,000	+1,181,000
Visitor protection and safety.....	55,938,000	55,925,000	-13,000
Maintenance.....	155,904,000	162,130,000	+6,226,000
Resource management.....	47,145,000	44,445,000	-2,700,000
Informational publications.....	2,962,000	2,850,000	-112,000
Volunteers-in-parks.....	250,000	250,000	-----
Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	-----
Executive direction.....	6,187,000	6,187,000	-----
Rivers, trails and water resources.....	827,000	827,000	-----
New area studies.....	302,000	-----	-302,000
Land cost studies.....	207,000	207,000	-----
Water resources.....	724,000	724,000	-----
General management plans.....	2,890,000	2,890,000	-----
State, and private assistance.....	840,000	-----	-840,000
Environmental impact statement review.....	292,000	292,000	-----
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.....	1,379,000	1,200,000	-179,000
International park affairs.....	347,000	347,000	-----
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.....	319,000	319,000	-----
Hampton National Historic Site.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	405,000	405,000	-----
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	200,000	400,000	+200,000
Grand Canyon Unified School District.....	500,000	250,000	-250,000
Public affairs.....	-----	-500,000	-500,000
Legislative affairs.....	-----	-136,000	-136,000
Congressional affairs.....	-----	-30,000	-30,000
Unallocated 1979 reserve.....	-----	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Transfers, lease, and incentive pay.....	-----	-1,376,000	-1,376,000
Working capital fund transfer.....	-----	-60,000	-60,000
Pay cost reduction.....	-----	-500,000	-500,000
Total, Operation of the National Park System.....	382,777,000	383,512,000	+735,000

The net increase of \$1,126,000 in park management provides \$750,000 for Delaware Water Gap NRA including \$250,000 for cooperative law enforcement and clean up programs along the Upper Delaware Wild and Scenic River, \$500,000 for Cuyahoga Valley NRA including \$10,000 for the Cuyahoga Valley NRA Communities Council, and a reduction in common program services of \$124,000. An amount of \$1,181,000 is made available for interpretation and visitor services for support of performing arts activities in the National Capital Region to be used as follows:

Four National Symphony concerts at the Capitol.....	+\$200,000
Wolf Trap Farm program support.....	+150,000
Wolf Trap Farm stage hands.....	+450,000
Ford's Theater program support.....	+175,000
Ford's Theater ushers.....	+23,000
Carter Barron.....	+33,000
Shakespeare in the Parks.....	+150,000

The Committee expects the Secretary to monitor carefully the procurement practices of the Park Service in the National Capital Region to assure appropriate contracts. Park Service goals should not be subordinated to the desires of the contractors. A reduction of \$111,000 in common program services is offset by increasing the interpretative services at Gateway NRA, Golden Gate NRA, and Indiana Dunes—the major established urban area parks. An amount of \$125,000 and five positions is provided to continue operating the Park Police heli-

copters for a third shift so they will be available to transport accident victims to the shock and trauma units at the Washington, D.C. Hospital Center, contingent upon receiving matching funds. The Committee urges the Service and the Council of Governments to work quickly to develop the matching funds so as to maintain this important service. That increase is offset by a reduction of \$138,000 in common program services.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$6,226,000 for maintenance for a total of \$162,130,000. That is a reduction of \$17,870,000 below the amount provided for maintenance in the 1979 appropriation. The amount recommended includes \$1,480,000 for air and water pollution controls in the Parks and \$500,000 for maintenance of roads in Indiana Dunes NL.

The reduction of \$2,700,000 recommended for resource management keeps the science program at the level approved for fiscal year 1979. There is no disagreement as to the need for a science program; but, to date, the Service has not been able to organize a program which justifies the amount it requested in the budget. The reduction of \$112,000 recommended for information publications deletes funds for "hard-cover presentation" books. The 1979 budget included funds for a film about the National Parks. Those funds should be used in 1980 to provide additional Park information publications and pamphlets.

No funds are recommended for new area studies in this account. Funds to continue this program at the 1979 level are provided in the Planning, Development, and Operation of Recreation Facilities account. Funds to administer the State and private assistance program were appropriated to the HCRS and 14 positions transferred to establish the HCRS as the Federal source for park and recreation assistance. The reduction of \$179,000 recommended for the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was justified because of the need for providing responses to Congressional and public requests for information on Alaska lands. Adequate funds for these activities are provided in the public and legislative affairs programs.

An increase of \$200,000 is recommended for the operating expenses of the Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission. No funds are provided for teacher housing for the Grand Canyon Unified School district. Reductions in public, legislative, and Congressional affairs, the unallocated reserve, pay costs, transfers, leave, and incentive pay are made to offset the bulk of the increases recommended above. A limitation of \$5,000,000 for operation of the National Visitor Center is contained in the 1980 bill.

The Committee is aware of continued concern regarding implementation of the master plan at Mammoth Cave NP. No funds should be expended for implementation of the master plan until it has been approved by the Committee.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1979	\$118,488,000
Estimate, 1980	85,358,000
Recommended, 1980	97,144,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	—21,344,000
Estimate, 1980	+11,786,000

The Committee recommends the following increases and decreases from the budget estimates:

Anacostia Park comfort station-----	-\$224, 000
Biscayne NM maintenance building and residences-----	+446, 000
Catoctin Mountain Park dormitory-----	-318, 000
Colonial NHP bridge repair-----	-600, 000
Delaware Water Gap NRA-----	+1, 262, 000
Ellis Island seawall and main building rehabilitation-----	+2, 000, 000
Fort Vancouver NHS-----	+590, 000
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP wall repair-----	-197, 000
Gateway NRA beach stabilization-----	-2, 000, 000
Jefferson Expansion Memorial NHS courthouse exterior rehabilitation-----	+450, 000
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission-----	+933, 000
Natchez Trace Parkway-----	+24, 000, 000
Theodore Roosevelt NP road repair-----	+514, 000
Wilsons Creek NB residence-----	-70, 000
Yellowstone NP concession buyout-----	-15, 000, 000
Total-----	\$+11, 786, 000

In addition, planning for the following areas should be done within available planning funds:

Cuyahoga NRA-----	\$300,000
Glen Canyon NRA Lone Rock Marina-----	200, 000
Guadalupe NP headquarters-----	298, 000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL facilities-----	291, 000
Total-----	1, 089, 000

No funds are recommended for a fifth dormitory at Catoctin Mountain Park or for construction of a comfort station at Anacostia Park. The Service should review its involvement with the recreation program of the District of Columbia and address it in the 1981 budget. Funds added for the Delaware Water Gap NRA provide for stabilization of several structures, site restoration, maintenance equipment, and rehabilitation of the Sky's Edge environmental study area use facility. Funds were not recommended for pointing up and repairing the wall at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefield NMP because the Committee believes this can be done within normal maintenance funds. No funds were recommended for purchase of 814,000 cubic yards of sand for \$2,000,000 in 1980 for stabilization of the South Beach at Gateway NRA. A request for an additional 1,186,000 cubic yards at a cost of \$2,913,000 was expected in 1981, along with ongoing costs of \$180,000 per year in subsequent years. The Committee has learned, with the Service, that attempts to alter the natural processes of the sea, particularly restoring sand to beaches, are fruitless and expensive.

The amount recommended for rehabilitation of the Old Courthouse at Jefferson Expansion Arch will be adequate for the East Wing and a portion of the North Wing. The amount recommended for Lowell is for grants and development. The funds recommended for the Natchez Trace Parkway for Sections 3A in Mississippi and 2D in Alabama will permit completion of a 300 mile stretch of the Parkway in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The \$514,000 recommended for Theodore Roosevelt NP will provide the balance needed to build a bypass road around a rock slide. The

Service testified that no residence would be needed at Wilson Creek NB. Housing in the community is available.

The Committee has deleted the \$15,000,000 budget request for purchase of the Yellowstone Park Concession from General Host Corporation. The reduction is made without prejudice with the expectation that the National Park Service will be providing additional information to the Committee before a conclusion is reached.

Any funds expended by the Park Service for planning, design, environmental assessments or construction for the proposed road from Glen Canyon City to Bullfrog Basin shall be on the route described as Alternative "A" by the joint state-federal study.

The amount recommended for Fort Vancouver NHS is for reconstruction of the blacksmith shop and the Indian trade school.

The Committee has recommended \$655,000 for renovation of the White House utility system and \$839,200 for maintenance of the White House grounds. The Committee questions the practice of the White House, the GSA and the NPS all budgeting for operating and construction costs of the White House. In future years, all these costs should be budgeted directly by the White House and reviewed by the Treasury Postal Service Subcommittee. The Service can then perform the work on a reimbursable basis. The Secretary should call this to the attention of the Chief Usher and OMB.

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

Appropriation, 1979	\$15,478,000
Estimate, 1980	28,465,000
Recommended, 1980	15,781,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+303,000
Estimate, 1980	-12,684,000

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. The large increase proposed in the budget was contingent upon increasing fees. The House has passed legislation freezing the rates. The Committee's recommendation does not permit expansion over the 1979 level until the matter is resolved. The increase of \$300,000 permits funding of new area studies in this one account rather than in two accounts as proposed in the budget.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation, 1979	\$4,055,000
Estimate, 1980	4,287,000
Recommended, 1980	3,875,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-180,000
Estimate, 1980	-412,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,875,000, a reduction of \$412,000. This amount will provide for operation and maintenance of the Kennedy Center functions not directly involved in the

performing arts. The 1979 appropriation included \$200,000 for a one-time carpet purchase. The 1980 budget did not reflect a reduction for that one-time cost. Funds were available in the 1978 appropriation to perform extraordinary maintenance related to the Kennedy Center roof leak repair project. Those costs should also have been nonrecurring.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$418,606,000
Estimate, 1980-----	451,021,000
Recommended, 1980-----	448,290,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+29,684,000
Estimate, 1980-----	-2,731,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Topographic surveys and mapping:			
Quadrangle mapping and revision-----	\$55,531,000	\$55,531,000	-----
Digital mapping-----	2,004,000	2,004,000	-----
Small scale and special mapping-----	7,847,000	7,847,000	-----
National Cartographic Information Center-----	3,042,000	3,042,000	-----
Subtotal, topographic surveys and mapping-----	68,424,000	68,424,000	-----
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping:			
Earthquake hazards reduction-----	31,698,000	31,698,000	-----
Land resource surveys-----	26,125,000	26,125,000	-----
Mineral resource surveys-----	33,700,000	33,700,000	-----
Energy resource surveys-----	28,324,000	28,324,000	-----
Offshore geologic surveys-----	15,438,000	15,438,000	-----
Subtotal, geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping-----	135,285,000	135,285,000	-----
Water resources investigations:			
Federal program-----	47,979,000	47,751,000	-\$228,000
Federal-State program-----	40,014,000	40,014,000	-----
Critical national water problems-----	20,120,000	20,120,000	-----
Subtotal, water resources investigations-----	108,113,000	107,885,000	-228,000
Conservation of lands and minerals:			
Regulation of OCS operations-----	30,710,000	30,710,000	-----
OCS tract evaluation-----	33,064,000	32,064,000	-1,000,000
Federal and Indian lands-----	38,196,000	37,196,000	-1,000,000
Subtotal, conservation of lands and minerals-----	101,970,000	99,970,000	-2,000,000
Land information and analysis:			
Earth resources observation system-----	11,620,000	11,620,000	-----
Environmental impact analysis-----	4,779,000	4,779,000	-----
Geography-----	3,400,000	3,400,000	-----
Land resource data applications-----	1,940,000	2,340,000	+400,000
Subtotal, land information and analysis-----	21,739,000	22,139,000	+400,000
General administration-----	3,689,000	3,689,000	-----
Facilities-----	11,801,000	11,801,000	-----
Pay cost annualization-----	-----	-903,000	-903,000
Total, surveys, investigations, and research-----	451,021,000	448,290,000	-2,731,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$448,290,000, a decrease of \$2,731,000 under the budget estimate. The Committee believes the budget provides for a strong and forward-looking program which continues initiatives begun by this Committee in the past two years in improved mapping techniques, in the investigation of regional aquifer systems, the analysis of resources on Forest Service lands (RARE II lands). Coal hydrology, and OCS and Federal land lease activity are also included at levels consistent with previous emphasis by the Committee.

In Federal water programs, the Committee recommends deletion of \$228,000 for hydrologic investigations on public land. Investigations done in this area are adequately covered in other portions of the Geological Survey and other Department of Interior water programs. The personnel involved in this program can be absorbed easily elsewhere.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 in OCS tract evaluation for the oil and gas information program. The remaining increase of \$2,325,000 over fiscal year 1979 is adequate to carry out the information program. A decrease of \$1,000,000 is also recommended in the coal mapping program on Federal and Indian lands. Quadrangle maps with current resource information for Federal lands are being developed on a contract basis. Many of the maps are of marginal usefulness because of the lack of data, and the current program is being held up pending an investigation of contractor performance.

An increase of \$400,000 is recommended in the land resource data applications activity, a program which uses geologic and mapping data in cooperation with regional and local governments and organizations. These studies are particularly useful in urban and regional planning and in mitigation of geological hazards in populated areas. The increase would allow new starts in this program and continue the fiscal year 1979 level of funding.

The Committee has become aware of the process of aircraft synthetic aperture radar imagery which can be used in conjunction with other techniques for mapping and geologic analysis and evaluation. Several proposals have been advanced to map either the entire State of Alaska or the continental United States. The Committee believes that the Survey should critically examine the usefulness of the data provided by such a system, its compatibility with existing systems, and the effort required to integrate such data into existing systems, and should estimate the costs and benefits of the process. To do this, the Survey, therefore, should continue its experimental efforts in selected areas of Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon and also provide \$2,000,000, within the funds allowed for Topographic Surveys and Mapping and Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping, for acquiring radar imagery over a significant portion of Alaska.

EXPLORATION OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$231, 048, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	4, 427, 000
Recommended, 1980-----	145, 927, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979-----	-85, 121, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	+141, 500, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Exploration and assessment:			
Exploratory drilling.....		\$129,500,000	+\$129,500,000
Geophysical exploration.....		9,000,000	+9,000,000
Geologic investigations and evaluation.....		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal, exploration and assessment.....		141,500,000	+141,500,000
Barrow area exploration and development: Operation and maintenance..	\$1,427,000	1,427,000	
Environmental restoration.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Total, National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.....	4,427,000	145,927,000	+141,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,927,000, an increase of \$141,500,000 over the budget. The increase will provide sufficient funds for drilling five exploratory wells in fiscal year 1980, collecting approximately 500 line miles of seismic data, purchasing and transporting supplies and materials to the Reserve for a four well fiscal year 1981 exploratory program, and making all other preparations for a fiscal year 1981 program.

Committee hearings with the Geological Survey and the Secretary of the Interior as well as with Husky Oil Company, the government contractor on the Reserve, revealed that all parties agree that there is significant oil potential on the Reserve. The administration's stated position is that legislation will be recommended to provide for private exploration of the Reserve rather than continue government-financed drilling. However, based on testimony the Committee has received and knowledge of the leasing systems involved, such a policy would result in delays of five to six years in the continued drilling of the Reserve and in possible discovery of oil. The crux of the matter is the timing of the drilling and who does it, not whether it should be done. While the question of how the Reserve should ultimately be developed is being debated, the Committee believes drilling should continue.

Recent events in the world have led to a tight oil supply situation, not because of current shortages of oil in general, but because of the price policies of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations and their refusal to produce quantities sufficient to satisfy world demand. Although it is unrealistic to believe that drilling on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska will lead to any short-term alleviation of this problem, it is obvious that every effort should be made to meet the OPEC challenge and to reduce our national dependence on imported oil. It may very well be that, in the future, Congress will approve private drilling on the Reserve. By financing government drilling in the meantime, we not only do not foreclose that option but are establishing the data for valuing the leases.

BUREAU OF MINES
MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$148,507,000
Estimate, 1980.....	135,194,000
Recommended, 1980.....	134,883,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	-13,624,000
Estimate, 1980.....	-311,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Metallurgy research:			
Advancing minerals technology.....	\$12,094,000	+\$12,794,000	+\$700,000
Environmental engineering and control.....	8,444,000	8,444,000	-----
Secondary resource recovery.....	2,135,000	2,135,000	-----
Minimizing mineral and metal needs.....	4,515,000	4,515,000	-----
Subtotal, metallurgy research.....	27,188,000	27,888,000	+700,000
Mining research:			
Coal mine health and safety research.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	-----
Advancing metal and nonmetal technology.....	6,690,000	6,690,000	-----
Subtotal, mining research.....	66,690,000	66,690,000	-----
Mining environmental research:			
Environmental engineering systems.....	3,960,000	3,960,000	-----
Environmental control technology.....	5,177,000	4,852,000	-325,000
Mined land reclamation technology.....	4,111,000	4,111,000	-----
Subtotal, mining environmental research.....	13,248,000	12,923,000	-325,000
Data collection and analysis:			
Information collection and dissemination.....	14,329,000	14,329,000	-----
Policy and economic assessments.....	1,780,000	1,780,000	-----
Subtotal, data collection and analysis.....	16,109,000	16,109,000	-----
Mineral land assessments:			
Wilderness and public land assessments.....	9,998,000	9,998,000	-----
Engineering and environmental investigations.....	1,961,000	1,961,000	-----
Subtotal, mineral land assessments.....	11,959,000	11,959,000	-----
Pay cost and annualization.....		-686,000	-686,000
Total mines and minerals.....	135,194,000	134,883,000	-311,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$700,000 in metallurgy research for the Bureau's aluminum mini-plant and support research for a process that would recover aluminum from clays, greatly expanding usable domestic resources. The budget request would have delayed bringing this process to a pilot stage by approximately one year.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$325,000 in environmental control technology, deleting all but \$25,000 of a request to develop and demonstrate techniques for preventing the loss of water in mining and minerals processes. The Office of Technology Assessment and the National Academy of Sciences are currently studying water conservation research needs. The \$25,000 remaining will allow Bureau staff to participate in the studies.

HELIUM FUND

(PERMANENT CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1979	-----	
Estimate, 1980	-----	\$47,500,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	
Estimate, 1980	-----	-47,500,000

The Committee recommends rescission of the permanent contract authority to become available in fiscal year 1980. Current federal helium reserves in storage and in non-depleting reserves under federal ownership or control amount to about 96 billion cubic feet, or a supply equal to over 100 years of total domestic demand at current consumption rates.

Currently, lessees on federal land are contemplating the development of the Tip Top Field in southern Wyoming. The gas field contains about 70 percent of what have to date been considered non-depleting helium reserves. The Bureau has been reviewing the status of the lessees' plans and their possible impact on the helium program. If significant changes in the program appear possible, the Bureau is to notify the Committee as soon as is possible.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1979	-----	\$53,944,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	81,320,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	85,520,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	+31,576,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	+4,200,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
State regulatory program grants	\$22,680,000	\$22,680,000	
Federal regulatory programs:			
Development of permanent programs	16,685,000	16,685,000	
Federal inspection and enforcement	14,122,000	14,122,000	
Technical support	7,033,000	7,033,000	
Subtotal, Federal regulatory programs	37,840,000	37,840,000	
Mineral institutes:			
Program grants	2,420,000	3,300,000	+1880,000
Research grants	2,980,000	6,400,000	+3,420,000
Program direction	400,000	300,000	-100,000
Subtotal, mineral institutes	5,800,000	10,000,000	+4,200,000
Small operator assistance	15,000,000	15,000,000	
Total, regulation and technology	81,320,000	85,520,000	+4,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$85,520,000 for regulation and technology, an increase of \$4,200,000 over the budget request.

The Committee supports the full request of \$60,520,000 for regulatory programs, which is an increase of \$17,376,000 over the fiscal year 1979 appropriation. The implementation of permanent State and Federal programs is rapidly increasing and requires added support. With regard to grants to States under section 705 of P.L. 95-87, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the Committee notes that eligibility for grants under that section is not conditioned upon prior submission or approval of a State program for the grantee state. Such grants should be fully available to the states for the development of State programs.

The Committee recommends adding \$4,200,000 for the mineral institutes program. Within the increased amount 30 institutes are funded. New institutes will be in the states of Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, and Washington. The overall allocation of the funds is as follows:

Program grants: 30 institutes at \$110,000 each.....	\$3,300,000
Research grants:	
Scholarships and fellowships for 8 new institutes at \$160,000 each	1,280,000
Project grants.....	5,120,000
Program administration.....	300,000
Total	10,000,000

The Committee believes that this increase in the number of institutes and in research project funding is consistent with the need for additional manpower and basic research capability in minerals technology, including coal.

The Committee believes that this existing activity should be expanded rather than initiating another set of institutes such as University Coal Laboratories in the Department of Energy.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$61,451,000
Estimate, 1980.....	113,916,000
Recommended, 1980.....	111,416,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+49,965,000
Estimate, 1980.....	-2,500,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
State reclamation program grants.....	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	
Federal reclamation programs:			
Fund management.....	11,624,000	9,124,000	-\$2,500,000
Interior reclamation projects.....	30,949,000	30,949,000	
Rural lands reclamation program.....	10,106,000	10,106,000	
Technical support.....	1,237,000	1,237,000	
Subtotal, Federal reclamation programs.....	53,916,000	51,416,000	-2,500,000
Small operator assistance.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Total, abandoned mine reclamation fund.....	113,916,000	111,416,000	-2,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$111,416,000 from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, a decrease of \$2,500,000 under the budget request. The reduction is in the mined lands inventory, leaving the program at the \$5,000,000 level of fiscal year 1979. At that level, the inventory will be complete in FY 1982 instead of the end of FY 1981. Considering the already known large backlog of projects that need to be funded and those that will be identified through the first several years of the inventory, there seems to be no reason to accelerate its completion.

Through fiscal year 1980, cumulative fund receipts are estimated to be approximately \$516 million, while cumulative appropriations for the same period, including the recommendations in this bill, are approximately \$210 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 its orderly reclamation. Progress towards large scale reclamation has been too slow. The Committee will provide additional appropriations as soon as high priority needs can be identified.

One of the priorities established in the Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act is the performance of research and demonstration projects. The Committee directs the Office of Surface Mining to continue the very successful and high priority mined land/subsidence control demonstration programs in both Anthracite and Bituminous mining areas and to fund such activities from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Close cooperation should continue between the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining to see that these programs are carried out.

Language has been added in the bill to 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, 1979	\$792,052,000
Estimate, 1980	792,020,000
Recommended, 1980	792,753,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+701,000
Estimate, 1980	+733,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the fiscal year 1980 budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Education	\$262,083,000	\$265,137,000	+\$3,054,000
Indian services	207,240,000	200,285,000	-6,955,000
Economic development and employment programs	77,172,000	78,280,000	+1,108,000
Natural resources development	64,692,000	65,067,000	+375,000
Trust responsibilities	49,301,000	51,801,000	+2,500,000
General management and facilities operation	131,532,000	132,183,000	+651,000
Total, operation of Indian programs	792,020,000	792,753,000	+733,000

The net increase of \$733,000 above the budget estimate consists of the following increases and decreases:

Implementation of Indian Child Welfare Act (Non-Add)-----	(+\$5,500,000)
Continuing Education-----	+3,100,000
Indian Rights Protection-----	+2,500,000
Indian Action Program-----	+2,000,000
Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance-----	+1,200,000
Services to recently recognized tribes-----	+2,082,000
Office of Technical Assistance and Training-----	+1,100,000
Social Services-----	-7,500,000
School Operations-----	-1,422,000
Business Enterprise and Development-----	-1,000,000
Management and Administration-----	-527,000
Self-Determination Services and Comprehensive Planning-----	-800,000
Total -----	+733,000

Education.—The additional \$3,054,000 involves: decreases of \$500,000 for education and training, general; \$922,000 for school operations; and \$900,000 for the Navajo Community College; and increases of \$1,200,000 for Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance; \$176,000 for education services to newly recognized tribes; and \$4 million for tribally controlled community colleges.

The increase for implementation of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 will provide funds to perform feasibility studies (\$400,000) and make grants for the operation of the colleges (\$3,600,000). The law requires that feasibility studies be performed before any grants are made. The estimated cost of the feasibility studies is \$400,000 and the remaining \$3.6 million is for operating grants based on regulations which will be final in August 1979. Priority in grants shall be given to institutions which were operating on the date of enactment of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 and to those institutions which are accredited or those in candidacy status. Special consideration should also be given to those institutions with financial difficulties which, without a grant, would be unable to operate during the upcoming school year.

In addition to the \$1.2 million increase provided for Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance (JOM), \$700,000 is available from previous JOM appropriations to meet the total shortfall in FY 1980 of \$1.9 million for this program. A total of \$1.9 million was inadvertently left out of the FY 1980 budget for the JOM program in the Aberdeen and Billings Areas. If the funds are not restored, these two areas would have no program in FY 1980 or all the other areas would be required to absorb the cost of the mistake. A total of approximately \$30.1 million will be made available for supplemental support to public schools under this activity in FY 1980. The increase provided to JOM is partially offset by a \$922,000 reduction in school operations. A portion of the Johnson-O'Malley program funds for assistance to public schools was budgeted under the school operations activity rather than the JOM activity where the funds should have been contained. This reduction and offsetting increase in effect transfers the funds to the proper program.

The Committee has recommended a FY 1980 appropriation of \$6,405,000 for operation and maintenance costs of the Navajo Community

College (NCC), an increase above FY 1979 of \$1.5 million. The FY 1980 budget proposed a \$2.4 million increase for the college for a total request in FY 1980 of \$7.3 million. The total budgeted increase would have placed the NCC in violation of the P.L. 95-471, the law which requires that the cost per full-time student not exceed \$4,000. Present enrollment of about 1,600 full-time equivalent at the NCC, if continued in FY 1980, would set a maximum allowable payment of \$6.4 million.

The reduction of \$500,000 for education and training, general is for central and area office administrative costs. A total of \$13.4 million will still remain in the management direction account. This reduction does not affect the requested 282 positions 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 FY 1980.

Public Law 95-561 requires that Federal funds appropriated for the general local operation of Bureau and contract schools, shall be allotted pro rata in accordance with the formula established by the Secretary of the Interior. The Committee is concerned that full implementation of the formula in one fiscal year will have an adverse impact on those students who attend Bureau operated boarding schools. In order to allow for a gradual phase-in of the formula, the Committee recommends that the funding for boarding schools shall not be less than 90% of the amount provided to those schools in FY 1979 and that no school shall receive a funding increase in excess of 40% in FY 1980.

One of the recommendations of the General Accounting Office in its review of the operation of the BIA program was to consolidate boarding schools into the minimum number of facilities needed to meet the educational and social needs of Indian children who attend boarding schools. The most persuasive fact presented by the GAO was the decline in off-reservation residential school enrollments. The Committee requests that a plan be submitted prior to the FY 1981 hearing for the use of those facilities based on the current inventory which is being conducted. The plan should consider the option of closing and/or consolidating boarding facilities.

The Bureau is directed to provide within the funds available for education sufficient funds to develop educational standards for Bureau of Indian Affairs schools as required by P.L. 95-561 and to perform on-site audit of school enrollments for all those schools which receive funds distributed by the formula established by P.L. 95-561. Each school is to be audited at least once during fiscal years 1980 and 1981. The Committee also expects the Bureau of Indian Affairs to implement an accounting system that will enable the Bureau to track educational expenditures in order to determine whether the funds are being spent for the purpose for which they are allocated under the formula. The Bureau is expected to have this system fully operational for FY 1981.

Indian Services.—The Committee has increased the budget request by \$1.7 million for implementation of Bureau services and benefits to the recently recognized Pascua Yaqui, Az. (\$876,000), and the Hoopa-Yurok, Ca., tribes (\$824,000). This increase will provide \$1,109,-

000 for Indian services (social services, housing, law enforcement, tribal government services, etc.), \$375,000 for natural resources, \$108,000 for economic development, \$59,000 for general management, and \$49,000 for education as noted earlier. The Bureau must establish these programs in order to comply with either recently enacted legislation or recent court decisions. If the decision was to provide services from within current program levels, there would be significant program reductions affecting other tribes. In addition, an increase of \$360,000 is provided for the recently recognized Penobscot and Passamoquoddy Tribes of Maine. This amount is based on the estimated amount lost by the State of Maine not continuing funding for the tribes during the last 3 months of fiscal year 1980. The increase of \$360,000 is spread among the Indian services activity (\$214,000), education (\$127,000), and general management (\$19,000).

A budget reduction of \$500,000 is also recommended for comprehensive planning. The Bureau budgeted \$1,065,000 for FY 1980 in the central office for planning. There are significant resources in other Bureau accounts which tribal groups can use to perform planning. The self-determination account alone is budgeted at approximately \$22 million for technical services and grants. In addition, \$565,000 will remain in the Central office for planning, \$1.2 million is available under community services general, and \$15.1 million is available under aid to tribal governments.

The Committee has also recommended a decrease of \$7.5 million for welfare grants, after a very careful consideration and review of the funding requirement for this activity in FY 1980. 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 solely based on the amount of expenditures for welfare payments during FY 1979 and what may be expected during FY 1980. In FY 1979, \$72 million was budgeted for welfare grants and \$66.5 million is expected to be expended leaving a balance of \$5.5 million in FY 1979 that is available for expenditure in FY 1980. In 1980 \$79.5 million was requested, an increase of \$7.5 million over the FY 1979 budgeted level. Thus, if the 1979 actual rate continues in FY 1980, only \$66.5 million will be expended—\$13 million less than the request. That amount, plus the \$5.5 million available from 1979 produces a total surplus for use in 1980 of \$18.5 million over the 1979 level. The recommendation is to reduce the \$18.5 million by \$7.5 million (\$11 million remaining) and maintain a reserve in FY 1980 of \$5.5 million in case the welfare caseload increases.

The \$5.5 million remaining FY 1979 surplus is to be used to implement the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. Annual grants of approximately \$200,000 will be made to Indian organizations to operate and maintain facilities for the counseling and treatment of Indian families and for the temporary custody of children and family assistance. The objective of the program is to prevent breakup of Indian families and, in particular, to insure that the permanent removal of an Indian child from the custody of his parent or Indian custodian shall be a last resort. A full year's operation of approximately 26 projects in FY 1980 would be possible under the Committee's recommendation. The actual grants are expected to vary in terms

of major thrust from those focusing on Indian foster and adoptive home finding to counseling in order to prevent family break-up, to group homes, to improvement of tribal court services, with many mixes based on individual needs and characteristics of the different reservations and urban centers.

A reduction of \$300,000 is also recommended for training and technical services. The funds are used by BIA for orientation and training seminars for BIA and tribal personnel. The reduction will have a minimal effect on the average expenditure for the participating tribes. The Committee believes there are adequate funds under other Bureau programs such as tribal government services, which is receiving a budgeted increase, to provide sufficient training and technical assistance to tribal groups. The grants of \$18 million, an increase of \$400,000 above FY 1979, which go directly to the tribes, are not affected by the reduction. The same is true of the \$23.6 million for contract support (overhead costs).

A \$22,000 increase is provided for the Menominee Tribal Court System. The Menominee Tribal Court System has projected a yearly caseload of between 1,000 and 3,000 cases. The total available to the court system, with the recommended increase, will be approximately \$123,000 for fiscal year 1980.

Economic Development and Manpower Program.—The Committee has recommended an increase of \$2 million for Indian Action Program contracts. This increase will provide approximately \$21.6 million in FY 1980 for an estimated 66 Indian Action Program contracts with 138 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 in the Indian Action Program is offset in part by a reduction of \$1 million 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.

Trust Responsibilities.—The additional \$2.5 million recommended for trust responsibilities will provide a total of \$6 million for the Statute of Limitations Program. An additional amount is needed in the statute of limitations program to accomplish the goal of filing all claims against third parties by the April 1, 1980 deadline, or have them barred by the statute of limitations contained in 28 U.S.C. 2415. At the time the FY 1980 budget was drafted, 600 claims were identified. As of February 1979, this has escalated to over 1,000 claims. Many more in excess of 1,000 are anticipated to surface requiring the need for additional funds. 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 Committee has included, within available funds, \$60,000 to enable the Ute Mountain Tribe to meet its commitments under the recent hunting agreement and consent decree with the State of Colorado and \$30,000 for legal services and expert witness cost to determine the true north boundary of the Quinault Indian Reservation.

General Management and Facilities Operation.—The Committee has recommended a reduction of \$527,000 for management and administration. This reduces a portion of the requested increase of \$804,000 for executive direction for travel, office supplies, material and equipment in the area and agency offices (\$320,000) and eliminates the six Indian self-determination positions in the Office of the Commissioner (\$207,000). There are currently 34 positions funded under the self-determination program, which the Committee believes are adequate to operate that program, \$8.6 million would still remain for executive direction in the central, area, and agency offices.

An increase of \$2.6 million is provided for the new office of Technical Assistance and Training. The new office provides coordination and management of all technical assistance and training provided by the Bureau to Alaskan natives and tribes and to Bureau employees. The increase provides: \$1.5 million for renovation (displayed under the construction account), \$320,000 for moving costs, \$160,000 for utilities and common services, \$180,000 for supplies and equipment and \$440,000 for travel.

The Committee is aware that recent enactment of P.L. 95-561 (Educational Amendments of 1978) and P.L. 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, in 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. In addition, the Committee 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, etc.

NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT

The Committee is encouraged that a contract has been entered into between the Navajo Tribe and Ball Agricultural Systems to place the farming activities of the tribe under experienced and professional management. The contract, which is for one year with annual options for an additional five years, is anticipated to provide the time for Ball to train Navajo managers and workers to operate the Navajo Irrigation Project. The Committee hopes this is the first step to resolve the Navajo Agriculture Products Industry's (NAPI) fiscal and management difficulties and will improve apparent management weakness. The Committee requests that the Bureau provide the Committee with semi-annual reports on the financial condition of NAPI so the Committee will be able to monitor the project carefully. This project is extremely important to the ultimate economic well being of the Navajo people and the Committee wants to make sure everything is being done to make this a successful project, and that the significant resources

required for completion of the project (\$392 million) are being spent efficiently and effectively.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee is encouraged by the Management Improvement Program (MIP) initiated by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to improve the management posture of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The several discrete efforts are aimed at deficiencies identified by various sources within both the legislative and executive branches as well as tribal leadership.

An Interior Department task force on BIA reorganization analyzed past criticisms from Congressional Appropriation Committees, GAO, CSC, GSA, the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the Indian Community to devise an approach to improve BIA's management performance. Generally, the studies and the reports raised questions and concerns regarding effectiveness of the management and operations of BIA: the management policies that govern the organization; the lack of clarity in the functions, roles, and responsibilities of the various levels of BIA; the slowness and unresponsiveness of BIA's administrative processes; and the impact of these systems on constituent tribal governments.

With the receipt of the Departmental Task Force Report on BIA Reorganization on March 31, 1978, a Management Improvement Program was established in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. Existing Bureau management reforms and new initiatives were organized under MIP and the control of a program manager.

The six major MIP projects are: Computer and information systems, "Project Integrity," the training and professional assistance study, the field operations review, the administrative services study, and the central office review.

Several projects have been undertaken to correct a broad range of basic shortcomings in BIA management. The Assistant Secretary and the Bureau are dealing essentially with a process for reform. It is intended that there will be some short-term benefits and measurable milestones or results. The longer term objective, however, is streamlining and revitalizing BIA's large and widespread organization to better administer a very complex and diverse set of programs.

The Committee is determined that the positive efforts initiated by the current Indian affairs leadership in the Department shall be sustained on a timely schedule. The several components in the Management Improvement Program hold promise for the kind of reform of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that this Committee and others have pressed for in recent years.

The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly status reports on the progress and accomplishments of the major components in the Management Improvement Program. Such reports should include any problem areas and factors contributing to legitimate delays.

The Committee will hold oversight hearings later to establish a formal record on the status of the Management Improvement Program efforts underway within the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT

Several Congresses and the General Accounting Office have commented on the failure of Federal efforts to initiate, stimulate, and maintain viable economies for Indian people on their reservations. These programs have been dependent on continuing infusions of massive amounts of Federal aid, and they have faltered or been abandoned when the Federal aid stopped.

Very little effort has been directed toward assisting Indian tribes in developing stable economies based on their own abundant natural resources.

In those instances where financing for enterprises have been made available through Federal subsidies, the enterprises have seldom been directed toward development of locally available raw materials or resources, and have often been plagued by poor management or inadequate marketing.

It may well be that not every reservation has the natural resources necessary to develop a viable, self-sustaining economy that does not depend on the importation of raw materials for assembly or construction. A great many reservations, however, do possess such resources in sufficient quantities to make possible real economic development, as opposed to short-term commercial activity.

A major goal of the BIA in FY 1980 should be to begin to assist a few of these 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.

For those reservations selected for pilot efforts, the tribal governing body would be asked to demonstrate evidence of its commitment to a plan and a binding commitment to a management structure that is mutually acceptable to the tribe and the BIA.

There are adequate funds available in the BIA budget for FY 80 to launch this initiative. In order that this initiative may proceed in FY 1980, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is directed 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.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1979	\$126,554,000
Estimate, 1980	67,721,000
Recommended, 1980	83,395,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-43,159,000
Estimate, 1980	+15,674,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$83,395,000, a net increase of \$15,674,000, for construction projects to serve Indian people. The increase is identified below:

St. Stephens School, Wyo.....	+\$1, 600, 000
Turtle Mountain School, N. Dak.....	+\$5, 100, 000
Fort Hall Indian School, Idaho.....	+600, 000
Havasupai School, Ariz.....	+1, 500, 000
Navajo Mountain School, Utah.....	+1, 180, 000
American Horse School, S. Dak.....	+2, 050, 000
Red Rock School, Ariz.....	+822, 000
Torreon School, N. Mex.....	+822, 000
Fallon Irrigation Project.....	+500, 000
Renovation—Office of Technical Assistance and Training.....	+1, 500, 000
Total	+15, 674, 000

The Committee has increased the construction account by \$13,674,000 in order to fund eight additional school projects in accordance with the priority system developed by the BIA. This is the first year the priority system has been in place. The Committee has adhered strictly to the priority list of school construction projects worked out by the BIA in conjunction with the Indian tribes.

The increase of \$500,000 for the Fallon irrigation project, together with the budgeted amount and the additional resources required within the funds recommended for irrigation, will provide for first phase construction to improve and expand the existing irrigation system. First phase construction costs are estimated at \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1980 as prescribed under P.L. 95-337.

The Committee expects completion of a construction systems development program in accordance with the established schedule. Quarterly reports on the status of the construction system development should be submitted to the Committee.

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

Within existing funds, the Committee has provided \$100,000 for continuation of the study for the proposed White River Reservoir in Utah.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$79, 253, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	58, 379, 000
Recommended, 1980.....	60, 379, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	-18, 874, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	+2, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,379,000 for road construction, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the budget estimate.

The \$2,000,000 increase is to finish the road from Mexican Water to Bluff, Utah. In addition, the Bureau is to use \$2,000,000 from within available funds of the Navajo road construction program for the road from Mexican Water to Bluff, Utah, for a total expenditure in FY 1980 of \$4,000,000.

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 on Indian reservations. The proposed work program for FY 1980 includes: investigation and planning (395 miles); grade and drain (297.5 miles); gravel surfacing (28.8 miles); paved surfacing (319.7 miles); and bridge construction (1,783 lin. ft.).

ALASKA NATIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1979	\$30,000,000
Estimate, 1980	30,000,000
Recommended, 1980	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-----
Estimate, 1980	-----

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000, the full budget estimate, 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, 1979	\$26,000,000
Estimate, 1980	26,000,000
Recommended, 1980	26,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-----
Estimate, 1980	-----

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

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1979	\$53,517,000
Estimate, 1980	46,804,000
Recommended, 1980	84,161,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+30,644,000
Estimate, 1980	+37,357,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Guam:			
Economic development fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Construction grants	2,500,000	3,175,000	+\$675,000
Subtotal, Guam	3,000,000	3,675,000	+675,000
American Samoa:			
Judiciary	680,000	680,000	
Operations grants	15,628,000	16,628,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, American Samoa	16,308,000	17,308,000	+1,000,000
Federal Comptrollers:			
Virgin Islands	1,127,000	1,127,000	
Trust Territory and Northern Marianas	640,000	640,000	
American Samoa	440,000	440,000	
Guam	775,000	775,000	
Subtotal, Federal comptrollers	2,982,000	2,982,000	
Northern Marianas Law Commission	300,000	300,000	
Northern Marianas:			
Operations grants	12,197,000	11,082,000	-1,115,000
EDLF	2,588,000	2,351,000	-237,000
Construction grants	5,914,000	14,373,000	+8,459,000
Subtotal, Northern Marianas	20,699,000	27,806,000	+7,107,000
Office of Territorial Affairs	1,115,000	1,090,000	-25,000
Virgin Islands:			
Health Care grants	2,400,000	21,000,000	+18,600,000
Operations grants		10,000,000	+10,000,000
Subtotal, Virgin Islands	2,400,000	31,000,000	+28,600,000
Total, administration of territories	46,804,000	84,161,000	+37,357,000

The Committee recommends \$84,161,000 for the administration of the territories, an increase of \$37,357,000 above the budget. The Office of Territorial Affairs through 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.

Guam.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$675,000 for construction grants to the Government of Guam. The increase is for the budgeted item, which is a 5,000,000 gallon water storage facility. Since the time the estimate for this project was submitted to the Department of Interior by the Government of Guam, inflation has caused the estimate to increase. Because this will be a single contract project, the increase is recommended so that construction can proceed.

American Samoa.—For American Samoa, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 in operations grants which will pay for blue collar salary adjustments during FY 1980 needed to satisfy minimum wage laws and will not add any new positions.

Northern Marianas.—It is recommended by the Committee that \$9,000,000 be added to construction grants for the Northern Marianas for new power plant facilities. The primary source of power in the Northern Marianas is a loaned Corps of Engineers power barge which is in poor condition. The power plant built for the recommended \$9,000,000 would provide a reliable source of power for the foreseeable future. \$12,000,000 is authorized for the construction of the plant and power distribution facilities. The Committee believes, however, that power distribution facilities should be financed out of other construction grants to the Marianas. The \$9,000,000 for the power plant, however, is too large an item to be financed in such a manner.

The Committee recommends reducing the request by \$1,893,000 because funds for the authorized inflation adjustment for FY 1979 are being provided in a FY 1979 supplemental appropriation.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee recommends grants of \$31,000,000 to the Virgin Islands, \$28,600,000 over the budget. An increase of \$18.6 million is recommended for health care facilities. Existing hospital and clinical facilities on St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John are inadequate and in deplorable condition. The budget request is for \$2.4 million for architect-engineering work leading to the eventual construction of two hospitals and a dispensary at an estimated total cost of \$52,000,000. The recommended increase would allow a construction package to be issued prior to the end of FY 1980 to begin construction of the proposed facilities. Because of the financial condition of the Virgin Islands, it is unlikely that revenue for the construction of these facilities will be available from internal Virgin Island Government sources.

The Committee recommends that the plans for construction of each of the planned facilities be reviewed for their adequacy and approval by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Committee reluctantly recommends \$10,000,000 for grants to cover operating deficits of the Government of the Virgin Islands. The estimated deficit for fiscal year 1979 is about \$21 million and can be covered by a one-time advance payment of taxes of some \$24,000,000 due to the Virgin Islands from the Treasury Department. However, it is unlikely that projected deficits of the same magnitude in 1980 and 1981 can be covered by reductions in government programs, basically because the territory's population continues to grow rapidly. This growth strains the government's ability to provide public services.

There has been a general reluctance by the legislature of the territorial government to enact tax legislation. The effective rate of taxation of individuals in the Virgin Islands, once above that of the average state, is now significantly below the average. In addition to low

individual taxation, the business community enjoys significant tax breaks which are costly to the government. The Committee believes that both of these circumstances need to be remedied so that the Government of the Virgin Islands can become self-sufficient. Toward that end, the Committee has recommended language in the bill that would make availability of the \$10,000,000 operations grant contingent upon matching funds from the Government of the Virgin Islands generated by increased tax rates or new taxes enacted by the territorial legislature. Provision is also made for certification of the source of the funds by the Government Comptroller.

The Committee is sympathetic to the plight of the Virgin Islands but believes sufficient revenue can be generated internally to finance government operations. Large tax breaks for industry should not remain in effect indefinitely in the face of increased territorial needs and fiscal crises.

General. The Committee is not satisfied with the overall performance of the Office of Territorial Affairs, the Department of the Interior, and the Administration in carrying out their responsibility to the territorial governments and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Without the initiative of the Congress in the past several years, the plight of the territories would be considerably worse. There has been a general lack of responsiveness to the problems of the native peoples and a reluctance on the part of the Executive to address pressing problems, both financial and human. As obvious as it is that there are no easy solutions to the problems encountered in the territories, so too is it obvious that no solutions of any kind have been offered by the Administration. The Committee expects this performance to improve markedly in the near future.

The Committee approves the current technical assistance efforts extended to the Trust Territories by the Secretary of the Interior and expects to see substantial progress in the areas of fiscal integrity and financial accountability on the part of the Territorial Governments in the near future.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1979	\$114,706,000
Estimate, 1980	99,010,000
Recommended, 1980	112,760,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-1,946,000
Estimate, 1980	+13,750,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
High Commissioner's Office	\$460,000	\$460,000	
Judiciary	726,000	726,000	
Operations grants	46,124,000	47,574,000	+\$1,450,000
Construction grants	51,700,000	59,000,000	+7,300,000
Government transition expenses		5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	99,010,000	112,760,000	+13,750,000

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.

To aid the new governments in their transition to internal autonomy, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 of which \$2,200,000 is provided for the Federated States and \$1,400,000 for each of the governments of Palau and the Marshall Islands. These funds together with an increased allocation of amounts previously used for headquarters functions of the Trust Territory government should be sufficient for the first phases of an orderly transition of government functions.

The Committee is concerned that the transition expenses be properly accounted for and efficiently used. The Committee believes that the High Commissioner should review transition plans with the various transition governments, and that the Government Comptroller should conduct a periodic audit of expenditures and report his findings to the Committee.

Operations Grants.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,450,000 in operations grants for added expenses in the Enewetak Atoll rehabilitation project. The \$12.4 million previously appropriated for the rehabilitation of the atoll will not be sufficient to complete work. \$550,000 in increased cost is due to escalation, \$400,000 because of typhoon damages suffered in January 1979, and \$500,000 because of schedule delays for radiological tests needed for the northern islands of the atoll. It is possible that, if radioactivity is high enough in the northern islands, no plantings will be made. A problem similar to that on Bikini may exist in the northern islands in which radioactive uptake by food plants could cause the danger of exposure to radiation above Federal limits if food from these islands were eaten after planting. The Committee directs the Office of Territorial Affairs to report to the Committee, promptly, all results of investigations in this area.

Construction Grants.—The Committee recommends \$7,300,000 in increases in the construction program. \$1,300,000 is for sewer construction and power plant rehabilitation on the island of Ebeye. The current sewer system has completely degenerated and is causing a serious health problem on the island. The funds would replace sewer lines and improve the power plant so that the pumps on the system will be able to pump raw sewage to the new sewage treatment plant. \$6,000,000 is also recommended for construction of a new hospital on Majuro in the Marshall Islands for a total of \$8.5 million. The budget includes \$2.5 million for hospital renovation. It has been determined however, that the hospital cannot be reasonably renovated, and a new hospital must be built. Because of mobilization problems in the Trust Territory, the full amount of the construction award must be provided before a construction contract can be offered and awarded. Funds

are included within the \$8.5 million to provide for clinical services not requiring hospitalization by limited renovation of the existing structure.

General.—The Committee recommends a reprogramming of unobligated funds from the radiological survey of the Northern Marshalls, which are estimated to be approximately \$1,608,000. These funds should be used to provide community payments to Rongelap and Utirik of \$100,000 apiece, as has been previously authorized, and the remainder should be provided to the people of Bikini in an “ex gratia” payment to allow for the added expenses they incur in their temporary relocation to Kili Island and for other needs upon which they may individually or collectively agree.

The Committee believes that without alteration of the educational process in Micronesia, upon termination of the Trusteeship, vocational and technical skills will be lacking to adequately provide for both the maintenance of the infrastructure being constructed through the Capital Improvement Projects program and the effective use of that infrastructure for the economic development of Micronesia.

The educational process in Micronesia has emphasized those areas—chiefly government and political science—that would allow Micronesians a place in the governmental bureaucracy of the Trust Territory. The technical and building trades, farming and public works have not been highly regarded in terms of career aspiration by most young Micronesians. Further, many ambitious youth who decide on pursuing a trade skill and who do not wish to compete for white collar government positions, often leave their islands because of the lack of opportunity for jobs in Micronesia and seek their education and fortune elsewhere—often Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland. However, the capital development will require maintenance, and should also encourage further economic development. Therefore, the Committee believes that replanning and redirection of the educational process toward vocational skills should now take place. Emphasis should be placed on business management, accounting, the building trades, farming, and mechanical skills, and this emphasis should be applied to the public high schools as well as to adult trade and technical schools which may evolve. The Micronesian Occupational Center, which is now a part of the College of Micronesia, can be the cornerstone for this future development.

As the capital program draws to its conclusion in 1981–82, it is essential that an educational program evolve which prepares the Micronesians for the future economic development, which this new infrastructure is being built to advance. It would be shameful to have a first class infrastructure of roads, airports, docks, power-generating systems, sewer systems, and hospitals and then witness its disintegration over the years for lack of talent and able personnel to maintain and build onto it. The Committee strongly encourages the High Commissioner to work closely with the new transitional governments—the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau—in order to provide maximum coordination of this educational program among appropriate agencies of the U.S. government and these evolving Micronesian governments.

SECRETARIAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$15,085,000
Estimate, 1980	15,619,000
Recommended, 1980	15,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+415,000
Estimate, 1980	-119,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,500,000, a decrease of \$119,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction reduces by half the requested increase of \$140,000 for an expansion of patent contract searches. This will permit more than twice the level of effort in 1979. A reduction of \$41,000 is made to maintain the 1979 pay cost reduction and the request for word processing equipment is reduced by \$8,000.

The Committee urges the Office of the Solicitor to provide ample legal assistance for the performing arts and concessionaire arrangements of the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1979	\$43,100,000
Estimate, 1980	48,761,000
Recommended, 1980	45,760,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+2,660,000
Estimate, 1980	-3,001,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,760,000 a decrease of \$3,001,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the amended budget estimate by activity follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Departmental direction	\$4,014,000	\$3,961,000	-\$53,000
Public Affairs	826,000	800,000	-26,000
Congressional and legislative affairs	997,000	925,000	-72,000
Assistant Secretary Energy and Minerals	857,000	857,000	
Assistant Secretary Land and Water	968,000	968,000	
Assistant Secretary Fish, and Wildlife and Parks	769,000	769,000	
Assistant Secretary Indian Affairs	2,578,000	2,000,000	-578,000
Assistant Secretary Policy, Budget and Administration	695,000	695,000	
Secretarial operations	1,154,000	1,154,000	
Environmental project review	1,274,000	895,000	-379,000
Administrative and management policy	1,633,000	1,633,000	
Personnel management	1,166,000	1,166,000	
Administrative services	1,126,000	1,126,000	
ADP and telecommunication management	687,000	687,000	
Audit and investigations	4,607,000	4,775,000	+168,000
Policy analysis	1,568,000	1,568,000	
Budget Office	1,327,000	1,327,000	
Outer Continental Shelf	476,000	476,000	
General services	5,010,000	5,000,000	-10,000
Hearings and appeals	5,034,000	5,034,000	
Library and information services	2,143,000	2,143,000	
Minerals policy and research analysis	1,456,000	1,456,000	
Aircraft services	1,295,000	1,295,000	
National Mine Health and Safety Academy	6,801,000	4,800,000	-2,001,000
Endangered Species Review Committee	300,000	250,000	-50,000
Total, departmental management	48,761,000	45,760,000	-3,001,000

The Committee recommendation of \$3,961,000 for Departmental direction includes a reduction of two positions and \$31,000 in field coordination. The request for eight positions in environmental project review is approved with no additional funds. These positions have been funded for several years from savings in other offices. The budgets for these offices should be reduced and the funds properly allocated to the O.E.A. (Office for Environmental Affairs). If there are any other such arrangements in the Office of the Secretary, they should be corrected and shown accurately in the 1981 budget.

The Committee recommendation for the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs continues the office at the 1979 level. An increase of \$168,000 and six positions is recommended for the Inspector General. The Committee receives the IG reports and finds them useful and helpful in preparing for hearings and understanding the programs of the Department. The Committee does not recommend construction of a publications distribution facility at Beckley, West Virginia, for the Mine Health and Safety Academy. The amount of \$250,000 is recommended for operation of the Endangered Species Review Committee until March 31, 1980—an increase of \$50,000 over the 1979 level.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1979	-----	
Estimate, 1980	-----	
Recommended, 1980	-----	\$9,400,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	+9,400,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	+9,400,000

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 is underway and a school construction priority system has been developed. The 1979 costs for the program were budgeted in the BIA, but no funds were requested in the 1980 budget. Several organizational and procedural problems arose from the Secretarial organization being funded from the constituent agency.

The Committee is, therefore, providing funding in 1980 directly to the Office of Construction Management. Once the difficult BIA construction problem is on the way to resolution, it may be desirable for this office to provide assistance to the NPS and F&WS. The recommended level includes \$400,000 to administer the program. It also includes the necessary funds for advance design work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1979	-----	\$1,000,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	1,000,000
Recommended, 1980	-----	1,000,000
Appropriation, 1979	-----	
Estimate, 1980	-----	

Funds are provided 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, manage-

ment approaches as well as training and environmental education activities.

	National Park Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Total
Egypt.....	\$60,000	\$175,000	\$235,000
India.....	70,000	300,000	370,000
Pakistan.....	80,000	100,000	180,000
Exchange rate.....	20,000	45,000	65,000
Total, endangered species.....	230,000	620,000	850,000

In addition, \$150,000 is provided for research translation, divided evenly between Egypt and India by the Departmental library. This will provide for the translation of foreign scientific journals, primarily Russian, German, and French, into English. The work will be done in support of 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 218.5 million visitor days in 1978 and is expected to reach 225 million visitor days in 1980. An estimated 12.2 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in FY 1980 with an estimated 11.5 billion board feet to be harvested under the recommended level of funding provided by the Committee. The Committee has increased the sale level proposed in the FY 1980 budget estimate by .5 billion 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. This provides 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 endeavored to increase the investment in the nation's natural resources to reverse the deplorable state of deterioration in which we find too much of our public range. 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 expand and strengthen the direction of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, 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 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.

This year the Committee has recommended a continuation of funding levels tied to the accomplishment of those goals established by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The recommended Committee allowance contains sufficient funding to enable the Forest Service to reach approximately 82 percent of the goals established by the RPA, exclusive of construction and YCC. The FY 1980 budget proposed a level of 64 percent of RPA for appropriated funds. The recommended levels will continue the balanced program among the multiple uses on the lands under the administration of the Forest Service.

The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to insure 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 maximum results are achieved for the benefit of the American people. The Forest Service is expected to closely monitor 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 \$10,891,000 to implement provisions of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Mining Protection Area Act of 1978. The Committee does not believe the \$7.6 million budgeted by the Administration for implementation of the Act (P.L. 95-495) is adequate.

TIMBER SUPPLIES

On June 11, 1979, the President instructed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to increase timber supplies from Federal lands by limited and temporary departures from the non-declining even-flow policy. In addition, the President directed that such action only be taken within existing laws and consistent with environmental considerations.

The Committee supports efforts by the Administration to control inflation and to expand timber supply to moderate rising housing costs. The Committee fails to understand, however, why such pronouncements are not translated into budget requests to accomplish these worthwhile goals and objectives. For the past few years, the Administration has failed to request sufficient funds to increase timber

supply. The proposed budgets have not even maintained current sale preparation levels. This Committee has year after year substantially increased the budget of the Forest Service to meet the objectives of the Administration. Again in FY 1980 it was necessary to add significant amounts to the proposed budget to increase timber supplies from Federal lands. These increases will not only provide an additional 500 million board feet of timber to the proposed level of 11.7 billion board feet, but will also increase funding for reforestation, range, timber stand improvement and the other resources such as wildlife, recreation, minerals management, and soil and water management. The Committee believes this action to increase the President's proposed FY 1980 budget is essential for achievement of a balanced program on our national forests to address the nation's economic and social needs.

The Committee is making the quantum increases in Forest Service budgets to continue prior year production and multiple use management goals of the National Forests which are essential to the national interest.

RARE II

In June of 1977 the Secretary of Agriculture initiated a comprehensive process to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to determine their general uses for both wilderness and other resource management and development. Following guidelines from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this process carefully evaluated physical, biological, social, and economic impacts and tradeoffs with full consultation with others, including the public. The resultant findings were formulated into a series of recommendations which were sent to Congress on May 2, 1979. These recommendations identified:

15,088,838 acres in 624 areas for wilderness classification ;

10,796,508 acres in 314 areas for further study ;

36,151,558 acres in 1,981 areas for nonwilderness classification.

The Committee commends the Secretary for timely completion of a large and difficult task and urges the Secretary to assure an orderly completion of the resource management plans prescribed by Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act and other specific authorities to resolve the wilderness question on the 314 areas identified for further study.

The Committee expects the Secretary to proceed expeditiously with resource management and planning on the 1,981 areas recommended for nonwilderness. Upon completion, these plans should be implemented. Congress has provided large increases over the past few years to increase outputs on the lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The Committee expects the Forest Service to meet these output goals by proceeding to manage those lands classified as nonwilderness on a multiple use basis. At the initiation of the RARE II process these areas were administratively withheld from providing most commodity outputs. Now that the study is completed, the public interest is best served by sensitively managing the multiple resources found upon these lands.

PERSONNEL CEILINGS

The proposed FY 1980 permanent employment, end-of-year ceilings represent a decrease of 1,050 positions from FY 1979. This decrease, coupled with the additional output requirements directed by the Committee, will present a severe problem for the Forest Service in carrying out their program in FY 1980. In addition, the Committee notes that the decrease in personnel will prove to be counter-productive to the Administration's recently announced policy of increasing the supply of timber from our National Forests in an environmentally sound manner.

Because of this policy directive and the need to sustain a balanced resource management program on the National Forests in FY 1980, the Committee strongly urges the Administration to provide personnel ceilings to meet all the output goals established by the Committee for FY 1980.

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

This bill includes under this heading a total appropriation of \$1,022,605,000, an increase of \$127,466,000 for forest management, protection and utilization. The following is a summary of actions taken on the programs included under this appropriation:

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1979	\$110,969,000
Estimate, 1980	105,064,000
Recommended, 1980	109,490,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-1,479,000
Estimate, 1980	+4,426,000

The Committee has recommended \$109,490,000, an increase of \$4,426,000 above 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 FY 1980 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Land and resource protection research	\$48,319,000	\$51,188,000	+\$2,869,000
Renewable resources management and utilization research	56,745,000	58,302,000	+1,557,000
Total, Forest Research	105,064,000	109,490,000	+4,426,000

The following project increases are recommended within the Committee allowance:

Forest Residues Reduction System, Portland, OR.....	\$300,000
Range Validation Program, LaGrande, OR.....	260,000
Planning Urban Forest Ecosystems, Syracuse, NY.....	215,000
Scleroderris Canker Disease Research, St. Paul, MN.....	100,000
Wood Products Insect Research, Gulfport, MS.....	50,000
Trout Habitat Research, Franklin, NC.....	60,000
Integrated Management of Wildlife Habitat and Timber Resources, Nacogdoches, TX.....	75,000
Range Management Research, Fresno, CA.....	100,000
Application of Economics to Forest Recreation Planning, Clemson, SC..	146,000
Silviculture of Hardwoods of the Cumberland Plateau, Sewanee, TN..	170,000
Urban Forestry, Chicago, IL.....	165,000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation, 1979.....	¹ \$56,392,000
Estimate, 1980.....	37,938,000
Recommended, 1980.....	65,964,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+9,572,000
Estimate, 1980.....	+28,026,000

¹ Amount used for comparison only to reflect similar program activities. The actual appropriation for this account in FY 1979 was \$54,870,000. \$1,522,000 appropriated in FY 1979 for assistance to States for tree improvement was merged with this account in FY 1980.

The Committee has recommended \$65,964,000, an increase of \$28,026,000 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 FY 1980 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Forest insect and disease management.....	\$18,853,000	\$20,453,000	+\$1,600,000
Rural fire protection and control.....		15,000,000	+15,000,000
Rural forestry assistance.....	13,565,000	13,565,000	
Urban forestry assistance.....		3,623,000	+3,623,000
Assistance in management, planning, and technology implementation....	3,770,000	3,770,000	
Gifford Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies.....		578,000	+578,000
Firescope.....		2,400,000	+2,400,000
Special projects.....	1,750,000	6,575,000	+4,825,000
Total, State and private forestry.....	37,938,000	65,964,000	+28,026,000

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

Dutch elm disease control and elm tree utilization.....	\$2,675,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area.....	3,900,000

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 increased the amount budgeted by \$1,600,000 to continue the noxious weed control program.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1979.....	¹ \$842, 260, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	752, 137, 000
Recommended, 1980.....	847, 151, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+4, 891, 000
Estimate, 1980.....	+95, 014, 000

¹ Amount used for comparison only to reflect similar program activities. The actual appropriation for this account in FY 1979 was \$761,235,000. \$81,025,000 appropriated in FY 1979 for road and trail maintenance, and forest roads and trails was merged with this account in FY 1980.

The amount recommended by the Committee for FY 1980 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Minerals area management.....	\$15, 517, 000	\$15, 517, 000	-----
General land management activities.....	58, 280, 000	67, 926, 000	+\$9, 646, 000
Forest fire protection.....	166, 257, 000	157, 429, 000	-8, 828, 000
Fighting forest fires.....	4, 275, 000	4, 275, 000	-----
Cooperative law enforcement.....	6, 061, 000	6, 061, 000	-----
Forest road maintenance.....	67, 942, 000	70, 942, 000	+3, 000, 000
Forest trail maintenance.....	11, 425, 000	11, 425, 000	-----
Sales administration and management.....	161, 104, 000	174, 434, 000	+13, 330, 000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	68, 811, 000	99, 790, 000	+30, 979, 000
Recreation use.....	92, 414, 000	104, 210, 000	+11, 796, 000
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	31, 305, 000	42, 056, 000	+10, 751, 000
Range management.....	29, 877, 000	41, 090, 000	+11, 213, 000
Soil and water management.....	38, 869, 000	51, 996, 000	+13, 127, 000
Total, National Forest System.....	752, 137, 000	847, 151, 000	+95, 014, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for the National Forest System will provide, generally, the following by activity:

Minerals area management.—This amount is to give continued emphasis on oil and gas activity in the Overthrust Belt where there are estimates of 13 billion barrels of oil and 56 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. It also provides funds to administer approximately 17,000 operating plans, an increase of 2,000 above the budget request, for leasable, locatable, reserved, and common variety minerals.

General land management activities.—The increase will permit completion of land exchanges for 77,600 acres and more vigorous administration of 40,000 non-recreation special use permits and to issue or reissue in excess of 2,000 permits each year. It will allow accomplishment of 7,000 miles of land line location, an increase of 1,100 miles above the budget request, necessary to accomplish a 12.2 BBF timber sale preparation program. It will also permit a continued reduction

in the backlog of facility maintenance needs which is now resulting in deterioration of physical facilities. Priority attention will be given to resolving critical water and sewer system replacement, electrical rewiring, roof replacement and compliance with OSHA standards. It will improve the administration of special use permits and will allow the handling of new applications in a more timely manner.

Forest fire protection.—The appropriation for FY 1980 will allow the Forest Service to partially implement the National Fire Plan. Funding will provide for more effective and efficient management of the fire protection program. The funds will be used primarily to reduce hazardous fuel conditions and to provide fire prevention and detection activities plus aviation operations and attack forces to reduce fire losses. The budget level recommended by the Committee will provide fuel reduction on 360,000 acres. The total provided for fuel reduction and fuelbreak construction is \$13,200,000 in FY 1980, an increase of \$2,828,000 above FY 1979.

Fighting forest fires.—The appropriation for this account is for an initial amount for fighting forest fires on or threatening National Forest System Lands.

Cooperative law enforcement.—The amount recommended will be used to cover costs of cooperators in maintaining their coverage of national forest system lands. The number of agreements will remain at about 470.

Forest road and trail maintenance.—The increase will provide funds for road maintenance to support the increased output in timber products.

Sales administration, reforestation, and timber stand improvement.—The increase will allow for the continuation of the Committee's 10-year program begun in FY 1975 to eliminate the reforestation backlog and will provide the following outputs: preparation for sale of at least 12.2 billion board feet of timber; harvest of 11.5 billion board feet of timber; silvicultural examinations of 8,000,000 acres; reforestation of 221,000 acres of land; and timber stand improvement on 277,000 acres.

Included in the increase is \$1 million to develop and test an aerial transport system which combines the characteristics of lighter-than-air and vertical-lift aircraft. This will be a cooperative project with the Department of Transportation and the Navy Department, the Forest Service interest being aerial transport of logs. Substantial reductions in cost of road development will result if the equipment performs as expected.

Recreation use.—The increase will allow recreation areas to remain open except where rehabilitation is in process or where extremely high costs per visitor day make opening the area unwise. Operating under the proposed funding level, the Forest Service would not have been able to furnish the desired level of service to the visiting public. The proposed budget level would have meant cutting back on maintenance of facilities, not being able to keep water systems open, and reducing the intervals between cleanup and patrols.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The increase will allow the Forest Service to continue to partially implement the completed cooperative wildlife habitat management plans. These plans have been completed in cooperation with state agencies in 41 states in response

to P.L. 93-452 (Sikes Act). Habitat improvement includes on-the-ground activities, such as the construction of fish ladders at dams or other barriers to provide for fish migration; planting vegetative cover along stream banks to improve cover and reduce erosion; and construction of fish spawning channels. A new measure, acre equivalents, is used to show the area affected by habitat improvement work. The amount allowed will provide habitat restoration and development on 3,300,000 acre equivalents and habitat improvement for endangered and other threatened species on 163,000 acres. This represents an increase of 1,320,000 acre equivalents.

Range management.—The increase will allow the Forest Service to continue the expanded range program envisioned by the Committee in its actions for FY 1979. In addition, the Committee recommendations will allow for 10.3 million animal unit months (AUM's) of permitted grazing. Livestock grazing capacity will increase by 170,000 animal unit months, and permitted livestock grazing use would increase by 330,000 animal unit months. Seeding and other forage improvement would increase by 160,000 acres. Fencing, water development and other structural improvements would be installed to improve management on an additional 3.1 million acres.

Soil and water management.—The increase will supply the necessary technical expertise to support the increased timber sale program and develop detailed inventories to meet project planning and new performance standards required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. The estimated number of acres to be restored and improved in FY 1980 is 145,000, an increase of 57,000 acres above the budget request.

FIRE COSTS

The Committee is encouraged by the initial results of Forest Service's analysis of the benefits of both fire presuppression and suppression activities in developing future budget requests. The Committee understands the findings of the study are preliminary and cannot be universally applied in developing budget estimates for fire costs. The Committee would strongly urge that the sample-base be increased as expeditiously as possible so that conclusive national findings may be available prior to the end of 1982.

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1979	¹ \$430,010,000
Estimate, 1980	337,438,000
Recommended, 1980	425,823,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-4,187,000
Estimate, 1980	+88,385,000

¹ Amount used for comparison only to reflect similar program activities. The actual appropriation for this account in FY 1979 was \$36,177,000. \$243,466,000 and \$150,367,000 appropriated in FY 1979 respectively for forest roads (timber purchasers) and forest roads and trails was merged with this account in FY 1980.

The Committee has recommended \$425,823,000, an increase of \$88,385,000 above the budget estimate for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, construction of facilities, timber purchaser construction/maintenance, pollution abatement, and land acquisition throughout the National Forest System Lands.

The Committee concurs with the manner in which the Forest Service has handled funding of timber purchaser road maintenance.

The amount recommended by the Committee for FY 1980 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Construction of facilities.....	\$21,132,000	\$30,735,000	+\$9,603,000
Forest road construction.....	98,135,000	158,835,000	+60,700,000
Forest trail construction.....	8,166,000	8,166,000	-----
Forest roads purchaser construction.....	207,275,000	226,075,000	+18,800,000
Pollution abatement.....	718,000	-----	-718,000
Land acquisition.....	2,012,000	2,012,000	-----
Total, construction and land acquisition.....	337,438,000	425,823,000	+88,385,000

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

Asheville, NC Laboratory.....	\$3,625,000
Chico Tree Improvement Center, CA.....	500,000
Placerville Nursery, CA.....	800,000
Mt. Sopris Nursery, CO.....	300,000
Ashe Nursery, MS.....	300,000
Albuquerque Nursery, NM.....	3,000,000
Development of Angeles High Country.....	2,097,000
Mount Nebo Scenic Loop Road, Uinta National Forest.....	3,500,000
LaSal Loop Road, Manti-LaSal National Forest.....	300,000

The reduction of \$718,000 for pollution abatement is based on a current estimate by the Forest Service of their requirements for this program. The proposed projects will be completed with the funds provided in FY 1979.

The Committee urges that \$12.5 million provided for forest roads and trails be allocated for recreation roads to provide better access to the nation's forests. It is also incumbent on the Forest Service to fully consider potential recreational needs in the long range planning of timber access roads.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$60,000,000
Estimate, 1980.....	-----
Recommended, 1980.....	27,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	-32,600,000
Estimate, 1980.....	+27,400,000

The Committee is recommending an increase of \$27,400,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps.

During these days of frustrating unemployment among the youth of our country, the Committee welcomes the opportunity of providing 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 projects provide gainful employment for our youth in the great outdoors as well as improvement of our own forests and parks. The appropriation will provide for the employment of approximately 18,000 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, 1979	\$385, 000
Estimate, 1980	325, 000
Recommended, 1980	325, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979	-60, 000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$325,000 for land acquisition in the San Bernardino, Cleveland, Angeles, Toiyabe, Uinta-Wasatch, and Cache National Forests.

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1979	\$239, 000
Estimate, 1980	155, 000
Recommended, 1980	155, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979	-84, 000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$155,000 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 FY 1980 has been revised downward for the states of Arizona, Idaho, and New Mexico.

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS (SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1979	\$5, 400, 000
Estimate, 1980	5, 900, 000
Recommended, 1980	5, 900, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979	+500, 000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,900,000 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, 1979	\$3, 459, 000
Estimate, 1980	3, 850, 000
Recommended, 1980	3, 850, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979	+391, 000
Estimate, 1980	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,850,000, 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 charges 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 appropriation for design, engineering, and supervision for construction of roads that will permit harvest and sale of salvageable timber, the increased receipts will provide for sales preparation and supervision of harvesting such timber. Estimated receipts in FY 1980 will allow for the harvest of 800 million board feet of timber in FY 1980 compared to 1.0 billion projected for FY 1979.

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 polluting 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 insure the creation of timber salvage sale funds on all forests as salvage opportunities become available.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

For the third consecutive year the appropriations process has been subject to uncertainty because of "energy initiatives" promised or announced during the Committee's consideration of the budget request. The Committee postponed hearings for a month in anticipation of a comprehensive energy package that would aggressively pursue solutions to our worsening energy problems. The postponement was for naught. On April 5, the President announced an energy package that would change the Department of Energy budget "later." All initiatives, except for limited immediate decontrol, which is not a budget matter, are expected to be submitted at a later date, after enactment of a windfall profits tax. Further, such initiatives would be financed through a trust fund.

The Committee believes it is not only inappropriate but less than wise to delay further. There has been too much delay to postpone action until later. Whether a trust fund is set up is irrelevant to whether projects merit the government's support. Thus the Committee is recommending an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for synthetic fuels production as discussed earlier in this report. The Committee also has recommended funding several energy projects such as the Solvent Refined Coal demonstration plants. The Committee notes, however, that even though that is the Committee's recommendation, the overall energy appropriation of \$1,861,011,000 is \$30,619,000 under the budget request, exclusive of synthetic fuels production.

The Committee goal is to support projects leading to energy "capacity" rather than building "capability" by funding proliferating pilot processes or expanded research and development. The latter approach has not yet led to development of any synthetic fuel producing capacity, and does not seem likely to do so. The Committee's recommendations will allow work to progress on two Solvent Refined Coal demonstration plants, a high Btu gasification demonstration plant, and a low Btu utility gasification demonstration plant. The Committee and the Congress refused to cancel a medium Btu demonstration plant as proposed by the Administration, and that project is also still in process. Despite opposition and delay, the Department has finally requested proposals for designs for an oil shale demonstration plant, for which funds were appropriated in 1979. In the conservation area demonstrations of technology for increasing efficiency and using urban wastes have been supported above the budget level.

SYNTHETIC FUELS PRODUCTION

Appropriation, 1979	-----	
Estimate, 1980	-----	
Recommended, 1980	-----	\$1,500,000,000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1979	-----	+1,500,000,000
Estimate, 1980	-----	+1,500,000,000

The Committee recommends providing \$1,500,000,000 for the purchase or production of synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks under the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the House-passed H.R. 3930, the Moorhead bill. The Windfall Profits Tax (H.R. 3919) which recently passed the House, provides for the establishment of an energy fund into which the tax funds would be paid. The bill, however, left to future determination the decision of what use would be made of the funds so deposited.

It is possible it will be decided that the fund should be used to pay for energy research and development. If that happens it would appear there will be no need for direct appropriations of the kind approved in this bill. Until that decision is made, the Committee believes it to be in the national interest that the synthetic fuels program be expedited by making adequate appropriations available to make clear our determination that the program be brought to fulfillment as rapidly as possible. The bill provides that as soon as a fund is established, money for the program will be provided from the fund, including reimbursements to the general fund of the Treasury, if necessary. The funds provided include \$1,500,000 for program administration for up to 50 people.

Technology exists to meet the production goal of 500,000 barrels a day by 1985. Indirect liquefaction processes that would produce a variety of liquid fuels, including methanol, have been technically demonstrated. Commercial companies awaiting proper incentives insist that shale oil technologies are ready for commercial scale plants. The combination of these technologies plus limited production of ethanol and other products from biomass should allow the 1985 goal to be reached. By the late 1980's the more advanced technologies involving direct liquefaction such as Solvent Refined Coal, H-coal, and the donor solvent process will allow for increased production from a wider variety of synthetic processes. By that time more biomass-based techniques should also be available. In that same time frame advanced gasification techniques, which also can substitute for petroleum products in many cases, should be available.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1979	\$578,189,000
Estimate, 1980	675,592,000
Recommended, 1980	699,377,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+121,188,000
Estimate, 1980	+23,785,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal:			
Mines research and development:			
Underground coal mining	\$38,000,000	\$40,000,000	+\$2,000,000
Surface coal mining	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Coal preparation	14,150,000	11,150,000	-3,000,000
Surface Mining and Reclamation Act		10,000,000	+10,000,000
Subtotal, mines research and development	60,150,000	69,150,000	+9,000,000
Liquefaction:			
Demonstration plants	22,000,000	31,000,000	+9,000,000
Direct hydrogenation	35,000,000	35,000,000	
Solvent extraction	30,000,000	30,000,000	
3d generation processes	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Support studies and engineering evaluations	10,006,000	7,006,000	-3,000,000
Subtotal, liquefaction	122,006,000	128,006,000	+6,000,000
Gasification:			
High Btu gasification		13,500,000	+13,500,000
Low Btu gasification	14,500,000	17,500,000	+3,000,000
Special projects and support activities	15,000,000	8,000,000	-7,000,000
Gasification demonstration plants	35,000,000	31,000,000	-4,000,000
Coal materials handling		4,000,000	+4,000,000
Technical support	12,350,000	8,350,000	-4,000,000
3d generation processes	27,000,000	20,000,000	-7,000,000
In-situ coal gasification	9,900,000	9,900,000	
Peat gasification		6,700,000	+6,700,000
Subtotal, gasification	113,750,000	118,950,000	+5,200,000
Advanced research and supporting technology	38,500,000	38,500,000	
Advanced environmental control technology	42,450,000	37,450,000	-5,000,000
Heat engines and heat recovery	45,800,000	45,800,000	
Combustion systems:			
Demonstration plants	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Atmospheric fluidized beds	25,900,000	25,900,000	
Pressurized fluidized beds	20,000,000	15,000,000	-5,000,000
Advanced combustion technology	6,500,000	8,250,000	+1,750,000
Alternate fuel utilization	2,500,000	2,750,000	+250,000
Subtotal, combustion	57,400,000	54,400,000	-3,000,000
Fuel cells	19,500,000	26,000,000	+6,500,000
Magnetohydrodynamics	72,000,000	75,000,000	+3,000,000
University coal research labs	5,000,000		-5,000,000
Equipment not related to construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Subtotal, coal	579,556,000	589,556,000	+10,000,000
Petroleum:			
Enhanced oil recovery	20,900,000	22,600,000	+1,700,000
Oil shale	27,000,000	27,000,000	
Drilling and offshore technology	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Advanced process technology	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Equipment not related to construction	2,200,000	2,200,000	
Subtotal, petroleum	56,600,000	58,300,000	+1,700,000
Gas:			
Enhanced gas recovery	26,910,000	32,410,000	+5,500,000
Equipment not related to construction	400,000	400,000	
Subtotal, gas	27,310,000	32,810,000	+5,500,000
Program administration	12,126,000	12,011,000	-115,000
Total, fossil energy research and development	675,592,000	699,377,000	+23,785,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$699,377,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of +\$23,785,000 over the budget estimate. 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 recommendations in fossil energy reflect the desire of the Committee to move forward as fast as possible with demonstrations of technology rather than to increase the R. & D. activity above the budget. Billions of dollars have been spent in research with little commercialization in the energy area. These recommendations are aimed at changing that situation. In the fossil area, all the demonstration programs are funded to the maximum extent possible, while no additional construction of pilot research facilities, beyond those existing currently, is recommended.

Coal Mining R. & D.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$2,000,000 in underground coal mining to offset large decreases made in the program by the administration. An increase of \$3,000,000 in underground coal mining is offset by a reduction of \$1,000,000 for a planned uranium mining feasibility study, which, if necessary, should be provided from other Department resources. If a revised program plan is necessary after the administration's intended review, funds are available within the total program amount.

An increase of \$10,000,000 is recommended for research authorized by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The requirements of the Surface Mining Act are apt to be extremely expensive and the R. & D. authorized by that act would provide for new technology and systems to decrease the cost of compliance with applicable regulations. Demonstrations would be primarily in the Appalachian area because of the severity of its surface mining problems in that area.

A reduction of \$3,000,000 in coal preparation is recommended. The Committee agrees with the Committee on Science and Technology action reducing chemical coal cleaning process activities because of lack of sufficient data. Science and Technology recommended adding \$1,000,000 for a study of the various coal cleanup technologies. This study should be done within available funds in the advanced environmental control technology activity, which has received a large increase in FY 1980.

Coal Liquefaction.—The Committee recommends the addition of \$9,000,000 for the expenses necessary to support construction of two solvent refined coal demonstration plants. The President in his energy message of April 5, stated that after the passage of a windfall profits tax and the establishment of an "energy security fund", the administration would forward a budget amendment for a second solvent refined coal demonstration plant. The Committee does not believe it is prudent to wait for such an amendment in the face of current energy problems. Such waiting will only cause further delay. In addition to these expenses, the Committee has recommended an increase of \$45,000,000 for the construction of the two demonstration plants, in the fossil energy construction account.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 in support studies, leaving \$7,000,000, or over a 60 percent increase from 1979.

Coal Gasification.—The Committee recommends providing \$13,500,000 for high Btu gasification for the operation of the BIGAS facility for a full year. Recent reviews by the Department indicate that this process should be pursued, but these reviews were done considerably after the budget was submitted. It is recommended that other entrained bed processes should be considered as candidates for use of this facility once the basic BIGAS process has been evaluated.

An increase of \$3,000,000 is recommended in low Btu gasification to continue the evaluation of an atmospheric entrained bed gasifier, as recommended by the Science and Technology Committee. This would allow several different coals to be tested in the existing plant and would assist in evaluation of this process for a proposed demonstration plant.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$7,000,000 in the proposed coal gasification test facility. Including funds available in fiscal year 1979, \$16,000,000 will be available for the facility. This amount is sufficient for design studies on the facility, and because no contracts have yet been awarded, there is little chance of construction in FY 1980.

Coal Gasification—demonstration plants.—A reduction of \$6,000,000 is recommended to the first high Btu demonstration plant, leaving \$10,000,000 available for supporting the design of the plant. The high Btu demonstration plant is currently still in the design phase; therefore, a significant portion of the operating costs, which were meant to support construction activities, are not necessary. This reduction will not delay the program.

The best current assessment by both the government and the industrial contractor is that the small industrial low Btu demonstration should not be constructed. Therefore, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000 in this account and a decrease of \$22,000,000 in fossil energy construction based on the budget request and unexpended amounts previously appropriated.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,000,000 for the low Btu utility demonstration plant. Contractors for this plant were chosen over a year ago, but no contract award has been made. Because bids were submitted several years ago, costs have escalated for the design of these plants. \$3,000,000 is already available, and the additional \$7,000,000 will allow the Department to award contracts for the competitive conceptual design of this plant, as was originally intended. The Committee believes that this project should be pursued at least through the conceptual design stage in view of our current energy problems and the environmental problems of burning coal directly.

The net of the changes in the demonstration area is a reduction of \$4,000,000.

Coal Gasification.—The Committee recommends adding \$4,000,000 for coal materials handling activities. Feeding and handling of coal are significant problems in the conversion of coal to synthetic fuels as well as in direct burning, particularly in pressurized systems. This initiative will allow the testing of feeding and handling equipment on a large scale. To offset this increase, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,000,000 in technical support.

Finally, the Committee proposes a decrease of \$7,000,000 in third generation processes as recommended by the Science and Technology

Committee. The Department agrees that the impact on much longer-term third generation processes is minimal and can be offset by the increases proposed in other areas, such as entrained bed gasification.

The Committee added \$6.7 million for peat gasification. Our peat reserves are estimated to equal 240 billion barrels of oil. The Department of Energy approved in March 1979 a peat research program which requires FY 1980 funding at \$6.7 million to proceed efficiently with top priority investigations of peat harvesting and dewatering, environmental and economic consequences of peat gasification, and actual full scale testing in a modified HYGAS pilot plant. The peat gasification pilot plant tests are to be scheduled in such a manner not to interfere with the coal gasification testing currently underway at the HYGAS facility. The Committee believes that there is an urgent need for us to explore peat's tremendous potential for contributing to our domestic energy production.

Coal—Advanced Environmental Control Technology.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$5,000,000 in a new program aimed at improving the reliability of lime/limestone scrubbers and agrees with the Science and Technology Committee observation that utilities and manufacturers should have sufficient incentive to invest in such a program and accelerate it themselves because of new source performance standards now being promulgated by EPA. \$6,050,000 will still be available for the program, so that cost-shared projects can be encouraged to assist in developing a comprehensive government-industry program.

Coal—Combustion Systems.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the budget for pressurized systems. The Committee supports the concept of the utility engineering development system, which is basically a demonstration plant in nature. However, based on the Science and Technology Committee recommendation of a competitive procurement in this area and the fact that this is an advanced technology, it is unlikely that construction would begin in this activity in FY 1980.

In advanced combustion technology, the Committee recommends a \$2,000,000 increase for an overall plan for development and implementation of technology aimed at electric utility consumption. This would include not only direct combustion of coal but fuel cells, MHD, combined cycles, improved turbines, and thermionics. Such a plan is lacking at present. This increase is offset by a general decrease of \$250,000.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 in alternate fuel utilization for continuing research on coal-oil mixtures, which have short-term applicability.

Coal—Fuel Cells.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$6,500,000 for fuel cells. An increase of \$4,000,000 is recommended to provide for technical support for cost reduction technology and other developments necessary for small, onsite fuel cells (40 KW). These units could be used in a variety of circumstances, both for power generation and for heat utilization, in industrial, commercial, and residential settings. Funds for demonstration of the actual fuel cells are in the conservation account.

An increase of \$5,000,000 is recommended for the phosphoric acid utility applications program. The additional funding for phosphoric acid systems is provided to encourage an early DOE decision on the

desirability of a cost-shared, electric utility, commercial feasibility program. Funds should be used to complete a comprehensive review including: (1) definition of powerplant characteristics when operating on a variety of fuels; (2) establishment of a commercial prototype powerplant design together with production cost estimates; (3) projection of likely market penetration; and (4) solicitation of definitive cost-sharing agreements with the manufacturers and utilities, including utility purchase of initial units. The Committee understands that, to date, no definitive cost-sharing proposals have been received. The Committee expects the Department to aggressively pursue these goals and provide the Committee with a comprehensive assessment of the government's role in this technology and its chances for commercial success.

To offset the above increases in near-term technology of fuel cells, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$2,500,000 in molten carbonate fuel cells, an advanced technology. The remaining amount of \$12,000,000 will be sufficient to carry out the basic research in this area.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 for MHD, for a total recommendation of \$75,000,000.

University Coal Research Laboratories.—The Committee does not recommend providing an appropriation for coal research laboratories, which results in a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the budget. The Committee has expanded support for mineral institutes by adding eight more institutes and increasing the amount of research funds available by \$4,200,000. These institutes have the expertise to work in coal research. Further, the continued allocation of large amounts of funds to Department of Energy national laboratories and energy research centers as well as wide existing support of universities results in the projected provision of \$164 million of fossil energy funds to these institutions in fiscal year 1980. The appropriation of funds to these "coal labs" would have provided the start of another administrative structure that must be fed annually with federal funds.

Oil—Enhanced Oil Recovery.—The United States has large deposits of tar sands which have not been developed, and the Department has not provided sufficient funds to investigate their potential in this or previous budgets. The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,200,000 for the initiation of a comprehensive program on the development of tar sands. The Committee also recommends deletion of \$1,500,000 for a solar-assisted enhanced oil recovery project, estimated to be completely uneconomical by the Department.

The Committee is agreeing to a reduced level of funding from previous years for enhanced oil recovery projects on the basis of the Department's assertion that decontrol and special price treatment provided by the Economic Regulatory Administration will provide sufficient incentives for near-term enhanced recovery. The Committee has always supported this work strongly and is willing to provide such sums as may be necessary now, and in future years, to develop new techniques of oil recovery and will follow this area closely.

Oil Shale.—The Committee expects that the \$2.7 million specified for processes able to use both eastern and western oil shale deposits in the fiscal year 1979 conference report will be used to further these processes. The fiscal year 1980 recommendation includes \$3.9 million for advanced retorting concepts.

Gas—Enhanced Gas Recovery.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,500,000 for basic research on characterizing the eastern Devonian and western gas deposits. Determining the characteristics of the resource will allow methods of drilling and fracturing to be made more efficient.

FOSSIL ENERGY CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1979	\$99,709,000
Estimate, 1980	77,050,000
Recommended, 1980	71,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	—28,459,000
Estimate, 1980	—5,800,000

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 research centers and other locations.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimate by project is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Solvent refined coal demonstration plant (78-2-d)		\$20,000,000	+\$20,000,000
SRC II demo plant (79 1-r)		25,000,000	+25,000,000
Low Btu fuel gas small industrial demonstration plant (78-2-c)	\$10,000,000		—10,000,000
Carry-over funds from low Btu fuel gas small industrial demo (78-2-c)		—12,000,000	—12,000,000
High Btu synthetic pipeline gas demonstration plant (76-1-b)	55,000,000	27,000,000	—28,000,000
General plant projects for ERC's (79-6)	5,600,000	4,800,000	—800,000
Morgantown ERC building renovation (80-FE-2)	1,750,000	1,750,000	
Technology transfer bldg., Bartlesville ERC (80-FE-1)	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Program support facility, Pittsburgh ERC (80-FE-3)	1,700,000	1,700,000	
Total, fossil energy construction	77,050,000	71,250,000	—5,800,000

The Committee recommends proceeding with both SRC demonstrations. The recommended increase of \$20,000,000 for SRC-I will provide a total of \$60,000,000 of construction funds for this plant. The recommended increase of \$25,000,000 for SRC-II will provide a total of \$75,000,000 of construction funds.

A decrease of \$22,000,000 is recommended for the small low Btu demonstration plant because the project will not go forward. The recommendation includes deleting \$12,000,000 in funds carried forward from previous years.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$28,000,000 for the high Btu demonstration plant. Based on the current schedule for selecting one contractor for this plant, a significant portion of the construction funds for this project will not be needed until FY 1981. Therefore, the reduction will have no impact on proceeding with this demonstration plant.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$800,000 for general plant projects. No definitive projects have been identified; and, since these projects have been funded over the past few fiscal years and large items are separately budgeted, the recommended amount of \$4,800,000 is expected to be sufficient.

The Science and Technology Committee has 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 this account.

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DEMONSTRATION, AND DISTRIBUTION

Appropriation, 1979	\$169,415,000
Estimate, 1980	124,299,000
Recommended, 1980	125,971,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-43,444,000
Estimate, 1980	+1,672,000

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, urban waste design support, 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 1980 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal:			
Coal mine loan guarantee program			
Utilization and supply	\$4,500,000	\$2,250,000	-\$2,250,000
Policy and evaluation studies	2,000,000		-2,000,000
Subtotal, coal	6,500,000	2,250,000	-4,250,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves:			
Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 1 and 2	52,911,000	52,911,000	
Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3	16,089,000	16,089,000	
Subtotal, naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	69,000,000	69,000,000	
Shale oil development	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Oil and Gas Development:			
Enhanced oil recovery	500,000		-500,000
Enhanced gas recovery	2,000,000	4,000,000	+2,000,000
Supply initiatives	500,000		-500,000
Subtotal, oil and gas development	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000
Solar:			
Federal buildings	23,500,000	23,500,000	
Commercialization	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Subtotal, solar	28,500,000	28,500,000	
Urban waste		6,000,000	+6,000,000
Federal leasing	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Program administration	10,299,000	10,221,000	-78,000
Total, energy production, demonstration, and distribution	124,299,000	125,971,000	+1,672,000

Coal.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,250,000 in the coal program. A reduction of \$2,250,000 in coal utilization and supply reflects the Committee's concern that the need for extensive contract funds in this area is not demonstrated, considering similar activities exist in the fossil energy area. Activity should concentrate in areas where little or no overlap exists, such as in anthracite programs. Consistent with fiscal year 1979 supplemental appropriation recommendations, the Committee recommends denying \$2,000,000 for two mandatory coal policy and evaluation studies. Policy and evaluation activities are funded at a level of \$16,500,000 in another appropriations bill and those funds should be applied first to mandatory studies such as these rather than for discretionary items.

Petroleum Reserves.—The Committee recommends approving the full budget amount for the Naval Petroleum Reserves. Pending authorizing legislation includes funds for further exploratory oil work on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 at Elk Hills, California, and Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah. If the Department believes such work is warranted, funds should be provided from within available appropriations, provided normal reprogramming procedures are followed. The Committee also expects to be informed if any funds are expected to be committed to pipeline capacity acquisition.

The Committee is pleased that the Department is establishing a better accounting and financial control system for the petroleum reserves. In prior years, large internal transfers of funds have been made without proper notification to the Committee, partly because accounting data was so poor. This situation is not expected to recur in the future.

Oil and Gas.—In oil and gas development, the Committee recommends reductions of \$500,000 in enhanced oil recovery and \$500,000 in supply initiatives. Sufficient funds exist in fossil energy, the Economic Regulatory Administration, and policy and evaluation programs to study the problems involved in these areas. The Committee also recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for enhanced gas recovery for the development of coal bed methane and gas from Devonian shales in local areas. The current "gas bubble" precludes massive drilling in these areas, but local situations often can be alleviated by tapping these sources.

Urban Waste.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$6,000,000 for support of urban waste projects. \$2,000,000 of the increase is to construct a trailer-mounted system that can test a variety of refuse-derived fuels in multiple locations prior to local construction of plants. Private cost-sharing will be involved in these tests. \$4,000,000 is recommended for design support of projects including those cooperatively funded by the Department of Energy and EPA. Funds should be applied to the most innovative and potentially most widely used technology in urban waste.

Leasing.—The need for extensive contract funds in this area has not been demonstrated. However, some funds are needed to develop production goals for Federal leasing. Therefore, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the request.

The Committee is concerned with the proliferation of studies within the Department, particularly in areas defined loosely as "commercialization" or "marketing" or "institutional barriers." If, after nearly a decade of government financing of work in these technologies, we are unaware of market or institutional problems, it is a sad state of affairs. Scores of consultants have built a permanent and substantial business from these types of energy studies. Each study done apparently enhances the probability that additional studies will be needed, and that nothing can be "commercialized" or "marketed" in the interim.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1979	\$707,455,000
Estimate, 1980	757,995,000
Recommended, 1980	743,052,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+35,597,000
Estimate, 1980	-14,943,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimate
Buildings and community systems:			
Building systems	\$17,350,000	\$17,350,000	
Community systems	16,550,000	16,550,000	
Urban waste	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Technology and consumer products	20,600,000	27,100,000	+\$6,500,000
Analysis and technology transfer	5,400,000	5,400,000	
Appliance standards	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Small business	700,000	700,000	
Federal energy management program	400,000	400,000	
Residential conservation service	5,600,000	5,600,000	
Capital equipment	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Subtotal, buildings and community systems	83,600,000	90,100,000	+6,500,000
Industrial:			
Waste energy reduction	15,400,000	17,150,000	+1,750,000
Industrial process efficiency	10,000,000	16,750,000	+6,750,000
Industrial cogeneration	4,500,000	7,500,000	+3,000,000
Implementation and commercialization	9,800,000	9,800,000	
Capital equipment	500,000	500,000	
Subtotal, industrial	40,200,000	51,700,000	+11,500,000
Transportation:			
Vehicle propulsion R. & D.	42,000,000	42,000,000	
Alternate fuels use	5,200,000	5,200,000	
Electric/vehicles	41,000,000	41,000,000	
Other transportation	7,800,000	7,800,000	
Subtotal, transportation	96,000,000	96,000,000	
State/local programs:			
Energy extension service		25,000,000	+25,000,000
Energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA)		37,800,000	+37,800,000
Energy conservation and production grants (ECPA)		10,000,000	+10,000,000
State energy management and planning	106,625,000		-106,625,000
Schools and hospitals	202,500,000	182,500,000	-20,000,000
Local government buildings	200,000	17,700,000	+17,500,000
Weatherization	198,950,000	198,950,000	
Subtotal, State/local programs	508,275,000	471,950,000	-36,325,000
Inventors program	3,200,000	3,200,000	
Appropriate technology	8,500,000	12,000,000	+3,500,000
Program administration	18,220,000	18,102,000	-118,000
Total, energy conservation	757,995,000	743,052,000	-14,943,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$743,052,000 for the conservation programs of the Department, a decrease of \$14,943,000 under the budget request. Programs aimed at improved efficiency in the use of energy through research and development were increased by approximately \$19 million and programs providing grants to states or localities were reduced by approximately \$36 million. The Committee believes that the research and development efforts in conservation show great promise and recommends expanding the program in fiscal year 1980.

Buildings and Community Systems.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$6,500,000 to initiate procurement of multiple units of an onsite 40 KW fuel cell, in order to demonstrate its efficiency in providing both heat and power at industrial, commercial and residential sites. The Committee believes the Department should closely review the total number of units procured and reduce it to the minimum necessary to demonstrate the technology. Technological support for this program has also been recommended at a \$4,000,000 level in fossil energy research and development.

The Committee does not believe that the fostering of conservation in Federal facilities is 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 Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Public Law 94-163, dated December 22, 1975, directed the President to establish a 10-year energy conservation plan, mandatory lighting standards, and mandatory thermal efficiency standards. Ten-year plans for the individual agencies will not be published until August 1980, almost five years after the passage of the law. No lighting or thermal efficiency standards have been issued. In addition, the demonstration of solar systems on Federal buildings is poorly integrated with the conservation program. The Committee urges the Department to take a more active role in establishing a strong Federal conservation program and in integrating the demonstration of solar technology into its conservation efforts.

The Committee is aware that the price of home heating oil is expected to approach \$.90 a gallon this coming winter, further encouraging the public's use of wood energy as an alternate fuel source. The Committee considers the Department's Residential Wood Energy Combustion Program to be important to the development of wood energy as a safe, economical and environmentally acceptable alternate energy source and encourages the program's continuation, with emphasis on establishing safety, fuel efficiency and emission standards for wood stoves and furnaces.

Industrial.—The Committee recommends three increases totaling \$11,500,000 in industrial conservation. The Committee is impressed with the progress that is being made in this area in bringing developing technology into accepted industrial use. An increase of \$1,750,000 is recommended for industrial heat pumps and air/fuel ratio control in waste energy reduction. An addition of \$6,750,000 would allow for new projects and acceleration of old projects, mainly in the aluminum

and steel industries, aimed at improving the efficiency of industrial processes.

The Committee is aware of a process for the demonstration of a new cokemaking technique which has recently been proposed to the Department. Based on preliminary information the process appears promising. Because a demonstration of this process would cost over \$100 million, the Committee believes that the Department should thoroughly review the proposal and the process and ascertain what other areas it could be applied to in addition to steelmaking, in order to determine its overall merit. The Committee expects a comprehensive report on this process, its energy saving potential, and its benefits and costs in time to be considered in the fiscal year 1981 Congressional budget process.

The final increase in industrial conservation is \$3,000,000 for industrial demonstrations of bottoming cycles in industrial cogeneration.

Transportation.—The Committee recommended the budget amount of \$96,000,000 for transportation programs. The authorizing committee recommended increases of considerable magnitude in both heat engines and electric vehicles. In heat engines the proposed authorization increase of \$12 million would allow a second contractor to continue in the development of each of the gas turbine and Stirling engine programs. In the gas turbine program, this would include continuing to support two large firms in developing the technology. The Committee believes that the programs should finally be narrowed down and resources applied to produce a demonstrable, producible engine as quickly as possible, and that the technology is at a stage where this can be reasonably done. In the case of the Stirling engine the authorization would allow for the evaluation of the technology already dropped by Ford Motor Co.

The authorizing committee allowance would also add \$8 million for additional electric vehicle demonstrations. In view of the limited increase in performance standards in projected vehicles and the Department's plans to test 200 of their most advanced vehicles within the budget amounts, the Committee believes the budgeted demonstration of 700 vehicles is more than adequate.

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 \$16,000,000. This action is based on current and anticipated applications for guarantees.

State and Local Programs.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$36,325,000 in various State and local grant programs. The State energy management and planning program would have consolidated several grant programs, but legislation starting the program has not been actively considered. Therefore, the Committee reduced that line item by \$106,625,000 and added funds to the three existing state programs; energy policy and conservation grants of \$37,800,000, energy conservation and production grants of \$10,000,000 and Energy Extension Service grants of \$25,000,000. This is a net reduction of \$33,825,000 from the budget request, but still represents the same overall level of funding as in fiscal year 1979. The recommendation assumes that the Energy Extension Service will go forward on a nationwide basis.

The budget requested a reappropriation of \$200,000,000 for schools and hospitals grants because previously appropriated funds available

to the end of fiscal year 1979 could not be obligated by that time. These funds were appropriated in a fiscal year 1978 supplemental but were contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation which did not pass in sufficient time to obligate the funds. Information provided by the Department showed that only \$180,000,000 of schools and hospitals grants would lapse. However, \$17,500,000 of grants for local government buildings appropriated under the same circumstances would also lapse. Language is recommended in the bill which keeps these funds from lapsing. The net result is a decrease from the budget estimate of \$2,500,000.

Appropriate Technology—For FY 1980, the Committee increased the Appropriate Technology Small Grants appropriation from \$8 million to \$12 million. This program, which Congress established in the Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization of FY 1977, encourages the development, demonstration, and sharing of information with respect to energy-related systems and supporting technology. Funds under this program promote energy conservation and the use of non-conventional energy resources.

Use of Appropriate Technology can provide significant energy savings. The \$8 million appropriated in FY 1979 funded fewer than 325 of more than 11,000 grant proposals submitted. The \$12 million for FY 1980 allows a 50 percent increase in funding for these small grant proposals. In light of the country's current energy situation, a program that encourages individuals, small businesses, local non-profit organizations, Indian tribes, and state and local agencies to help resolve our energy problems is a valuable contribution to the President's energy directives.

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 cogeneration systems.

The Committee also expects that \$120,000 will be provided from within policy funds to continue long range studies on energy use and its relation to industrial employment and personal consumption expenditures.

ECONOMIC REGULATORY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1979	\$100,333,000
Estimate, 1980	159,646,000
Recommended, 1980	125,697,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+25,364,000
Estimate, 1980	-33,949,000

In addition to the Economic Regulatory Administration, which was 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 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 1980 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal utilization.....	\$20,333,000	\$16,333,000	-\$4,000,000
Utility programs and regulatory intervention:			
Utility regulatory assistance.....	3,786,000	22,286,000	-1,500,000
Power supply and reliability.....	4,188,000	4,188,000	
Intervention.....	2,720,000	2,720,000	
Subtotal, utility programs.....	30,694,000	29,194,000	-1,500,000
Compliance:			
Major refiners.....	35,921,000	35,921,000	
All other.....	20,666,000	20,666,000	
ERA overhead support.....	3,841,000	3,841,000	
Subtotal, compliance.....	60,428,000	60,428,000	
Regulation development.....	5,266,000	2,675,000	-2,591,000
Fuels regulation.....	5,166,000	5,166,000	
Emergency preparedness.....	32,600,000	3,800,000	-28,800,000
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	3,000,000	5,942,000	+2,942,000
Program administration.....	2,159,000	2,159,000	
Total ERA.....	159,646,000	125,697,000	-33,949,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,000,000 in coal utilization, the activity which implements the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-620). The remaining level of \$16,333,000 is the limit contained in pending authorizing legislation. Workload projections are not based on actual cases received and are, therefore, not presently verifiable. If requests for exemptions to the regulations materialize in the manner projected by the Administration, there may be a need for consideration of supplemental appropriations in the future. The Economic Regulatory Administration should strive to do more of their work in this area with government personnel and less with outside contractors and to develop procedures that will provide economies in processing of applications.

In utility regulatory assistance, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$2,500,000 for pilot projects with utilities involving innovative rate structures. The remaining \$6,000,000 will be sufficient to carry out 10 to 15 pilot studies. The Committee also recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 in this area to support the National Regulatory Research Institute which provides technical assistance to utility regulatory commissions. Testimony before the Committee was that this organization is viewed as being extremely helpful to the commissions.

The Committee notes the Department's progress in accelerating auditing of the major oil refiners but is not satisfied that the Department is moving as quickly as it should. It recommends the full budget request for all regulatory compliance activity. The Committee believes that investigations of possible criminal activity should also receive high priority attention from ERA.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,591,000 in regulation development in agreement with pending authorizing legislation. The Committee agrees with the recommendation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the Department reduce the amount of outside contractors and consultants used in this sensitive area and rely more on government personnel to develop regulations.

Deletion of \$28,800,000 requested for gasoline rationing plans is recommended. There are no current plans for rationing being developed either by the Administration or by the Congress. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in pending legislation, recommended leaving \$16.8 million available as a contingency. Funding the contingency is not necessary since emergency supplemental appropriations could be passed well within the time required for Congressional approval of rationing plans.

An increase of \$2,942,000 is recommended by the Committee, for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The recent shortages of petroleum and petroleum products have caused a large increase in workload in the Office which processes requests for relief or exemption from rules and regulations. Because shortages or dislocations are likely to continue well into the future, it is not expected that workload will decrease in fiscal year 1980.

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

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 1979	\$3,007,071,000
Estimate, 1980	8,391,000
Recommended, 1980	8,391,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-2,998,680,000
Estimate, 1980	

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve now contains about 85 million barrels of oil, stored underground at three sites in the Gulf Coast area. Progress on the Reserve has been much slower than planned, but appeared to be increasing until oil shortages and supply interruptions began occurring early this year.

Based on a reprogramming approved earlier this year, construction and preparation of storage sites for up to 608 million barrels of oil is in progress. Proposals for additional capacity are currently being reviewed. However, where capacity to store oil was originally a limiting factor in filling the Reserve, the availability of oil is now the critical item. Assuming that procurement of oil resumes late in 1979, the Department estimates that reserves can reach 248 million barrels by December 1980.

Funds for the procurement of oil are available from previously appropriated amounts and only administrative expenses of \$8,391,000 are recommended for appropriation in fiscal year 1980. The first budget resolution assumed the rescission of \$1 billion in budget authority for the Reserve in 1980. The Committee does not recommend such a rescission, because it would delay placing of orders for oil for delivery in fiscal year 1981, thus delaying the Reserve program further, and would have to be appropriated again at a future date.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1979	\$60,544,000
Estimate, 1980	88,657,000
Recommended, 1980	87,273,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+26,729,000
Estimate, 1980	-1,384,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Energy applied analysis.....	\$13,871,000	\$13,871,000	-----
Collection, production, and dissemination.....	47,056,000	47,056,000	-----
Data validation.....	15,884,000	14,500,000	-\$1,384,000
Data information services.....	11,846,000	11,846,000	-----
Total, Energy Information Administration.....	88,657,000	87,273,000	-1,384,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,384,000 in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in data validation. The recommended amount of \$14,500,000 is the level of the pending authorization for EIA, and provides for a doubling of the funding for this activity in fiscal year 1980 over fiscal year 1979.

The recommended appropriation of \$87,273,000 for EIA is an increase of 44 percent over 1979 and reflects not only the increase in validation of data, but a large increase in the collection, production and dissemination of data mostly related to requirements of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-621). The Committee is concerned about the ever increasing cost of collecting seemingly endless amounts of data, but notes that in the main the increasing requirements have been added by the Congress. Within the requirements of the law, the EIA should endeavor to reduce duplication and the collection of unnecessary data, and assure accuracy to the greatest extent possible.

PERSONNEL

The recommended appropriation for the Department of Energy contains funds for the level of personnel requested by the budget. The only area where funds were included specifically for additional personnel is in the Office of Hearings and Appeals. 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.

Information provided to the Committee on personnel requirements and allocations was considerably more informative and helpful than in previous years. The Committee is also pleased to note that the personnel allocated to the appropriations accounts in this bill more accurately reflect the resources necessary to carry out the functions of these programs than in the past.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$489,493,000
Estimate, 1980.....	535,116,000
Recommended, 1980.....	541,449,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+51,956,000
Estimate, 1980.....	+6,333,000

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Patient care:			
Hospital care.....	\$161,590,000	\$161,590,000	-----
Contract care.....	104,259,000	107,450,000	+\$3,191,000
Indian health manpower.....	6,788,000	6,788,000	-----
Ambulatory care.....	94,430,000	95,518,000	+1,088,000
Preventive health:			
Sanitation.....	18,000,000	18,103,000	+103,000
Dental.....	15,879,000	16,413,000	+534,000
Public health nursing.....	7,769,000	7,957,000	+188,000
Health education.....	3,388,000	3,416,000	+28,000
Mental health.....	6,571,000	6,571,000	-----
Eye care.....	482,000	482,000	-----
Community health representatives and Alaska health aides.....	38,768,000	38,768,000	-----
Alcoholism.....	13,541,000	13,541,000	-----
Tribal health program support.....	23,996,000	22,996,000	-1,000,000
Urban Indian program.....	7,270,000	8,000,000	+730,000
Model diabetes projects.....	896,000	896,000	-----
Tribal health contracts.....	12,498,000	12,498,000	-----
Tribal training programs.....	2,124,000	2,124,000	-----
Other medical programs.....	3,248,000	4,248,000	+1,000,000
Alaska leasing and communications.....	2,184,000	2,184,000	-----
Area office services.....	1,891,000	1,891,000	-----
Other field medical services.....	5,203,000	5,374,000	+171,000
Program management.....	4,341,000	4,341,000	-----
Handicapped children's program expansion.....	-----	300,000	+300,000
Total, Indian health services.....	535,116,000	541,449,000	+6,333,000

An increase of \$877,000 is recommended for Indian health facilities services. The increase, together with the funds requested in the budget, will provide for an additional 331 positions for four hospital facilities (Bethel, Ak; Red Lake, Mn; Ada, Ok; Cherokee, N.C.), and three health clinics (Cibicue, Ar; Chemawa, Or; Lawrence, Ks) opening in FY 1980. The increase will allow the new facilities to be operated as designed and constructed without major limitations on the delivery of health services such as dental care, ambulatory care, nursing services, and other preventive health care programs. The increase will provide a total of \$6,029,000 and 459 positions for the seven facilities in FY 1980 rather than the \$5,152,000 and 128 positions budgeted.

A \$3,626,000 increase is provided to extend health services to the newly recognized Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona and to four smaller tribes of Oklahoma (Ottowa, Wyandotte, Peoria, Modoc) (\$1,276,000) and to provide, in part, critical needs in Contract Health Services for high risk OB and pediatric care (\$2,350,000). The high risk OB and Pediatric care needs are made necessary by new technology and increasingly higher standards of medical care which, in general, Indian Health Services' small and obsolete facilities cannot provide. In addition, the rate of inflation being experienced in the physician services component of contract care is projected to exceed the FY 1980 budgeted

inflation rate. P.L. 95-375 extended Federal recognition to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona and P.L. 95-281 extended recognition to four tribes of Oklahoma. These funds are in addition to ambulatory and preventive health care.

The Committee is also recommending an increase of \$800,000 for two Economic Development Administration (EDA) clinics. The Sapulpa, Oklahoma (\$500,000) and the Trenton-Williston, North Dakota (\$300,000) health care clinics were constructed by EDA with little or no thought by EDA about how funds would be provided to equip and staff these facilities. These facilities are completed, without equipment, and are sitting vacant. This continues to be a problem despite the direction of the Congress that EDA coordinate its efforts with the Indian Health Service so that facilities are not constructed when funds to operate those facilities are not budgeted by IHS.

The Committee is also reprogramming funds originally appropriated to the Fort McArthur project to serve the Indians of Southern California. The Indian Health Service in three years has not been able to obtain the Fort McArthur facility, and appropriated funds have been used solely for protective services and needs assessments without providing for the health care needs of the Indian people the facility was originally intended to serve. The funds would still be used for the target population they were originally appropriated for (Southern California Indians) but not at the Fort McArthur site.

An increase of \$730,000 is recommended for the 40 urban Indian health projects. The increase will provide an average 10 percent inflation increase to the projects. This increase is comparable to the rate of inflation applied to the contract care and hospital services programs of the Indian Health Service's own facilities. In addition to the \$8 million provided by the Committee to the urban projects, an estimated \$13 million is projected to be generated from other sources in FY 1980. These sources include: church groups, foundations, state and local governments, private health plans, and other Federally-funded programs.

The Committee has also recommended an increase of \$1 million to expand emergency medical services (EMS) on reservations. This activity is a high priority of numerous tribes. The need for emergency medical response and ambulance service is acute in the Indian Health program due to a high incidence of emergency medical situations in isolated wilderness and rural settings. The increase will provide a total of \$7,720,000 in FY 1980 for emergency medical services on reservations. The increase is offset by a corresponding reduction in the funds held in reserve under the tribal health program support activity for which approximately \$24 million was budgeted in FY 1980. The Committee believes the EMS program needs are greater than providing additional funds for planning grants, training programs, seminars, and evaluation activities.

In addition, the Committee has provided an increase of \$300,000 for expansion of the handicapped children's program. The funds will be used to provide diagnostic service to children with complex prob-

lems who reside nationwide and who require a sophisticated medical treatment of their disorders.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

One of the major conclusions of the House Appropriations Surveys and Investigations Staff report on selected health care and facilities programs of the Indian Health Service was that a comprehensive review of the financial management branch should be made in conjunction with a complete audit of IHS' financial records to determine actions to be taken to make the system more responsive to the needs of IHS, higher levels of HEW, and the Congress. Special attention was recommended be given to the lack of control and reviews which allow improper allotment accounting. These deficiencies destroy the integrity of the budgetary and financial systems.

In response to a Committee question at the FY 1980 IHS appropriation hearings, Dr. Johnson, Director of the IHS, indicated that he "would be perfectly happy to have a complete audit" of IHS' financial systems. Under such situations, the Committee would normally instruct the General Accounting Office (GAO) to undertake an audit. However, the Committee has been informed that the Inspector General of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has taken steps to undertake a financial audit of the IHS and that serious consideration is being given by GAO to undertake additional financial management audits of its own. In view of these two initiatives, the Committee is not requesting an audit at this time; however, a separate Committee audit may be requested if the scope of the proposed audits do not meet the needs of the Appropriations Committee. It is the intention of the Committee to monitor this area very carefully because the lack of an effective financial management system severely limits the effectiveness of the Indian Health Service. The Committee is also disturbed by the fact that the investigative staff could find no evidence that any comprehensive audits of financial records of IHS has been made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare auditors. The Committee is surprised and dismayed that so little attention has been paid to the Indian Health Service operation by the higher levels within the Department of HEW. The Committee hopes the Secretary will not allow this to continue in the future.

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.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

The Committee instructed the IHS in its FY 1979 report to provide detailed information by program and activity on how the estimated medicare and medicaid collections will be used to improve the quality of health care in the FY 1980 budget justifications. The directive was not complied with and is now reiterated. The Committee cannot make a judgment on the health care needs of the Indian people without complete information on the total monies available to the Indian Health Service to meet their needs. It is expected that these sources of revenue will be displayed in the FY 1981 budget justifications along with the request for appropriated funds for such activities as contract care, patient care, ambulatory care, etc.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The House Appropriations Surveys and Investigations Staff indicated in their report that there were a number of reprogramming actions which had not been approved or reported to the Committee in accordance with the established reprogram guidelines as printed in the FY 1979 Committee report. It was reported that funds were not only transferred between construction projects but also improperly from the services appropriation to the facilities appropriation to complete ongoing projects. To maintain integrity in the appropriations process, the Committee must insist that it be kept fully informed of all reprogramings and expects the Secretary to assure that IHS complies with the Committee's guidelines.

CONTRACT HEALTH SERVICES REGULATIONS

The Committee reviewed testimony from individuals and tribal groups from the City of Phoenix and surrounding areas expressing concern that the regulations on Contract Health Services for the Phoenix area discriminates against a certain population of Indian people. In particular, concern was expressed that the Indians who reside in the State of Arizona were not being treated on the same basis as those Indian people in Nevada and Oklahoma where the entire states have been designated a contract health service delivery area. The Committee expects the IHS to report to the Committee within 60 days on the concerns expressed by the Indian people in the Phoenix area.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1979	\$76,960,000
Estimate, 1980	50,240,000
Recommended, 1980	74,302,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-2,658,000
Estimate, 1980	+24,062,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Hospitals:			
New and replacement:			
Chinle, Ariz. (new hospital).....		\$9,000,000	+\$9,000,000
Tahlequah, Okla. (replacement hospital).....		3,200,000	+3,200,000
Moveable equipment.....		1,800,000	+1,800,000
Subtotal, new and replacement hospitals.....		14,000,000	+14,000,000
Modernization and repair Albuquerque, N. Mex.		1,600,000	+1,600,000
Total, hospitals.....		15,600,000	+15,600,000
Outpatient care facilities:			
Lodge Grass, Montana Health facility.....		1,485,000	+1,485,000
Fort Duchesne, Utah Health facility.....		2,220,000	+2,220,000
Inscription House, Arizona Health facility.....		3,890,000	+3,890,000
Total, outpatient care facilities.....		7,595,000	+7,595,000
Personnel quarters:			
Bethel, Alaska hospital.....		4,467,000	+4,467,000
Red Lake, Montana hospital.....		2,400,000	+2,400,000
Total, personnel quarters.....		6,867,000	+6,867,000
Construction surpluses and reprogramming of planning funds.....		-6,000,000	-6,000,000
Sanitation Facilities.....	\$50,240,000	50,240,000	
Total, Indian health facilities.....	50,240,000	74,302,000	+24,062,000

As instructed in the fiscal year 1979 Interior Appropriations Conference Report, the Indian Health Service has developed a professional 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 understands that the priorities which have been established will need to be adjusted in a limited way as up-to-date information becomes available and as the system goes through its initial implementation phase. It is the intention of the Committee to follow the newly 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 rather than such arbitrary systems that have been used in the past and seem to change from year to year. The Committee, in making the decision to proceed with construction projects based on the new priority system, had to make some very difficult decisions after carefully reviewing what action had taken place in the past on health facility projects. The decision was not made without a thorough and careful review. The Committee was faced with the difficult decision to either proceed with those projects which ranked higher on the priority system on the basis of need or to proceed with those facilities which had received planning funds in previ-

ous fiscal years but for which no funds or limited amounts of funds have been obligated or expended to date.

The Committee chose the first option as mentioned earlier after careful consideration. It is still the view of the Committee that the previously funded projects are meritorious, and they will be funded in order of priority. The facilities directly affected because planning funds had been appropriated in the past are Harlem, Montana; Winslow, Arizona; Sisseton, South Dakota; Rosebud, South Dakota; Browning, Montana; Shiprock, New Mexico; and Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Funds previously appropriated to these projects will be used to fund higher priority projects and, in the future, these projects will be funded in order of priority. In addition to the decision by the Committee to proceed with construction projects in order of priority, the Committee received information from IHS that four facilities (Sacaton, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Sisseton) require additional investigation of the alternatives before planning, design, and construction may proceed. These alternatives include the possibility of furnishing inpatient care by contract and exploring the possibility of shared facilities for two of the reservations. At this time the location of a fifth facility (Winslow) has not been settled. The following health care facilities have been included in the recommended amount for FY 1980:

HOSPITAL PROJECTS

Phase two construction of the 60 bed, 107,000 gross sq. feet Chinle, Az. Hospital. Total design and construction costs are estimated to be \$15.7 million. To date, \$3,650,000 has been appropriated. Chinle has the No. 1 priority of 25 hospitals ranked on the new ranking system-----	+\$9, 000, 000
1st year construction costs of the 50 bed, 109,000 gross sq. feet Tahlequah, Ok. replacement hospital. The design and construction costs are estimated at \$14.9 million. \$550,000 was appropriated in FY 1978 and is now being released to plan the facility. The project does not include the School of Optometry with Northeastern Oklahoma State University. Tahlequah has the No. 2 priority-----	+3, 200, 000
Initial expansion and modernization of the Albuquerque Medical Center and to provide for a new ambulatory care center. The Indian Health Service currently operates a 54 bed hospital with an inadequate outpatient department serving a population of 13,300. Albuquerque has the third priority-----	+1, 600, 000

OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES

Lodge Grass, Montana Health Facility. The Lodge Grass Center has the number one priority of the 57 health care facilities ranked on the new priority system-----	+\$1, 485, 000
Ft. Duchesne, Utah Health Facility. The health facility has the number two priority-----	+2, 220, 000
Inscription House, Arizona Health Facility. The health facility has the number three priority-----	+3, 890, 000

In addition, the Committee has provided \$4,467,000 for 40 staff housing units for the Bethel, Alaska hospital and \$2,400,000 for 39 staff housing units for the Red Lake, Minnesota hospital. Given the limited housing that currently exists at these facilities and the estimated personnel that will require housing in fiscal year 1980, there is

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

As indicated in the above table, \$6,000,000 of previously appropriated funds are available and are reprogrammed from specific health care facility projects to offset the increase provided for FY 1980. The \$6 million includes approximately \$2.7 million from the seven hospital projects mentioned earlier in the report and \$3.3 million from actual surpluses from completed construction projects.

The Committee has also included an increase of \$1,800,000 for moveable equipment for Red Lake, Cherokee, and Ada Hospitals. Limited equipment funds preclude operation of vital health care services scheduled to be provided in fiscal year 1980. These include such services as: intensive care, labor/delivery/OB, surgery, physical therapy, eye clinic, etc.

The Committee is also approving the reprogramming of \$936,730 from the Poplar, Mt and Tohatchi, NM Health Centers and the Whiteriver, Az Hospital to purchase additional equipment for Cibicue, NM Health Center (\$41,730); for Poplar, Mt Health Center personnel quarters (\$154,000); for Kayenta, Az Health Center and Ft. Defiance, Az Hospital staff quarters (\$520,000); and Mt. Edgecumbe, Ak boiler replacement (\$221,000). The funds appropriated for Poplar and Tohatchi centers are in excess of current needs.

COST PROCEDURES AND FACILITY DESIGN

The Committee has become increasingly concerned over the apparent inability of the Indian Health Service or the Department of HEW to develop reliable cost data for Indian construction projects over the lifetime of those projects. The Committee has received cost information which was subsequently changed a few days, weeks, or months later with limited information on why the costs have escalated. Projects that are initially budgeted and designed at a particular level end up costing more and containing more gross square feet than justified to or authorized by the Congress. For example, during hearings with the IHS on the fiscal year 1980 budget the Service indicated that it had under consideration leasing from the Navajo Nation a tribally constructed facility adjacent to the Chinle comprehensive health care facility. The building would be sized to make available space for lease to IHS to expand the space allowed by Congress for the Chinle facility. This type of action circumvents the direction of Congress and diminishes the confidence Congress has developed in its relationships with the Indian Health Service and the Department. A procedure must be implemented by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to assist in preventing cost overruns and substantial surpluses on IHS construction projects due to inadequate cost estimating and unilateral expansion of IHS health care facilities. A procedure is needed, commencing with the start of negotiations, that the tribe be informed of design/construction cost figures and gross square feet figures contained in the budget justifications and appropriation language, and advised that these figures may not be exceeded without Congressional authorization. It is expected that all new and ongoing projects will contain such a procedure. The Committee intends to monitor the Department's adherence to these practices closely.

SANITATION PROGRAM

It has come to the attention of the Committee that the IHS has substantial unexpended balances in excess of \$100 million in the sanitation program. Of this amount \$14.8 million is from the FY 1971-76 period. In view of the large unexpended balances, the Committee is requesting GAO to review the overall management of the program to determine if the present procedures need to be changed or modified.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$71, 735, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	76, 875, 000
Recommended, 1980-----	75, 875, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+4, 140, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	-1, 000, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Part A—Payments to school districts-----	\$52, 000, 000	\$52, 000, 000	-----
Part B—Special projects for Indian children-----	16, 500, 000	15, 600, 000	-\$900, 000
Part C—Special projects for Indian adults-----	5, 930, 000	5, 830, 000	-100, 000
Administration-----	2, 445, 000	2, 445, 000	-----
Total, Indian education-----	76, 875, 000	75, 875, 000	-1, 000, 000

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

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 school district multiplied by the state average per pupil expenditure. The funds are granted for supplementary and secondary education programs designed to address the special educational needs of Indian children.

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 \$75,875,000 for fiscal year 1980, an increase of \$4,140,000 above fiscal year 1979 and a decrease of \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 1980 budget estimate.

The Committee has reduced the request to initiate resource and evaluation centers from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. This will reduce the cost of each center to \$400,000 rather than the \$500,000 budgeted and eliminate a sixth proposed center. The reduction in the cost of each center is based on the fact that the centers will be in a planning and research phase for the first six months of existence and will not be operating at the full budgeted level. In addition, the proposed per center cost of \$500,000 for five staff and overhead (rent, utilities) (\$60,000 each) and other costs appears excessive. The elimination of one center can be accomplished by combining those proposed centers which have a smaller number of projects to review by using HEW regional centers and limiting expansion until the Committee sees how effective the centers will be in improving project quality. The five centers should be located in areas which will provide national service to the total Indian population. It is not contemplated at this time to expand the number of centers beyond the recommended five.

The Committee has approved the full budget request of four additional positions to perform an annual program and fiscal audit on at least one-third of the part A projects.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Appropriation, 1979	\$7,852,000
Estimate, 1980	10,900,000
Recommended, 1980	10,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+3,048,000
Estimate, 1980	-----

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 \$10,900,000, the budget request. This includes \$10,400,000 for grants to museums, a \$3 million increase over fiscal year 1979 and \$500,000 for administrative expenses, \$48,000 more for administration than was provided in FY 1979.

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$8,752,000
Estimate, 1980	950,000
Recommended, 1980	950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-7,802,000
Estimate, 1980	

The Commission was established by P.L. 93-531, which provides for final 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 as it does the relocation of members of both tribes into new areas and homes.

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$950,000 for FY 1980, a reduction of \$7,802,000 below the FY 1979 level. Because of judicial action and continuing litigation temporarily vacating the line of partition between the Navajo and Hopi tribes, the Commission was unable to relocate the numbers of families originally projected for fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1979. For this reason, the agency has sufficient program fund balances remaining available to meet anticipated relocation costs in FY 1979 and in FY 1980.

It is the intention of the Committee to provide the necessary funds so 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 1979, 77 families have been relocated out of the total estimated 1,100 families to be relocated, five during April. In addition, three families are in the process of closing escrows or having homes constructed, and 59 families are seeking replacement dwellings.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1836 to carry out the trust established in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for almost 150 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.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$98,202,000
Estimate, 1980	104,740,000
Recommended, 1980	103,498,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+5,296,000
Estimate, 1980	-1,242,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimate by activity follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimate
Science.....	\$38,773,000	\$38,371,000	-\$402,000
History and art.....	17,494,000	17,488,000	-6,000
Public service.....	2,223,000	2,236,000	+13,000
Museum programs.....	8,287,000	8,262,000	-25,000
Special programs.....	2,287,000	1,780,000	-507,000
Support activities.....	27,952,000	27,952,000	
Administration.....	7,724,000	7,656,000	-68,000
Pay cost reduction.....		-186,000	-186,000
Administrative travel reduction.....		-25,000	-25,000
Within-grade increases.....		-36,000	-36,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	104,740,000	103,498,000	-1,242,000

The net reduction of \$402,000 in the science program includes a reduction of \$50,000 from the request of \$250,000 for storage drawers, an increase of \$65,000 and three positions for the NZP, and a reduction of a \$417,000 increase for the Tropical Research Institute which is not authorized. The recommended amount for Public service includes an increase of \$25,000 for the Anacostia neighborhood museum. The increases for the Assistant Secretary for Public service and the Assistant Secretary for Museum programs were not recommended. A request of \$21,000 for the South Groups building management program was made because of the large number of outside special events. The sponsors of these events should pay these costs.

An increase of \$50,000 for the American and folk life studies is recommended. The Committee recommends that the research awards program be supported in the same manner as the other fellowship and award programs of the Smithsonian. An increase of \$100,000 is approved for facilities planning and engineering along with \$5,000 to purchase reference books for the general counsel. Other increases for the offices of general counsel, and public affairs, were not approved.

The Committee commends the Smithsonian for its continued strong progress on the collection inventory program.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$3,700,000
Estimate, 1980.....	7,700,000
Recommended, 1980.....	3,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	-----
Estimate, 1980.....	-4,000,000

The appropriation for the Special Foreign Currency Program will be used to continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in archeology (\$2,406,000), astrophysics and earth sciences (\$495,000), museum programs (\$211,000) and environmental biology (\$504,000) in those countries where excess local foreign currencies are available. In 1980, programs will be conducted in Burma (\$23,000), Egypt (\$1,624,000), Guinea (\$13,000), India (\$1,705,000), and Pakistan (\$435,000).

The amount recommended by the Committee will provide \$2,800,000 for one-year continuing projects, \$400,000 will support new projects, and \$500,000 will support multi-year projects.

An increase of \$4,000,000 in Pakistan rupees was requested for participation in the Moenjodaro Pakistan Archeological Site. The Smithsonian testified that an agreement had not yet been reached with Pakistan so that these funds were not necessary. The Smithsonian proposed, however, that this budget request be used to establish, with Indian rupees, a forward funded American Institute of Indian studies. The Committee prefers that such a proposal be considered first by the OMB in connection with the priorities to be established in the 1981 budget.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1979	\$3,900,000
Estimate, 1980	6,550,000
Recommended, 1980	6,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+2,600,000
Estimate, 1980	-50,000

The appropriation recommended by the Committee will be used as follows:

Central area construction	\$4,300,000
Aquatic habitats design	500,000
Parking facility design	250,000
Renovations, repairs, and improvements:	
National Zoological Park—Rock Creek	400,000
Conservation and Research Center—Front Royal	1,050,000
Total	6,500,000

No funds were provided for the design of a visitor education center at Front Royal.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1979	\$2,100,000
Estimate, 1980	4,900,000
Recommended, 1980	5,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+3,150,000
Estimate, 1980	+350,000

The amount recommended by the Committee will be used as follows:

General repairs and improvements	\$762,000
Facade and roof repairs	1,425,000
Fire detection and suppression systems	725,000
Access for disabled, safety and security and correction of hazardous conditions	500,000
Heating, ventilating and air conditioning repairs	588,000
Mt. Hopkins, Ariz., observatory site development	505,000
Smithsonian Institution Libraries space improvement	200,000
Tropical Research Institute library	195,000
Museum of African Art	350,000
Total	5,250,000

The funds recommended for the Museum of African Art will permit bringing the 11 buildings housing the Museum up to standard for fire and safety and for handicapped access. The Museum will become a part of the Smithsonian with the enactment of the 1979 supplemental.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$575,000
Estimate, 1980-----	21,100,000
Recommended, 1980-----	20,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+20,025,000
Estimate, 1980-----	-500,000

The appropriation recommended will be used to complete construction of the Museum Support Center at the Smithsonian site in Silver Hill, Md.

This sum will be applied in the following manner:

Architectural/engineering design review and administration-----	\$400,000
Estimated construction cost-----	17,050,000
Construction contingencies-----	855,000
Reservations (elevators, lighting fixtures, loading dock equipment and other essential interior fixed equipment for the building)-----	1,565,000
GSA management and inspection-----	730,000
	<hr/>
	20,600,000

Appropriation of these funds will permit completion of the bidding by early 1980. It is estimated that the building will be ready for occupancy by the end of 1982.

Based on an analysis of existing space requirements and future needs for the storage, care and study of collections, it is estimated that the Museum Support Center will provide 338,000 gross square feet, allowing 255,400 net usable square feet of storage, office, laboratory and conservation space.

The largest component of the Center is a single-story structure for storage which is designed to protect the collections properly and to make them easily accessible for study and conservation. This space will be allocated largely to the National Museum of Natural History; smaller portions will house collections of the National Museum of History and Technology and other bureaus of the Institution. The National Museum of Natural History has tentatively designated the following percentages of its departmental collections for transfer to the Center: anthropology: 95 percent; botany: 25 percent; entomology: 60 percent; invertebrate zoology: 20 percent; mineral sciences: 50 percent; paleobiology: 20 percent; and vertebrate zoology: 20 percent. These transfers will result in the release of approximately 40,000 square feet of space in the Museum which can be used once again for exhibits. The transfer also will enhance educational and research activities on the Mall and will improve the level of care for remaining collections.

No funds are recommended at this time for further development of the "South Quadrangle Area." This item, which is not yet authorized, would have provided funds for architectural engineering, planning and design of proposed facilities in the South Quadrangle. Bounded by the Smithsonian Building, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Arts and

Industries Building and Independence Avenue, the proposed facilities would house a new center for exhibition and study of Oriental art, the Museum of African Art, rare book and other central library needs, and underground administrative support and off street parking for staff and visitors.

The budget justification indicated that the cost of these facilities would be \$60,000,000. Testimony presented indicated that, in 1983 dollars, it would cost \$49,100,000. There appeared to be confusion as to what would go into the Oriental Art building—items from the Freer or travelling exhibitions to complement the Freer. Based on the seeming confusion, the Committee prefers to wait for more precise justification—particularly respecting the financing.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979.....	\$19,281,000
Estimate, 1980.....	22,577,000
Recommended, 1980.....	22,311,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979.....	+3,030,000
Estimate, 1980.....	-266,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Care and utilization of art collections.....	\$7,329,000	\$7,131,000	-\$198,000
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	8,897,000	8,829,000	-68,000
Protection of buildings, grounds, and contents.....	4,303,000	4,303,000
General administration.....	2,042,000	2,042,000
Total, National Gallery of Art.....	22,577,000	22,311,000	-266,000

The National Gallery of Art is one of the Nation's great galleries. Its magnificent works and buildings are admired by the public and visitors. The number of visitors is expected to increase from 4,600,000 in 1978 to nearly 5,000,000 in 1980.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,311,000, a reduction of \$266,000 from the budget estimate. The recommended amount allows an increase of \$3,030,000 over the FY 1979 appropriation to continue two major objectives of the Gallery: (1) finishing the newly constructed areas in order that they may be fully utilized by the public and staff and (2) meeting the demands of the new East Building and its increased audience by expanding the Gallery's various art display and education programs.

The \$198,000 reduction in care and utilization of art collections consists of a \$77,000 pay cost reduction, \$45,000 from program support facilities and \$76,000 from basic support activities. A \$68,000 reduction is recommended for supplies and services.

In order to present a more easily understood justification, the National Gallery should budget for exhibitions in one activity rather than several.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$1, 588, 000
Estimate, 1980	1, 648, 000
Recommended, 1980	1, 611, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+23, 000
Estimate, 1980	-37, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1980 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Fellowship program	\$875, 000	\$875, 000	
Scholar support	147, 000	147, 000	
Public service	189, 000	189, 000	
General administration	377, 000	377, 000	
Building requirements	60, 000	30, 000	-\$30, 000
Pay costs		-7, 000	-7, 000
Total, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	1, 648, 000	1, 611, 000	-37, 000

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, established as a living memorial to the former President, is authorized by Public Law 90-637, approved October 24, 1968. It seeks to perpetuate the memory of Woodrow Wilson by grants to a body of scholars prominent in the world of learning and the world of public affairs. The Center is built around a small group of scholars (35), both American and foreign, engaged in serious research, writing, and discussion.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,611,000, a decrease of \$37,000 below the budget request of the Center. The Committee has denied the request of \$30,000 to plan for a permanent site for the Center. The Committee proposes that the Woodrow Wilson International Center remain in the Smithsonian Castle Building. The additional decrease of \$7,000 is associated with pay costs.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$220, 816, 000
Estimate, 1980	218, 600, 000
Recommended, 1980	220, 700, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-116, 000
Estimate, 1980	+2, 100, 000

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill, fiscal year 1980	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
National Endowment for the Arts:			
Architecture.....	\$3,550,000	\$3,550,000	-----
Dance.....	7,150,000	7,150,000	-----
Education.....	5,600,000	5,600,000	-----
Expansion arts.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	-----
Federal-State.....	23,000,000	23,000,000	-----
Folk arts.....	2,400,000	2,400,000	-----
Intergovernmental.....	900,000	900,000	-----
Literature.....	4,900,000	4,900,000	-----
Media arts.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	-----
Museums.....	9,750,000	9,750,000	-----
Music.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	-----
Opera/musical theater.....	2,200,000	2,200,000	-----
Special projects.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	-----
Theater.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	-----
Visual arts.....	7,400,000	7,400,000	-----
Research.....	650,000	650,000	-----
Evaluation.....	300,000	300,000	-----
Administration.....	10,500,000	12,000,000	+\$1,500,000
Subtotal, arts.....	107,500,000	109,000,000	+1,500,000
National Endowment for the Humanities:			
Public programs.....	21,300,000	21,300,000	-----
Education programs.....	16,700,000	16,700,000	-----
Fellowship programs.....	14,800,000	14,800,000	-----
Research grants.....	14,500,000	14,500,000	-----
State programs.....	22,500,000	22,500,000	-----
Special projects.....	10,500,000	10,500,000	-----
General program reduction.....			
Administration.....	10,800,000	11,400,000	+600,000
Subtotal, humanities.....	111,100,000	111,700,000	+600,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	218,600,000	220,700,000	+2,100,000

The Committee noted in its report last year the rapid increase in appropriations for the Endowments, and concurrently, the spectacular growth of interest in Endowment activities throughout the country. The Committee concluded, in view of such growth, that the time had come for the Congress to take stock of the Endowments and for the Endowments to take stock of themselves. Thus, the Committee requested the Endowments to complete preparation of plans it had proposed the previous year to show the Endowment's needs in 5 years and for what purposes, and it assigned its own surveys and investigations staff to review the programs and policies of the Endowments. Such reports were received and carefully analyzed and served as the basis for the most thorough examination of the Endowments since their establishment 14 years ago.

At the Committee's invitation, testimony was received from such distinguished figures in the arts and humanities as historian John Hope Franklin, author Barbara Tuchman, W. McNeil Lowry, former Vice President of the Ford Foundation, Robert Lumiansky, President of the American Council of Learned Studies; director John Houseman, actor Theodore Bikel, ballet director Edward Vilella and opera director Sara Caldwell. Particular emphasis was placed on questioning the mechanics of the peer panel review system which is the heart of the grant-making process of both Endowments.

Based on its comprehensive review, the Committee recommends full funding of the budget request of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1980.

The Committee found a high level of ability and dedication in the staffs, panel members, and members of the National Councils of both Endowments, but an inability, because of time and personnel limitations, to give greater consideration to the ever increasing number of grant applications. This condition is especially acute in the National Endowments for the Arts, which has been literally flooded with applications. In the visual arts program, for example, so many applications are received that a goal of adequate consideration appears unattainable.

The Committee has, therefore, recommended that an additional \$1,500,000 and 25 permanent positions should be specifically allocated for administrative expenses of the National Endowment for the Arts to be taken from NEA matching funds. The increase would also provide for additional personnel and the improvement of audio-visual and musical equipment to review applications. The Committee believes the procedures of NEH in providing staff recommendations to accompany the panel's recommendations provides more complete information to NEH council members than does the NEA procedure. The information made available in the books of applications forwarded to council members of both Endowments can only be described as scanty at best, but those of NEH are more complete than those of NEA. NEA council members may want the additional information that NEH council members receive.

This year the National Endowment for the Arts established an Office of Minority Concerns, and took other steps to expand access by minority individuals and institutions to the programs of the Endowment. In light of the additional administrative support provided by the Committee, it is also our desire that, as appropriate, additional staff be provided to strengthen the constructive steps which the Endowment has taken.

The Committee similarly has allocated an additional \$600,000 for administrative expenses of the National Endowment for the Humanities with a corresponding decrease from the NEH matching funds request. The increases would enable the Endowment to lengthen the time spent in deliberation by panel and National Council members, and improve audit and evaluation practices.

Aware as it is that council members of both NEA and NEH are busy people, the Committee is, nevertheless, of the opinion that the time scheduled for the Councils to be spent on Endowments business is not adequate to deal with the duties imposed upon them by the legislation establishing the Endowments.

The Committee commends the National Endowment for the Arts for preparing its first statement of policy and for completing the 5-year program requested by the Committee. The Committee requests the National Endowment for the Humanities to expedite completion of its 5-year program.

The Committee notes that several vacancies continue to exist in the National Council on the Arts and the National Council on the Humanities and urges expeditious action to fill these vacancies.

The Committee requests both Endowments to observe their statutory duty to prepare annual reports to the President for transmittal to the Congress on or before the 15th day of January of each year.

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. It approves 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.

MATCHING GRANTS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$74, 000, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	85, 900, 000
Recommended, 1980-----	83, 800, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+9, 800, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	-2, 100, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$83,800,000, a decrease of \$2,100,000 below the budget estimate for Matching Grants. Funds provided under this appropriation are available for matching gifts, bequests and devises of money and other property received by each Endowment. The \$83,800,000 recommended by the Committee in this appropriation will provide \$45,400,000 for the Arts and \$38,400,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the total provided, \$29,900,000 is provided for the treasury fund with \$18,500,000 for the NEA and \$11,400,000 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 \$53,900,000 will provide \$26,900,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts, and \$27,000,000 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 two-year period for which funds are being provided should exceed \$161,700,000.

As part of the FY 1979 budget presentation the Endowment for the Humanities proposed a new distribution formula for State programs as the first step toward achieving more equitable support. The proposed distribution for fiscal year 1980, however, may impose unacceptable reductions on some States. The Committee urges, therefore, that no current State allocation be reduced more than 15 percent below the FY 1978 allocation in fiscal year 1980 as a result of any change in the NEH distribution formula.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979-----	\$263, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	271, 000
Recommended, 1980-----	268, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1979-----	+5, 000
Estimate, 1980-----	-3, 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 Governments.

The reduction of \$3,000 below the budget estimate is for pay and personnel costs.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$1, 204, 000
Estimate, 1980	1, 672, 000
Recommended, 1980	1, 350, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+146, 000
Estimate, 1980	-322, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,350,000, a reduction of \$322,000 below the budget estimate. Of the reduction, \$60,000 is for the special studies water resource (-\$25,000) and the general counsel water resource (-\$35,000). Based on the association with the Corps of Engineers on the Melones Dam Project, it appears that the advisory council is not yet prepared to embark on a significant program in this area.

An additional \$150,000 was reduced for the costs associated with the proposed move to the Old Post Office Building. The building will not be ready for occupancy until late 1981 at the earliest.

There is a reduction of \$105,000 associated with a net decrease of positions: Deputy Executive Director, Budget Officer, Public Information, and Congressional Liaison. An administrative officer is added to take over the responsibilities associated with those positions. The Committee believes that an organization of only 24 positions can ill afford so many staff positions.

The remaining reduction of \$7,000 is associated with pay costs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$2, 019, 000
Estimate, 1980	2, 193, 000
Recommended, 1980	1, 975, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-44, 000
Estimate, 1980	-218, 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 \$1,975,000, a reduction of \$218,000. The costs associated with the National Capital Plan-

ning Commission's proposed move to the Old Post Office Building, \$200,000, have been eliminated. The Committee has been advised that the building will not be ready for occupancy until late 1981 or 1982. The remaining \$18,000 decrease is for pay and personnel costs.

The Committee requests the National Capital Planning Commission to take no further action aimed at the construction of a bicycle path through the Little Falls Valley Stream Park in suburban Montgomery County, Maryland, without prior consultation with the Committee.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$20,000
Estimate, 1980	10,000
Recommended, 1980	40,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+20,000
Estimate, 1980	+30,000

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 Administration requested \$10,000 for FY 1980 with the assumption that there would be substantial unobligated balances carried forward into fiscal year 1980. At this point, it appears that a carryover of only \$7,000 would be available for a total of \$17,000. The recommended increase of \$30,000 would provide a total of \$47,000 in FY 1980.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1979	\$1,659,000
Estimate, 1980	1,856,000
Recommended, 1980	1,811,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	+152,000
Estimate, 1980	-45,000

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 \$1,811,000, a decrease of \$45,000 from the budget request. The Committee believes that the budget estimates for administration are overstated. The fiscal year 1980 recommendation still allows an increase of \$152,000 or 9 percent over the FY 1979 level.

The Committee is pleased with the progress in the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (BORROWING AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1979	\$33,000,000
Estimate, 1980	17,000,000
Recommended, 1980	17,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-16,000,000
Estimate, 1980	

Borrowing authority is required by the Corporation in order to acquire various parcels of land and selected structures in the development area. The recommended \$17,000,000 appropriation for FY 1980 will enable the Corporation to respond to mounting market demand from developers and, in addition, will put the Corporation in a position to begin to assemble property for its future program. The areas between 11th and 12th Streets and between 6th and 7th Streets have attracted strong developer interest and are likely candidates for the FY 1980 appropriation.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1979	\$30,255,000
Estimate, 1980	20,110,000
Recommended, 1980	20,110,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1979	-10,145,000
Estimate, 1980	

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 \$20,110,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, including \$8,910,000 for public improvements, \$1,500,000 for historic preservation, \$2,450,000 for relocation assistance and \$7,250,000 for development rights, demolition, parks and open spaces. The public improvements program would fund all of the proposed construction planned for the Avenue between 10th and 13th Streets and design work in the 3rd to 7th Street areas. Historic preservation funds will be used to preserve the Old Evening Star building located on Pennsylvania Avenue at 11th Street. The development rights, demolition, parks and open spaces is a new program in fiscal year 1980. The recommended amount would be used for three purposes: (1) the recovery of land acquisition funds used previously to purchase private property which is to be dedicated to public use as parks or landscaped open space; (2) the funding of costs associated with the Corporation's acquisition of two historic properties, one of which has been acquired with loan funds; and (3) the funding of demolition costs.

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. The unauthorized pro-

grams, together with the amounts recommended in the bill, are as follows:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Endangered Species Act (H.R. 2218, reported House May 15; S. 1143, passed Senate June 13); (currently authorized until March 31, 1980)-----	\$16,892,000
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (H.R. 2035 passed House June 25; S. 838, passed Senate June 13)-----	3,712,000
National Park Service: John F. Kennedy Center (H.R. 3051, reported House May 15; S. 1142, reported Senate May 15)-----	3,875,000
Department of Energy: (H.R. 3000, reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Science and Technology May 15; H.R. 3354, passed House April 25)---	1,386,561,000
Department of Energy: Synthetic Fuels Production (H.R. 3930, passed House June 26; S. 932, passed Senate, June 20)-----	1,500,000,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission: Salaries and expenses (H.R. 3661, reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 10, 1979; Report 96-134)-----	450,000

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, 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 (430 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 Land and Water Conservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:

Provided further, That the \$12,500,000 available to the Forest Service in fiscal year 1979 for acquisition of the Kahle and Jennings properties may be used to acquire other properties in the Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada with no matching requirement.

On page 9, in connection with Historic Preservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:

Provided, That not to exceed fifteen 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.

On page 9, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:

Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service may be used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.

On page 11, in connection with Administrative Provisions, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

not to exceed \$100,000 for payment, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information, *rewards*, or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

On page 13, in connection with Operation of the National Park System, National Park Service:

Provided further, That the National Park Service is authorized to receive contributions for third shift operation of the Park Police Helicopters and that \$125,000 of this appropriation shall become available for obligation only to the extent it is matched by such contributions.

On pages 22 and 23, in connection with Administration of Territories, Office of Territorial Affairs:

of which (1) not to exceed \$80,089,000 shall be available for *grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses,*

On page 23, in connection with Administration of Territories, Office of Territorial Affairs:

expenses of the Northern Mariana Islands Federal Laws Commission as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241, 90 Stat. 268); direct grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241, 90 Stat. 272), to remain available until expended;

On page 24, in connection with Administration of Territories, Office of Territorial Affairs:

Provided further, That of the grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands appropriated herein, \$10,000,000 shall become available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to funds provided by the Government of the Virgin Islands when the Government Comptroller of the Virgin Islands shall certify that such funds are revenues of the Government of the Virgin Islands from new taxes or increased tax rates enacted subsequent to June 12, 1979.

On pages 24 and 25, in connection with Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Office of Territorial Affairs:

grants for the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants for the compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

On page 26, in connection with Construction Management, Office of the Secretary:

For necessary expenses of the Office of Construction Management, \$9,400,000.

On page 27, in connection with Sec. 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction, *and for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87.*

On pages 30 and 31, in connection with Construction and Land Acquisition, Forest Service:

of which \$30,735,000 is for construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities; \$384,910,000 is for construction of forest development roads by the Forest Service and construction and maintenance of forest development roads by timber purchasers; \$8,166,000 is for construction of trails.

On page 31, in connection with Timber Salvage Sales, Forest Service:

Funds previously appropriated under this head may be recovered from receipts deposited on the applicable national forest. Such funds, when recovered, may be expended and recovered on any national forest.

On page 32, in connection with Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges, Forest Service:

For acquisition of lands in accordance with the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), *all funds deposited by public school authorities pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.*

On page 32, in connection with Rangeland Improvements, Forest Service:

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement in accordance with section 401 (b) (1) of the Act of October 21, 1976, Public Law 94-579, as amended, *fifty percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the sixteen western States, to remain available until expended.*

On page 32, in connection with Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities, Forest Service:

For construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, *all revenues deposited during the prior fiscal year, except amounts distributed as otherwise provided by law, in the special account established pursuant to section 4(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)): Provided, That these funds may be merged with and made a part of the Forest Management,*

Protection and Utilization appropriation: Provided further, That funds not merged with the Forest Management, Protection and Utilization Appropriation shall remain available until expended.

On page 33, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

(e) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

On page 34, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

Appropriations and funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to comply with the requirements of section 313(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1323(a)).

Funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), may be merged with and made a part of the Construction and Land Acquisition and/or the Forest Management, Protection, and Utilization appropriations.

On pages 34 and 35, in connection with Synthetic Fuels Production, Department of Energy:

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. 2061 et. seq.), \$1,500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purchase or production of synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks, to be derived from an energy trust fund as established by H.R. 3919 or equivalent legislation: Provided, That if no such fund has been established upon enactment of this bill, funds for such program shall be derived from general funds of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be reimbursed from the fund at such time as the fund is established: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be used for the construction of facilities: Provided further, That the President is authorized to contract for purchases of or commitments to purchase, or to resell synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks to the extent of appropriations provided herein.

On page 35, in connection with Fossil Energy Construction, Department of Energy:

For necessary expenses in connection with the purchase and construction of fossil energy plants, including the acquisition of interests, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, \$71,250,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 36, in connection with Energy Conservation, Department of Energy:

Provided further, That \$180,000,000 appropriated in P.L. 95-240 for conservation grants for schools and health care facilities and \$17,500,000 appropriated in P.L. 95-240 for conservation grants for local government buildings shall remain available until expended.

On page 47, in connection with Public Development, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation:

to remain available for obligation until expended.

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 permanent authority from revenues from the Oregon and California grant lands be used instead by the Bureau, the Forest Service, and the Federal Highway Administration for construction, operation, maintenance, and other improvements of the O&C lands. This language or similar language has been carried in annual appropriation Acts since 1953.

7. Language is included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, to make funds collected available for obligation immediately upon receipt.

8. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Provisions, provides for the 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 allows the \$12,500,000 made available to the Forest Service in FY 1979 to purchase the Kahle and Jennings properties to be used to acquire other properties in the Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada with no matching requirement.

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 of the Service which 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 of 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 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 in the National Park Service Operation of the National Park System to authorize the Park Service to receive contributions for third shift operation of the Park Police helicopters.

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 provided under Geological Survey, Administrative Provisions, for the reimbursement of the GSA for security guard services and for contracting for topographic maps and geophysical or other surveys.

23. Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Helium Fund, to rescind contract authority provided by P.L. 87-122. Current helium reserves in storage and in nondepleting reservoirs are 96 billion cubic feet, or 100 years' supply at current rates of usage.

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

25. Language is included under 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. 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.

26. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, to allow transfer of funds to the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of the Navajo Irrigation Project.

27. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Native Fund, 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.

28. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal Trust Fund, to appropriate funds from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, for the relief of Indians, and the advance of tribal funds to Indian tribes.

29. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative Provisions, to allow for advance payments for services under contracts.

30. Language is included under Office of Territorial Affairs, Administration of Territories, for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of surface vessels for official purposes and for com-

mercial transportation purposes; to make grants to the judiciary in American Samoa, Virgin Islands, the High Commissioner and the Judiciary of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands; and to require the Government of the Virgin Islands to match funds provided for the operation of Government of the Virgin Islands.

31. Language is included under Office of Territorial Affairs, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes.

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

33. 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.

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 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.

36. Language is included under Forest Service, Forest Management, Protection and Utilization, to allow for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands.

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

38. Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative Provisions, specifying that funds available from the national forests each fiscal year shall be merged with and made a part of the Construction and Land Acquisition appropriation, Forest Management, Protection and Utilization appropriation. This provides for a more effective administration of the program.

39. Language included in the bill under the Forest Service, Timber Salvage Sales, permits funds preciously 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.

40. 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.

41. Language is included in the Forest Service, Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities, to provide that funds appropriated under this head may be merged with the Forest Management, Protection and Utilization appropriation.

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 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.

44. Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy Conservation, to limit the indebtedness outstanding for loan guarantees issued for electric or hybrid vehicle research.

45. Language is included in the Department of Energy, Energy Conservation, to re-appropriate conservation grants for schools and health care facilities and for conservation grants for local government buildings to remain available until expended.

46. Language included in the bill under the Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) prohibits ERA funding of parties intervening in regulatory proceedings before the ERA.

47. Language is included under Department of Energy, Administrative Provisions, limiting programs of price supports or loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriation acts.

48. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Indian Health Services, for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field.

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

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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 amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

53. Language is included in the Administrative Provisions of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to require the inclusion of the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913 on any grant or contract documents processed by HCRS. A similar provision is included for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services.

54. 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.

55. 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 the availability of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas on publicly owned lands of the Flathead National Forest, Montana. Language is included to prohibit use of funds to distribute literature to either promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

56. Language is included in the Department of Energy, Synthetic Fuels Production, providing \$1,500,000,000 for the purchase or production of synthetic fuels or synthetic chemical feedstocks, and prohibiting the use of the appropriations for construction of facilities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980

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, 1979 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
<p>PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY</p> <p>FEDERAL FUNDS</p> <p>Department of the Interior - Indefinite:</p>			
<p>Payments to State and local governments:</p>			
<p> Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....</p>	<p>\$579,000</p>	<p>\$607,000</p>	<p>+\$28,000</p>
<p>Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....</p>	<p>3,035,000</p>	<p>3,608,000</p>	<p>+573,000</p>
<p>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....</p>	<p>2,500,000</p>	<p>2,800,000</p>	<p>+300,000</p>
<p>Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....</p>	<p>100,000,000</p>	<p>110,000,000</p>	<p>+10,000,000</p>

Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	202,043,000	238,579,000	+36,536,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	441,000	454,000	+13,000
Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund.....	3,000,000	2,600,000	-400,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	410,000	410,000	---
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	---
Payment to the Virgin Islands, fiscal assistance, Territorial Affairs.....	24,000,000	24,000,000	---
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Territorial Affairs.....	24,000,000	---	-24,000,000
Total, Payments to State and local governments	360,233,000	383,283,000	+23,050,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 117.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—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, 1979, (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Receipts applied to operations:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	---
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	12,000,000	18,000,000	+\$6,000,000
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	---
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	55,000	55,000	---
Operations and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	---
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	---
Total, Receipts applied to operations.....	32,157,000	38,157,000	+6,000,000

Mixed receipts:

Federal aid in fish restoration and management:

Payments to States.....	26,370,000	27,800,000	+1,430,000
Applied to operations.....	2,100,000	2,200,000	+100,000

Federal aid in wildlife restoration:

Payments to States.....	80,219,000	81,600,000	+1,381,000
Applied to operations.....	5,800,000	6,100,000	+300,000

Total, mixed receipts.....	114,489,000	117,700,000	+3,211,000
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Contract authority:

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....

30,000,000	---	-30,000,000
------------	-----	-------------

Total, Department of the Interior.....	536,879,000	539,140,000	+2,261,000
--	-------------	-------------	------------

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):

Payments to States, National Forests Fund (25 percent fund).....	238,863,000	281,586,000	+42,723,000
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Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	262,000	262,000	---
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See footnotes at end of table, p. 117.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—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, 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	\$1,258,000	\$1,300,000	+\$42,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico..	210,000	310,000	+100,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Payments to States and local governments.	240,593,000	283,458,000	+42,865,000
	=====	=====	=====
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite).....	36,902,000	40,509,000	+3,607,000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite).....	72,537,000	94,865,000	+22,328,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl) (indefinite).....	165,000	300,000	+135,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite).....	50,000	50,000	---

Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service (indefinite).....	15,000,000	15,000,000	---
Timber salvage sales.....	14,228,000	11,000,000	-3,228,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total, receipts applied to operations.....	138,882,000	161,724,000	+22,842,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	379,475,000	445,182,000	+65,707,000
	=====	=====	=====
Department of the Treasury			
Payments to United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	240,000,000	240,000,000	---
	=====	=====	=====
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds.....	1,156,354,000	1,224,322,000	+67,968,000
	=====	=====	=====

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriation bill).

³ Excludes \$30,000,000 proposed legislation to rescind contract authority.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980**

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, 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite²			
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.....	3,000,000	3,400,000	+\$400,000
Donations, National Park Service.....	2,074,000	2,074,000	---
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service.....	1,000	1,000	---

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial contributions...	125,000	125,000	---
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	---
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc.....	6,400,000	6,600,000	+200,000
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 ³	274,901,000	274,901,000	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Department of the Interior.....	288,564,000	289,164,000	+600,000
	=====	=====	=====
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Cooperative work (indefinite).....	105,002,000	96,609,000	-8,393,000
	=====	=====	=====
Other Agencies - Indefinite			
Contributed funds, Department of Energy.....	20,000	20,000	---
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Gifts and donations (Humanities).....	9,500,000	12,000,000	+2,500,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	70,000	70,000	---

See footnotes at end of table, p. 120.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—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.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, 1979	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980	(4) Increase or decrease
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska: Cooperative funds.....	\$431,000	---	-\$431,000
Contributions, Indian Health Facilities.....	4,016,000	\$4,000,000	-16,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND THE
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—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, 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1980 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Total, other agencies.....	14,037,000	16,090,000	+2,053,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds.....	407,603,000	401,863,000	-5,740,000

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Energy and Water Development appropriation bill).

³ Annual appropriation language required.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$335,003,000	\$287,931,000	\$295,361,000	-\$39,642,000	+\$7,430,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	19,011,000	16,343,000	16,343,000	-2,668,000	---
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	105,000,000	108,000,000	108,000,000	+3,000,000	---
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	---	---
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	8,665,000	10,900,000	10,900,000	+2,235,000	---
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	13,750,000	13,750,000	---	---
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	536,829,000	492,324,000	499,754,000	-37,075,000	+7,430,000
Office of Water Research and Technology					
Salaries and expenses.....	28,357,000	30,739,000	30,977,000	+2,620,000	+238,000

Total, Land and Water Resources.....	565,186,000	523,063,000	530,731,000	-34,455,000	+7,668,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,174,000	14,954,000	15,656,000	+482,000	+702,000
Urban park and recreation fund.....	20,000,000	150,000,000	125,000,000	+105,000,000	-25,000,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund (indefinite).....	737,025,000	598,000,000	447,059,000	-289,966,000	-150,941,000
Historic preservation fund.....	60,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	-10,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	832,199,000	807,954,000	637,715,000	-194,484,000	-170,239,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management.....	200,629,000	207,055,000	207,055,000	+6,426,000	--
Construction and anadromous fish.....	97,856,000	47,574,000	56,327,000	-41,529,000	+8,753,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Development and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	150,000	200,000	200,000	+50,000	--
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..	308,635,000	264,829,000	278,582,000	-30,053,000	+13,753,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	386,806,000	382,777,000	383,512,000	-3,294,000	+735,000
Construction.....	118,488,000	85,358,000	97,144,000	-21,344,000	+11,786,000
Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	15,478,000	28,465,000	15,781,000	+303,000	-12,684,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	4,055,000	4,287,000	3,875,000	-180,000	-412,000
Total, National Park Service.....	524,827,000	500,887,000	500,312,000	-24,515,000	-575,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	1,665,661,000	1,573,670,000	1,416,609,000	-249,052,000	-157,061,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 132.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
ENERGY AND MINERALS					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	\$418,606,000	\$451,021,000	\$448,290,000	+\$29,684,000	-\$2,731,000
Exploration of national petroleum reserve in Alaska...	231,048,000	4,427,000	145,927,000	-85,121,000	+141,500,000
Total, Geological Survey.....	649,654,000	455,448,000	594,217,000	-55,437,000	+138,769,000
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	148,507,000	135,194,000	134,883,000	-13,624,000	-311,000
Helium fund (permanent contract authority).....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	148,507,000	182,694,000	134,883,000	-13,624,000	-47,811,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	53,944,000	81,320,000	85,520,000	+31,576,000	+4,200,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	61,451,000	113,916,000	111,416,000	+49,965,000	-2,500,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	115,395,000	195,236,000	196,936,000	+81,541,000	+1,700,000

Total, Energy and Minerals.....	913,556,000	833,378,000	926,036,000	+12,480,000	+92,658,000
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs.....	792,052,000	792,020,000	792,753,000	+701,000	+733,000
Construction.....	126,554,000	67,721,000	83,395,000	-43,159,000	+15,674,000
Road construction.....	79,253,000	58,379,000	60,379,000	-18,874,000	+2,000,000
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	---	---
Eastern Indian Land Claims Fund.....	3,500,000	---	---	-3,500,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,057,359,000	974,120,000	992,527,000	-64,832,000	+18,407,000
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS					
Office of Territorial Affairs					
Administration of territories.....	53,517,000	46,804,000	84,161,000	+30,644,000	+37,357,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	114,706,000	99,010,000	112,760,000	-1,946,000	+13,750,000
Micronesian Claims Fund, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	12,600,000	---	---	-12,600,000	---
Total, Office of Territorial Affairs.....	180,823,000	145,814,000	196,921,000	+16,098,000	+51,107,000
SECRETARIAL OFFICES					
Office of the Solicitor					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,085,000	15,619,000	15,500,000	+415,000	-119,000
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Management.....	43,100,000	48,761,000	45,760,000	+2,660,000	-3,001,000
Construction management.....	---	---	9,400,000	+9,400,000	+9,400,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 132.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	—	—
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	44,100,000	49,761,000	56,160,000	+\$12,060,000	+\$6,399,000
Total, Secretarial Offices.....	59,185,000	65,380,000	71,660,000	+12,475,000	+6,280,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	4,441,770,000	4,115,425,000	4,134,484,000	-307,286,000	+19,059,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	4,441,770,000	4,067,925,000	4,134,484,000	-307,286,000	+66,559,000
Definite appropriations.....	3,588,302,000	3,338,210,000	3,568,394,000	-19,908,000	+230,184,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	853,468,000	729,715,000	566,090,000	-287,378,000	-163,625,000
Permanent contract authority.....	—	47,500,000	—	—	-47,500,000

TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest management, protection and utilization:

Forest research.....	110,969,000	105,064,000	109,490,000	-1,479,000	+4,426,000
State and private forestry.....	54,870,000	37,938,000	65,964,000	+11,094,000	+28,026,000
National forest system.....	761,235,000	752,137,000	847,151,000	+85,916,000	+95,014,000

Total, Forest management, protection and utilization.....

927,074,000	895,139,000	1,022,605,000 ²	+95,531,000	+127,466,000
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Construction and land acquisition.....	36,177,000	337,438,000	425,823,000 ²	+389,646,000	+88,385,000
Youth conservation corps.....	60,000,000	---	27,400,000	-32,600,000	+27,400,000
Forest roads.....	243,466,000	---	---	-243,466,000	---
Forest roads and trails.....	231,392,000	---	---	-231,392,000	---
Timber Salvage Sales.....	3,000,000	---	---	-3,000,000	---
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	385,000	325,000	325,000	-60,000	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund, indefinite).....	239,000	155,000	155,000	-84,000	---
Rangeland improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	5,400,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	+500,000	---
Assistance to States for tree improvement.....	1,522,000	---	---	-1,522,000	---
Construction and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	3,459,000	3,850,000	3,850,000	+391,000	---
Rights of way (indefinite).....	100,000	---	---	-100,000	---

Total, Forest Service.....	1,512,214,000	1,242,807,000	1,486,058,000	-26,156,000	+243,251,000
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Fossil energy research and development.....	578,189,000 ³	675,592,000 ⁴	699,377,000	+121,188,000	+23,785,000
Fossil energy construction.....	99,709,000	77,050,000	71,250,000	-28,459,000	-5,800,000
Energy production, demonstration, and distribution....	169,415,000 ⁵	124,299,000 ⁶	125,971,000	-43,444,000	+1,672,000
Energy conservation.....	707,455,000 ⁷	557,995,000 ⁸	545,552,000	-161,903,000	-12,443,000
Reappropriation.....	---	200,000,000 ⁹	197,500,000	+197,500,000	-2,500,000
Economic Regulatory Administration.....	100,333,000 ¹⁰	159,646,000	125,697,000	+25,364,000	-33,949,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 132.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
Strategic petroleum reserve.....	\$3,007,071,000 ¹¹	\$8,391,000	\$8,391,000	-\$2,998,680,000	---
Energy Information Administration.....	60,544,000 ¹²	88,657,000	87,273,000	+26,729,000	-\$1,384,000
Synthetic fuels production.....	---	---	1,500,000,000	+1,500,000,000	+1,500,000,000
Total, Department of Energy.....	4,722,716,000	1,891,630,000	3,361,011,000	-1,361,705,000	+1,469,381,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Health Services Administration					
Indian health services.....	489,493,000	535,116,000	541,449,000	+51,956,000	+6,333,000
Indian health facilities.....	76,960,000	50,240,000	74,302,000	-2,658,000	+24,062,000
Total, Indian health.....	566,453,000	585,356,000	615,751,000	+49,298,000	+30,395,000
Office of Education					
Indian education.....	71,735,000	76,875,000	75,875,000	+4,140,000	-1,000,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education					
Institute of Museum Services.....	7,852,000	10,900,000	10,900,000	+3,048,000	---

Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	646,040,000	673,131,000	702,526,000	+56,486,000	+29,395,000
NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,752,000	950,000	950,000	-7,802,000	---
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	98,202,000	104,740,000	103,498,000	+5,296,000	-1,242,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	3,700,000	7,700,000	3,700,000	---	-4,000,000
Science Information Exchange.....	2,063,000	---	---	-2,063,000	---
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	3,900,000	6,550,000	6,500,000	+2,600,000	-50,000
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	2,100,000	4,900,000	5,250,000	+3,150,000	+350,000
Construction.....	575,000	21,100,000	20,600,000	+20,025,000	-500,000
Subtotal.....	110,540,000	144,990,000	139,548,000	+29,008,000	-5,442,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	19,281,000	22,577,000	22,311,000	+3,030,000	-266,000
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1,588,000	1,648,000	1,611,000	+23,000	-37,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	131,409,000	169,215,000	163,470,000	+32,061,000	-5,745,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	102,160,000	97,000,000	97,000,000	-5,160,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	9,925,000	10,500,000	12,000,000	+2,075,000	+1,500,000
Subtotal.....	112,085,000	107,500,000	109,000,000	-3,085,000	+1,500,000
Matching grants (indefinite).....	37,500,000	46,900,000	45,400,000	+7,900,000	-1,500,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	149,585,000	154,400,000	154,400,000	+4,815,000	---

See footnotes at end of table, p. 132.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$98,300,000	\$100,300,000	\$100,300,000	+\$2,000,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	10,431,000	10,800,000	11,400,000	+969,000	+\$600,000
Subtotal.....	108,731,000	111,100,000	111,700,000	+2,969,000	+600,000
Matching grants (indefinite).....	36,500,000	39,000,000	38,400,000	+1,900,000	-600,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities....	145,231,000	150,100,000	150,100,000	+4,869,000	---
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	294,816,000	304,500,000	304,500,000	+9,684,000	---
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	263,000	271,000	268,000	+5,000	-3,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,204,000	1,672,000	1,350,000	+146,000	-322,000

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,019,000	2,193,000	1,975,000	-44,000	-218,000
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	10,000	40,000	+20,000	+30,000
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses.....	594,000	---	---	-594,000	---
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,659,000	1,856,000	1,811,000	+152,000	-45,000
Land acquisition and development fund (borrowing authority).....	33,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	-16,000,000	---
Public development.....	30,255,000	20,110,000	20,110,000	-10,145,000	---
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	64,914,000	38,966,000	38,921,000	-25,993,000	-45,000
Total, title II, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	7,384,961,000	4,325,345,000	6,061,069,000	-1,323,892,000	+1,735,724,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	7,351,961,000	4,108,345,000	5,846,569,000	-1,505,392,000	+1,738,224,000
Definite appropriations.....	7,268,378,000	4,012,215,000	5,752,539,000	-1,515,839,000	+1,740,324,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	83,583,000	96,130,000	94,030,000	+10,447,000	-2,100,000
Reappropriation.....	---	200,000,000	197,500,000	+197,500,000	-2,500,000
Borrowing authority.....	33,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	-16,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1980 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1980 (6)
RECAPITULATION					
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	\$11,826,731,000	\$8,440,770,000	\$10,195,553,000	-\$1,631,178,000	+\$1,754,783,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	11,793,731,000	8,176,270,000	9,981,053,000	-1,812,678,000	+1,804,783,000
Definite appropriations.....	(10,856,680,000)	(7,350,425,000)	(9,320,933,000)	(-1,535,747,000)	(+1,970,508,000)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(937,051,000)	(825,845,000)	(660,120,000)	(-276,931,000)	(-165,725,000)
Reappropriation.....	---	200,000,000	197,500,000	+197,500,000	-2,500,000
Borrowing authority.....	33,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	-16,000,000	---
Permanent contract authority.....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000

¹ Includes FY 1979 supplemental appropriations contained in HR 4289 as passed by the House.

² Includes budget amendment of \$7.6 million contained in H. Doc. 96-145 as follows: Forest research, \$400,000; State and Private Forestry, \$1,750,000; National Forest System, \$3,559,000; and Construction and land acquisition, \$1,891,000.

³ Excludes \$79,200,000 from programs previously included in "Energy Conservation" and \$1,613,000 from programs previously included in "Energy, Science and Defense Activities—Operating Expenses" which are now included in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

⁴ Includes \$5,000,000 transferred from "Energy Supply, Research and Development—Operating Expenses" account.

⁵ Excludes \$2,284,000 from "Energy, Science and Defense Activities—Operating Expenses" which are now included in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

⁶ Includes \$2,000,000 transferred from "Departmental Administration" account.

⁷ Includes \$79,200,000 for programs transferred to "Fossil Fuel—Operating Expenses" in fiscal year 1980 estimates and excludes \$2,503,000 from programs previously included in "Energy, Science and Defense Activities—Operating Expenses" which are now included in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

⁸ Includes \$2,700,000 transferred from "Energy Supply, Research and Development—Operating Expenses" account.

⁹ Reappropriation of funds for conservation grants for schools and health care facilities, appropriated in Public Law 95-240, the availability of which is due to expire on September 30, 1979. Budget proposes extension of availability—a reappropriation under concepts agreed to between the Office of Management and Budget and the Appropriations Committees.

¹⁰ Includes \$4,100,000 for programs transferred to "Energy Information Administration" account in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

¹¹ Excludes \$675,000 from programs previously included in "Energy, Science and Defense Activities—Operating Expenses" which are now included in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

¹² Excludes \$4,100,000 for programs previously included in "Energy Regulatory Administration" account which are now included in fiscal year 1980 estimates.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. GUNN McKAY, HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE, HON. CLARENCE D. LONG, HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN, HON. JOHN P. MURTHA, HON. BO GINN, HON. RALPH S. REGULA, HON. CLAIR W. BURGNER, HON. TOM STEED, HON. BILL CHAPPELL, HON. CHARLES WILSON OF TEXAS, HON. JOHN W. JENRETTE, JR., HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO, HON. SILVIO O. CONTE, HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL, HON. MARK ANDREWS, HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN, HON. JOHN T. MYERS, HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER, HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG, HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN. HON. ELDON RUDD, AND HON. CARL D. PURSELL

We, the above-named members of the Subcommittee, support the programs contained in this bill. However, we are gravely concerned that the Subcommittee did not go far enough in aggressively developing a synthetic fuels industry that utilizes our domestic energy resources. We believe such a program is vital to protect our nation. Through three administrations this Committee has heard hundreds of witnesses detailing what can and must be done. Billions of taxpayer dollars have been appropriated for studies, tests, pilot plants, and demonstrations. Yet today the Nation possesses no production capability to meet our needs. It is time to move forward. It is time to create a capability to produce synthetic fuels.

Recent large increases in the price of imported oil, the deliberate holding back of production by several OPEC nations and the appearance of gasoline lines across the nation highlight the need for an alternative to current government policy in energy. Until recently most energy policy discussion has centered on conservation, and proposed legislation, as well as the recently passed national energy legislation, concentrated in this area. Without question conservation is something that will become increasingly important in the future and it should be supported. However, it is clear from recent events that more than conservation measures are necessary.

Depending on the season and the available supply, the country uses anywhere from 18 to 20 million barrels of oil a day, of which 8 to 8½ million barrels per day are imported. The gas lines, the acrid debate, the suits filed by states against the Department of Energy all show that limited disruption of the 8½ million barrels per day imported is enough to put the country in an untenable situation. Unfortunate though it may be, there are no immediate solutions. Allocation or rationing of shortages can never result in all parties being satisfied with the results. But, these allocations must continue and short-term conservation measures must be enforced.

There is a growing consensus that there is a need for this nation to produce significant quantities of energy that can be substituted for imported oil. Many alternatives are being pursued in parallel and have been funded by the Congress for many years. However, it still remains a fact that in the area of synthetic fuels, although billions of government dollars have been invested, no production capacity is on the horizon.

In recent weeks it has become apparent that the Congress is moving toward a consensus that synthetic fuel capacity must be encouraged and supported by the government. Legislation has been introduced that would set up government banks or government corporations, that would fund individually specified energy projects, or that would allow the purchase of fuels or chemical feedstocks. One such piece of legislation, the "Moorhead bill" (HR 3930) recently passed the House by an overwhelming margin. The "Moorhead bill" would amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to specify that petroleum is a strategic and critical material and provide a mechanism for the President to contract with private concerns for the purpose of achieving national production goals for synthetic fuels and feedstocks. The goals are 500,000 barrels per day of crude oil equivalent five years after the effective date of the Act, and at least 2 million barrels per day of crude oil equivalent not later than 10 years after the effective date of the Act.

There are, of course, several ways for the government to become involved in assisting in the building of synthetic fuels capacity. Every obvious method is the subject of one or another piece of legislation. The major methods for building synthetic fuels capacity are government-owned contractor-operated facilities or government corporations, a product buy at guaranteed prices, or a legislatively mandated output of synthetic fuels by industry. Loan guarantees and direct loans, which are mechanisms included in many pieces of legislation, cannot operate independently from some other method because both assume a competitive price for synthetic fuels on the market and such a price cannot at this moment be assumed.

Legislatively mandating that a percentage of fuel be synthetically produced from domestic resources would minimize government involvement in the process, at least as far as the construction of facilities is concerned. It would, however, lead to a cumbersome regulatory mechanism to assure that firms producing synthetic fuels would be able to sell them at a price that would recover their investment, because smaller producers could not economically or efficiently produce synthetic fuels in many conceivable circumstances. Therefore, a complex entitlement-like system would be necessary.

Government-owned contractor-operated facilities or government corporations could produce large quantities of synthetic fuel. This approach has been used previously, particularly during national emergency situations with synthetic rubber during and after the Second World War, and is currently done in the operation of uranium enrichment plants. This method requires direct government participation in the total production process. It also involves the government putting up the initial capital investment for all such plants over an extensive period of time before product is produced.

The third major method, a guaranteed purchase by the government, is a middle of the road option. It allows the private sector to be the producing entity, using its own capital funds. It delays government outlays until such plants are constructed and operating. It should be noted that although the government outlay would be delayed, if the products remained non-competitive, the outlay may very well be sizable over the long run because a reasonable return on investment would be necessary for the industrial producer.

The legislation that recently passed the House amending the Defense Production Act (H.R. 3930) chose the purchase option for establishing synthetic fuels production capacity and authorized 3 billion dollars in appropriations for such purchases. We believe that this approach is entirely reasonable and allows the capacity to be developed with minimum government interference. We had proposed legislation similar to H.R. 3930 that would take several additional steps needed to strengthen this Nation's ability to cope with this continuing energy crisis. This legislation is under review by the proper authorizing Committees. We are not offering legislation at this time, but will stand willing to work with the appropriate Committees to create a synthetic fuels industry now. Simply put, the major differences between our proposed legislation and that of the "Moorhead bill" are as follows: (1) it would establish a target of 1 million barrels of synthetic fuels per day in 1985 versus 500,000 in the "Moorhead bill" and 5 million barrels per day of synthetic fuels in 1990 versus 2 million in the "Moorhead bill". We believe that although such targets are ambitious they are necessary if the projected synthetic fuel capacity is to be of strategic importance in dealing with foreign suppliers; (2) the proposed legislation sets up a detailed procedure, as has been recommended in several bills introduced in both Houses of Congress, to expedite the granting of permits and licenses for facilities used for production under the legislation; (3) the proposed legislation would limit the extent and time of judicial review of claims arising pursuant to the issuing of permits or licenses.

With regard to increased production goals, technology exists to meet the goal of 1,000,000 barrels a day by 1986. Testimony before our Committee confirmed that our nation could expect synthetic fuel production by 1985 or 1986 at the latest if the Congress accepted the provisions of our proposal. Furthermore, Department of Energy officials indicated that our nation could support "on an easy basis" a twenty plant per year deployment schedule beginning in 1986 that would lead to a 5 million barrel per day result by 1992 at the outside. Clearly, the goals outlined in our proposal are attainable.

Further testimony revealed that the Lurgi Coal gasification process could be on stream in the \$30 to \$40 per barrel price range by 1985. This price could drop as industry became more familiar with the technology. In addition, we could expect to produce 40¢ to 60¢ per gallon methanol from coal equivalent to \$35 per barrel of gasoline by 1985. DOE testimony indicated that we could displace up to 600,000 barrels of oil per day with the production we would receive from 12 synthetic fuel plants producing a gasoline substitute. We could also expect to produce oil shale in the \$20 to \$35 per barrel range in this time frame.

The prospect of producing methanol at 40¢ to 60¢ per gallon is one our nation should pursue vigorously. Additional technology based on the methanol process at that price could produce synthetic gasoline at \$1.05 a gallon. Pursuing such policies can only strengthen the nation in dealing with OPEC. Automobiles designed for use today are equipped to run on a 10% methanol fuel mixture. However, our Committee has been advised that with known technology, without radical redesign, we can modify a standard car to allow it to run on 100% methanol.

Synfuel refinery prices are projected to be comparable to or below today's refinery prices for gasoline. We could change the automobile and provide the fuel for that auto at prices compatible or comparable to today's price of motor fuels. We could further liberate ourselves from dependence upon OPEC and we can do this by producing a fuel based upon coal, our most abundant domestic resources.

Indirect liquefaction processes that would produce a variety of liquid fuels, including methanol, have been technically demonstrated. Commercial companies awaiting proper incentives insist that shale oil technologies are ready for commercial scale plants. The combination of these technologies plus limited production of products from biomass should allow the 1985 goal to be reached. By the late 1980's the more advanced technologies involving direct liquefaction such as Solvent Refined Coal, H-coal, and the donor solvent process will allow for increased variety in synthetic processes. By that time more biomass related techniques should also be available. In that same time frame advanced gasification techniques, which can substitute for petroleum products in many cases, should also be available.

Many have expressed concern about the cost of domestically produced synthetic fuel. Such cost figures are meaningful only in comparison to the cost of OPEC oil. According to the Joint Economic Committee this nation will lose one million jobs because of the most recent OPEC price hike. Energy experts confirmed before our Committee that the indirect cost of paying the price we are now paying for OPEC oil is \$90 or more per barrel. This dollar figure takes into consideration inflation, our balance of payments deficit and potential loss of millions of jobs, and other economic penalties.

For whatever reasons, opponents of large scale energy facilities and other types of facilities have been able to delay the construction and operation of such facilities for multiple year periods. The provisions of the recommended legislation would allow for a formal system of granting the myriad permits involved in construction of major facilities and would limit claims to the jurisdiction of the court of appeals followed by a Supreme Court review. Even with these provisions it will take a significant amount of time to process the dozens to hundreds of applications and permits which must be filed both on a state and local level as well as on the Federal level for facilities of this type. It is crucial for such facilities to move forward at a reasonable pace in conjunction with the requirements of existing laws.

We are prepared to propose that \$25 billion be authorized rather than the \$3 billion in the House-passed bill. We believe that such an authorization coupled with our recommendation of \$7.5 billion in appropriations is necessary to show the OPEC countries and our own

nation without doubt that we are serious about resolving our energy supply problems. If fuel prices continue to rise as they are now, such appropriations may not be necessary, other than as a symbol.

We are prepared to take the action of recommending legislation in the appropriations process after long and thorough internal discussions as well as discussions with members of other committees of the House. The impetus to act on the synthetic fuel problems is nearly unanimous. The decision to act was not easily arrived at, but in the final analysis we believe that the strongest possible synthetic fuels program must go forward.

The other differences between legislation passed by the House and the legislation we propose can be summarized as follows: (1) the proposed legislation amends the Energy Organization Act of 1977 instead of the Defense Production Act of 1950; (2) it does not include heavy oil as a synthetic fuel; (3) it requires the Secretary of Energy to enter into the contracts authorized by the legislation within 18 months of its passage; (4) it provides that if facilities used in the production of synthetic fuels have previously received government financial assistance that that assistance be repaid as part of the contract provisions; (5) the limitation for award of contracts is 250,000 barrels per day rather than 100,000 as in the House-passed bill; (6) it does not include the congressional review of contracts for production over 75,000 barrels per day; (7) it does not provide for single House veto of corporations organized under the authorization; (8) it establishes a fund in the treasury to be used as a revolving fund subject to appropriations, to simplify administration of the program; (9) it mandates state participation regarding permits and licenses concurrent with the federal facility decision schedule.

Recent weeks have brought forth an overwhelming national concern with our energy situation which has not been seen since the early 1970's. We must move aggressively now with well-reasoned programs before we are again lulled into apathy as we were in the past in order to end these threats to our well-being and security that have existed over the last decade.

We do not believe that this proposal is a cure-all for the energy problems facing this country. Even assuming the goals of our proposal are met, 5 million barrels a day capacity in 1990 will be only about 25% of our overall oil needs and 60% of current oil imports. Programs dealing with the direct burning of coal, the promotion of solar energy and other energy alternatives, and the development of more efficient technology all must continue to be funded aggressively so that a balanced energy program results.

The Committee is concerned about the very economic structure and military security of the country because of dependence upon foreign oil. Our collective ability to function rests upon the whimsical largess and political stability of such countries as Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Libya, and Venezuela. Nigeria, for instance, has warned this Congress that the continued supply of 15% of our total imports rests upon a "proper" foreign policy determination regarding South Africa and Rhodesia. Saudi Arabia has warned us that it is time to begin negotiations with the PLO; the Arab Emirates announced recently a decrease in proposed oil production, thereby insuring continued short supplies. World

events, outside of our control, continue to threaten us. An Arab-Israeli war could create turmoil in Venezuela or Indonesia and could bring this country to the brink of standstill overnight. The Committee feels that the United States is walking on the knife's edge of disaster regarding our energy supply.

The potential for serious trouble impels this Congress to act—and act now. The President has asked the Congress to take bold and innovative action in response to the energy crisis. Heavy jurisdictional squabbles must not prevent a meaningful solution to the problem.

The Committee encourages the appropriate authorizing Committees to act expeditiously in this vital area. The Committee will watch with great interest the movement and work products of the Congress to rapidly appropriate whatever funds are necessary to insure rapid development of a United States synthetic fuels capacity.

GUNN MCKAY.
 JOE M. McDADE.
 CLARENCE D. LONG.
 ROBERT B. DUNCAN.
 JOHN P. MURTHA.
 BO GINN.
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 BILL YOUNG.
 GEORGE M. O'BRIEN.
 ELDON RUDD.
 CARL D. PURSELL.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1980, BY HON. BILL ALEXANDER

While I support the proposition to discover and produce substitute fuels so that the United States is not dependent on foreign oil, as advanced by Congressman Gunn McKay, I remain uncommitted to the specific alternative under consideration. As a member of the National Alcohol Fuels Commission, I feel it to be important to withhold judgment, beyond my cosponsorship and support of the "Moorhead bill", until the NAFC has fully considered the issue and resolved to report accordingly.

BILL ALEXANDER.

(139)

(140)

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. ADAM BENJAMIN, JR.

I support the programs outlined in this bill. I also enthusiastically embrace the additional views of my colleagues regarding the aggressive development of the synthetic fuels industry. To this support for the bill and synthetic fuels development, I parenthetically add my disappointment and concern regarding the debate and scope of the outlined energy programs.

It is much too apparent to the country and my colleagues that our approach to a national energy policy is fragmented and without direction.

The United States is in need of a balanced and expeditious resolution of its energy future. The time spent by this Committee on debate of the appropriate means, processes and sources of developing energy duplicates that of several of its subcommittees as well as other standing committees of this body. Such duplication is not only a waste of valuable time, it is indicative of the lack of Congressional leadership for the most important and pressing problem of our nation. Finally, it leads to jurisdictional disputes which historically have impeded, if not totally jeopardized, the adoption of important legislation.

It is more than evident that the shortage of oil is not simply an empty gasoline tank. This shortage and the anticipated oil supply for the future has drastically affected the inflationary and recessionary spiral of our economy and has the potential to exert a negative influence on our national security.

In President Carter's messages of July 15th and 16th, he indicated a direction for the nation's energy future. It is time for Congress to take the initiative to coordinate the efforts of the Executive and Legislative branches to implement the priorities set forth by the President, especially since the Congress provided the foundation for the program.

A centralized approach is vital to accomplish this purpose. One viable solution is to establish a joint select committee to develop a rational and credible energy policy for our nation. I have introduced legislation to establish such a committee to investigate oil production and pricing and develop a comprehensive national energy plan encompassing conservation and development of alternative energy sources measures.

If a joint committee is not possible, I would then urge that the House create its own umbrella authority on energy as soon as possible.

It is imperative that Congress act swiftly. It is the duty and responsibility of Congress to provide a clear direction for our nation's future in this area—not a montage of conflicting programs in the haste to register some degree of accomplishment.

The sooner H. Con. Res. 131, or any similar measure, is adopted and a joint select committee or umbrella House agency is established,

the earlier Congress can resolve the present energy crisis and develop a comprehensive energy policy for the future of the nation. Then, the Appropriations Committee can fund without the necessity of legislating a program which it can fund.

While legislative initiative in the appropriations process is certainly not unique, it does generate procedural difficulties. Consequently, the Appropriations Committee will not seek to adopt, through this bill, a much-needed forward thrust in synthetic fuel development. Rather, the additional views of my colleagues, in which I join, hope to persuade movement in the authorizing Committees. To their views, I also add the thought that we can no longer afford the luxury of fragmented Congressional jurisdiction on energy.

ADAM BENJAMIN, Jr.

Category	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
General fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Special fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Debt service	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Interest	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Other	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In accordance with Section 305(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-314), the following table contains 5-year projections of the outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

Year	Outlays
1974	190,000,000
1975	190,000,000
1976	190,000,000
1977	190,000,000
1978	190,000,000
Total	950,000,000

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-314), the new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments are as follows:

Year	New budget authority	Total budget authority
1974	10,000,000	190,000,000
1975	10,000,000	190,000,000
1976	10,000,000	190,000,000
1977	10,000,000	190,000,000
1978	10,000,000	190,000,000
Total	50,000,000	950,000,000

COMPARISONS WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the following table provides comparisons between the new budget authority targets set forth in the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, as allocated by the Committee on Appropriations under Section 302 of the Act, and the budget authority contained in the accompanying bill.

	Resolution target	Committee bill	Difference
General science, space, technology.....			
Energy.....	\$938,467,000	\$3,506,938,000	+\$2,568,471,000
Natural resources and environment.....	4,137,135,000	4,243,209,000	+106,074,000
Community and regional development.....	658,775,000	674,038,000	+15,263,000
Education, training, employment, social services.....	823,573,000	819,706,000	-3,867,000
Health.....	585,356,000	615,751,000	+30,395,000
General government.....	176,774,000	227,911,000	+51,137,000
General purpose fiscal assistance.....	108,000,000	108,000,000	
Total.....	7,428,080,000	10,195,553,000	+2,767,473,000

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

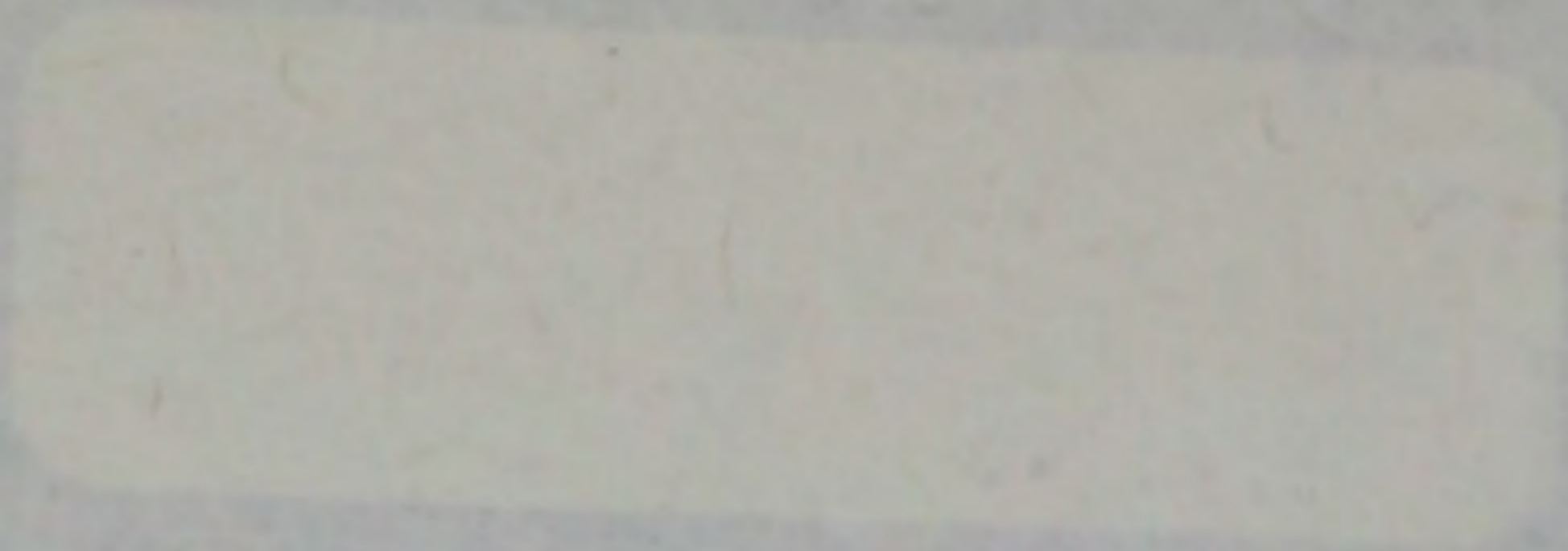
In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the following table contains 5-year projections of the outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

Budget authority.....	\$10,195,553,000
Outlays:	
1980.....	5,089,849,000
1981.....	2,468,762,000
1982.....	903,741,000
1983.....	189,527,000
1984 and beyond.....	1,543,674,000

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.....	\$1,405,029,000
Fiscal year 1979 outlays resulting therefrom.....	473,899,000



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COMPARISONS WITH BUDGET AUTHORITY

In accordance with Section 101 of the Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-350), the following table provides comparisons between the 1974 budget authority and the First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority of the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1974. The budget authority contained in the Supplemental Budget Authority is:

Category	1974 Budget Authority	First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority
General Administration	100,000,000	100,000,000
Research and Development	200,000,000	200,000,000
Education	100,000,000	100,000,000
Health	100,000,000	100,000,000
Other	100,000,000	100,000,000

The following table provides a comparison of the 1974 budget authority and the First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority of the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1974. The budget authority contained in the Supplemental Budget Authority is:

Category	1974 Budget Authority	First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority
General Administration	100,000,000	100,000,000
Research and Development	200,000,000	200,000,000
Education	100,000,000	100,000,000
Health	100,000,000	100,000,000
Other	100,000,000	100,000,000

The following table provides a comparison of the 1974 budget authority and the First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority of the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1974. The budget authority contained in the Supplemental Budget Authority is:

Category	1974 Budget Authority	First Concurrent Supplemental Budget Authority
General Administration	100,000,000	100,000,000
Research and Development	200,000,000	200,000,000
Education	100,000,000	100,000,000
Health	100,000,000	100,000,000
Other	100,000,000	100,000,000