

Reprogramming Notebook
p 120

FY 1979

File: FY 79
CONGR. ACTION

Union Calendar No. 681

p 97

95TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

REPORT
No. 95-1251

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1979

JUNE 1, 1978.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12932]

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, 1979. 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.

(1)

CONTENTS

	Bill page	Report page
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management.....	2	10
Office of Water Research and Technology.....	6	17
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	7	18
Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	7	20
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	9	23
National Park Service.....	12	27
Geological Survey.....	14	36
Bureau of Mines.....	16	40
Office of Surface Mining.....	17	43
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	18	46
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	22	54
Office of the Solicitor.....	26	58
Office of the Secretary of the Interior.....	26	58
Related Agencies:		
Forest Service, USDA.....	30	61
Department of Energy:		
Fossil Energy Programs.....	37	73
Energy Production.....	37	78
Energy Conservation.....	37	80
Economic Regulatory Administration.....	38	84
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	38	86
Energy Information Administration.....	39	87
Indian Health Service, DHEW.....	40	88
Indian Education, DHEW.....	41	92
Institute of Museum Services, DHEW.....	42	94
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	42	94
Smithsonian Institution.....	43	95
National Gallery of Art.....	45	101
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	46	102
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.....	46	102
Commission of Fine Arts.....	49	105
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	49	105
National Capital Planning Commission.....	49	106
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	49	106
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.....	50	106
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	50	107

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 1979. The hearings are contained in 10 published volumes totaling approximately 10,500 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken during 42 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 1979 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 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$4, 150, 573, 000	\$4, 242, 184, 000	+\$91, 611, 000
Title II, related agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	8, 724, 184, 000	8, 458, 360, 000	-265, 824, 000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	12, 874, 757, 000	12, 700, 544, 000	-174, 213, 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 134 at the end of this report. In FY 1978, these activities are estimated to total \$1,260,222,738. The estimate for FY 1979 is \$1,343,301,257.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1978-79

Item	Fiscal year 1978	Fiscal year 1979	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill.....	\$10, 654, 101, 000	\$12, 700, 544, 000	+\$2, 046, 443, 000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds.....	806, 896, 738	888, 628, 257	+81, 731, 519
Permanent appropriations, trust funds.....	453, 326, 000	454, 673, 000	+1, 347, 000
Total, budget authority.....	11, 914, 323, 738	14, 043, 845, 257	+2, 129, 521, 519

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1977 and 1978, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1979. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1977 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

Item	Fiscal year 1977	Fiscal year 1978	Fiscal year 1979
New obligational authority.....	\$6, 769, 724, 057	\$10, 654, 101, 000	\$12, 700, 544, 000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	3, 555, 291, 000	3, 426, 666, 000	3, 456, 707, 000
Forest Service.....	691, 568, 000	757, 875, 000	850, 725, 000
Total.....	4, 246, 859, 000	4, 184, 541, 000	4, 307, 432, 000

COMMITTEE INITIATIVES

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

Public Resources:

Management of lands and resources.....	+\$15,947,000
Range improvements.....	+4,000,000
Wilderness area mineral survey (RARE II).....	+7,000,000
Forest sales administration and management.....	+32,040,000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	+26,425,000
Forest rangeland management.....	+7,581,000
Insect and disease management.....	+8,167,000
Recreation use.....	+4,839,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	+3,732,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	+15,921,000
Forest roads and trails.....	+50,353,000

Water:

Saline and resource research and development.....	+3,380,000
Data collection improvements.....	+5,500,000
Federal-State cooperative water use program.....	+3,300,000

Indian programs:

Indian health services.....	+17,796,000
Management improvement program (BIA).....	+4,510,000
Statute of limitations program.....	+6,000,000
Handicapped program.....	+5,000,000
Contract support (BIA).....	+12,800,000
Indian action team program.....	+4,000,000

Energy:

Coal leasing on Federal lands.....	+9,250,000
National petroleum reserve (fiscal year 1980 drilling).....	+30,500,000
Reclamation demonstration projects.....	+7,000,000
Mining health and safety research.....	+9,549,000
Enhanced oil recovery.....	+7,000,000
Enhanced gas recovery.....	+10,000,000
Oil shale demonstration.....	+20,000,000
Buildings and community conservation.....	+17,250,000

ENERGY PROGRAMS

It is more than a year since the President submitted his energy plan and almost five years since the oil embargo made this country acutely aware of the danger of over-reliance on imported oil. Still, the debate on energy problems and their solutions goes on and no consensus has been reached on what actions should be taken. Each advocate group has championed its cause militantly; alternatively, many technologies, pricing schemes, conservation steps or combinations of those have been hailed as "The" solution. "Soft" technologies versus "hard" technologies; solar versus nuclear; conservation versus production; "free" markets versus regulation; the debate has gone on, often with rancor.

The rhetoric of energy is certainly overblown. Producer conspiracies are reported constantly. Vast new supplies of energy are alleged to be concealed, only to be dissipated under scrutiny. "The moral equivalent of war", to use President Carter's phrase, has not occurred. New administration plans rehash plans from years ago which were previously rejected. It is easy to be discouraged because so much remains to be done.

However, there is some progress. In 1978, oil imports will average about one million barrels a day less than 1977 because of Alaskan

production. Despite the industry's complaints about regulated prices, the drilling of new wells for oil and gas continues to increase as it has every year since 1974. Voluntary conservation, particularly in industry, is making inroads on demands which previously increased uncontrollably. The average gas mileage of the vehicle fleet in the country is increasing. Finally, incentives for solar energy, conservation and conversion of utility and industrial plants to the burning of coal are near passage in the Congress. Such progress leads this Committee to be convinced that things change, that progress is possible, and that solutions to the energy problem may be found.

The programs in this appropriation address the entire breadth of energy in the field of fossil fuels. In addition to the research and development, conservation, production, regulation, and commercialization programs of the Department of Energy, the vast resources on federal lands and offshore areas are also addressed in this bill. Programs dealing with the nation's water resources, their quantity, quality and use relating to energy as well as overall management, are also contained in this appropriation. The Committee has again reviewed the programs in these important areas individually and in conjunction with each other in order to present a unified, coordinated approach to the resource base of the country and its productive use.

The Administration's budget contains no significant initiatives in energy-related programs. Committee actions support the base program in the budget and provide programs and amounts above the budget in many areas in order to better address the problems of this nation in natural resource areas. The Committee is concerned that the new Department of Energy has not yet been able to address the energy problems of the country in an organized and aggressive manner. The benefit of the consolidation of the various energy programs previously scattered throughout the government is not yet apparent. The performance of the Department must improve if the programs included in this appropriation are to be carried out effectively.

In the Department of the Interior, an increase of \$3.6 million has been provided to the Bureau of Land Management and an increase of \$5,650,000 has been provided to the Geological Survey to begin the limited leasing activity on western coal lands now allowed by the agreement in the court case between the United States and the Natural Resources Defense Council pending completion of a programmatic environmental impact statement on federal coal leasing. An increase of \$3,903,000 has been provided to the Office of Water Research and Technology to accelerate work on water research and an increase of \$3,712,000 in the water programs of the Geological Survey will allow more comprehensive cooperation with states on water needs. Regional aquifer studies in the Geological Survey will continue to attempt to evaluate the response of major ground water systems critical to the nation's water supply to usage and recharge. \$7,000,000 has been added to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to study the mineral characteristics of lands that may be proposed for the National Wilderness System. These increases in water and wilderness study programs impact directly on the evaluation of the use of public lands and scarce water resources in energy production.

The Committee has provided an additional \$30,500,000 to position supplies for possible drilling in FY 1980 on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. The Committee is not willing to accept a year's delay in the development of the reserve if current exploratory pro-

grams prove successful. This would occur if the budget estimate were approved.

In the Bureau of Mines, the Committee has again provided an impetus for mining health and safety research. The \$9,549,000 increase in this area will accelerate work to make mines safer and more attractive to workers in order to meet the ambitious goal of annual production of 1.2 billion tons of coal by 1985. The Committee's action in the past two years has doubled the effort in this area.

The varied programs of the Department of Energy continue to receive vigorous support by the Committee. Programs recommended are \$1.2 billion above 1978 appropriations and total almost \$6 billion.

Fossil energy research and development programs were increased selectively and several of the less promising facilities and technologies were eliminated or reduced. Major demonstration plant construction in fossil energy was approved. The Committee's increases were for investigation of peat resources, acceleration of coal cleaning technology, acceleration of enhanced oil and gas recovery, and the demonstration of above-ground oil shale technology.

Energy conservation programs continue to receive Committee support at more than budget levels. In 1975, conservation programs in FEA and ERDA were \$42 million. The appropriation recommended for 1979 is \$907 million. Grant programs and research programs have both increased substantially over this period, and in FY 1979 increased 61 percent and 38 percent respectively above 1978. The Committee has recommended increases in urban waste utilization, development of consumer products, thermionic converters, fuel cells and appropriate technology grants even above the large increases proposed in the budget for conservation programs.

To protect the country while it searches for alternatives to imported oil, the Committee has recommended approval of the full \$4.1 billion requirement for filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve with 500 million barrels of oil. The performance of the Administration in actually putting the oil into storage must be improved. The Committee expects the Department of Energy to make every effort to improve its performance in this critical program.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority for Indian programs aggregating \$1,678,457,000 for fiscal year 1979. This is a net increase of \$73,305,000 above the budget estimate for fiscal year 1979 and \$231,890,000 above the amount appropriated to date in fiscal year 1978. Major increases over the budget recommended by the Committee includes the following:

School operations.....	\$6, 013, 000
Automatic data processing.....	3, 590, 000
Self-determination services.....	12, 800, 000
Indian action team program.....	4, 000, 000
Agriculture	2, 900, 000
Water resources.....	3, 470, 000
Rights protection.....	6, 550, 000
Management and administration.....	920, 000
BIA facilities inventory.....	8, 200, 000
Construction of Indian schools and other projects.....	21, 250, 000
Road construction.....	2, 600, 000
Indian health service.....	17, 796, 000

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

The Committee in its report on the FY 1978 appropriation bill stated that significant changes must occur in the organization and operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) before improvements will be realized. The Committee continues to be concerned over the serious management deficiencies of the BIA. The Committee recognized last year that reform of the BIA would not be an easy task in view of the present organizational structure, which includes the Central, Area, Agency, and field offices. The Committee believes its statements of last year have been reinforced by the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of at least 10 General Accounting Office (GAO) reports which reviewed a number of BIA programs and activities.

These reports further highlighted the significant deficiencies in the operation of BIA programs which had previously been noted in the Committee's own investigative report on the school construction program, the American Indian Policy Review Commission (AIPRC) report, internal Department of Interior audits, and other documents. In addition, the Secretary of Interior's task force on the reorganization of the BIA has recommended major changes in the organizational structure of the BIA.

It is the opinion of the Committee that what is needed at this time is not further studies or reports on the efficiency of the BIA in providing services to the Indian people or on the effectiveness of the Bureau in meeting its trust obligations to the Indian community. What needs to be accomplished is action and direction by the Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs on implementing the numerous recommendations that will ultimately improve its operations by the many organizations which have reviewed the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the last few years. The Committee fully realizes that the management deficiencies of the Bureau are of such a long-standing and pervasive nature that it will not be possible to accomplish the desired results in a limited period of time.

For the first time in its long history, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has an individual at its head who has the status of an Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior. The BIA is at a crossroad in its history, and the new Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs has an unprecedented opportunity to make the necessary changes desired by Congress, the Secretary of Interior and the Indian people. It is the view of the Committee that the Secretary of the Interior must act expeditiously on the recommendations of his task force on the reorganization of the BIA and the recommendations of the AIPRC to provide a sound basis on which the new Assistant Secretary can make improvements. The Assistant Secretary also must implement in an orderly manner those recommendations of the GAO, GSA, and the AIPRC that will make substantial progress in improving the operation of the Bureau. The Assistant Secretary is requested to provide the Committee quarterly progress reports on actions designed to overcome long-standing management deficiencies.

The Committee this year has attempted to give the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs the tools which he needs to begin making the long overdue changes in the organization and management of the Bureau. The Committee has provided additional resources to initiate modernization of the automatic data processing system; to inventory all the physical facilities managed by the Bureau to create a data base upon which to project program requirements and to determine existing conditions; to establish a system to monitor the implementation of recommendations resulting from the AIPRC, recent GAO studies, the Department's BIA reorganization task force, and other BIA evaluation reports; to design and establish a planning system for the Bureau and a supporting management information system; and for the development of a centralized training and technical assistance program.

In addition, at the direction of the Committee, the General Services Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have developed a program implementation master plan for the Indian school construction and operation improvement program. It is anticipated that this plan will become the guide to correcting many of the problems and deficiencies existing in the BIA's school facilities program. This plan provides recommendations in detail on what systems are necessary to properly administer school construction, maintenance and operation. It is the understanding of the Committee that the Secretary of the Interior has not had an opportunity to fully review these recommendations and to come to any conclusion on those recommendations. The Committee encourages the Secretary to review this proposal in an expeditious manner so that the Committee will have the benefit of the Secretary's views when the proposal is considered during action on a subsequent supplemental appropriation bill.

The Committee cannot emphasize too strongly that it is deeply interested and committed to transforming the Bureau of Indian Affairs into an effective and efficient agency. However, this cannot be accomplished alone. The success or failure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is dependent not only upon the provision of adequate funding but on the leadership and commitment of the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs and his staff, as well as with the cooperation and dedication of the personnel within the BIA. To deliver the services which the Indian people of this nation are entitled, the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau must channel their resources toward fulfilling their goals and objectives in an efficient, effective, judicious, and expeditious manner.

FIREFIGHTING COSTS

The Committee has deferred funding of \$182,098,000 requested in the FY 1979 budget for firefighting and rehabilitation in the following accounts:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Bureau of Land Management: Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	\$30,000,000	\$4,750,000	-\$25,250,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Fire suppression and rehabilitation.....	7,800,000	800,000	-7,000,000
Forest Service:			
Forest fire protection.....	157,188,000	67,340,000	-89,848,000
Fighting forest fires.....	64,275,000	4,275,000	-60,000,000
Total.....	259,263,000	77,165,000	-182,098,000

The funds are used for suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands, for emergency presuppression efforts, and for subsequent emergency rehabilitation work. The Committee has taken this action knowing full well that these costs will have to be provided in a subsequent supplemental appropriation bill when the actual costs are known.

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 is pleased with the cooperation received from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in increasing the personnel ceilings for the Forest Service in FY 1978 to allow the Forest Service to reach the output goals established by the 1978 appropriation. 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 with regard to the Forest Service should be repeated 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 bill. 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 review established 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.

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. Enactment of this bill will have a beneficial impact on 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 \$4.3 billion for FY 1979. 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, 1978	\$246,938,000
Estimate, 1979	275,368,000
Recommended, 1979	295,315,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+48,377,000
Estimate, 1979	+19,947,000

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use, management, protection, and development of about 470 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 1979, \$20.8 million in fiscal year 1978, and \$17.6 million in fiscal year 1977. The Bureau also administers the sale of over 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$254.8 mil-

lion in fiscal year 1979 compared to receipts of \$247.1 million in FY 1978 and \$235.3 million in fiscal year 1977. 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 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Energy, onshore	\$31,029,000	\$34,929,000	+\$3,900,000
Energy, offshore	39,398,000	39,398,000	
Nonenergy minerals, onshore	8,192,000	9,192,000	+1,000,000
Lands and realty management	27,281,000	37,281,000	+10,000,000
Forest management	9,105,000	9,105,000	
Range management	31,357,000	36,357,000	+5,000,000
Recreation management	17,548,000	22,848,000	+5,300,000
Soil, water, and air management	15,524,000	18,524,000	+3,000,000
Wildlife habitat management	8,120,000	12,543,000	+4,423,000
Fire management	8,647,000	12,647,000	+4,000,000
Planning for multiple use	10,840,000	13,340,000	+2,500,000
Data management	12,903,000	16,903,000	+4,000,000
Cadastral survey	20,544,000	23,544,000	+3,000,000
Firefighting and rehabilitation	30,000,000	4,750,000	-25,250,000
Administration and enforcement	4,880,000	4,880,000	
Annualization of pay costs		-798,000	-798,000
Working capital fund		-128,000	-128,000
Total, management of lands and resources	275,368,000	295,315,000	+19,947,000

The changes recommended by the Committee in the budget estimate are as follows:

Accelerate coal and geothermal leasing program	+\$3,900,000
Mining law administration	+1,000,000
Realty operations	+9,000,000
Withdrawal review and processing	+1,000,000
Grazing management	+4,000,000
Wild horse and burro management	+1,000,000
Natural and cultural resource management	+1,100,000
Recreation use management	+4,200,000
Soil, water, and air management	+3,000,000
Wildlife habitat management	+4,423,000
Fire management	+4,000,000
Multiple use planning	+2,500,000
Data management	+4,000,000
Lower 48 states cadastral survey	+3,000,000
Firefighting	-25,250,000
Annualization of pay costs	-798,000
Working capital fund	-128,000
Total	+19,947,000

The increases recommended by the Committee are part of the Committee's initiative to substantially improve the management of the lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The public lands must be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the environment, preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition, provide food and

habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals, provide for outdoor recreation, and for production of timber resources. The increased appropriations will allow the BLM to make major strides in implementing and complying with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and other recently enacted legislation (since 1970) such as: Wild Horse and Burro Act, the Sikes Act, Payment in Lieu of Taxes, Naval Petroleum Reserve Production Act, Geothermal Steam Act, Coal Leasing Amendments Act, Surface Mining Act, and the National Trails Act.

Grazing Fees.—The Committee continues to urge strong support for the public lands range improvement program. One-half of the fees paid are currently required by law to be used for range improvement programs. Thus, any increase in the fees will result in additional funds for range improvement. The Committee, therefore, continues to urge that grazing fees reflect fair market value.

Energy Onshore.—An increase of \$3.6 million and 74 positions is provided to carry out activities in the coal leasing program required or authorized as a result of the *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Hughes* law suit. The increase will provide for processing 36 short term (5 to 8 years) coal lease applications and up to 20 preference right lease applications. It is anticipated that an additional 13 to 17 million tons of coal will be available for production annually as a result of the increased appropriations.

An additional \$300,000 and 3 positions are also provided to conduct priority environmental studies for at least three new power plant sitings and competitive leasing in the Geysers Known Geothermal Resource Area in California.

Non-Energy Minerals Onshore.—The processing of patent applications involves three principal actions—adjudication, mineral investigations, and patent issuance or contest proceedings. The additional \$1,000,000 and 25 positions will accelerate processing of mineral patent applications and eliminate the existing FY 1978 backlog of approximately 380 applications by the end of FY 1981.

Lands and Realty Management.—The additional \$9,000,000 and 152 positions for realty operations will provide: (1) \$4.9 million to record and file all new mining claims within 90 days of location and record and file all old mining claims by October 21, 1979, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; (2) \$100,000 to meet deadlines for processing of unintentional trespass cases to conclusion; (3) \$1,000,000 to process an additional 520 energy related rights-of-way permits to respond promptly to applications for transmission of energy; (4) \$1,100,000 to insure conveyance of 30 million acres of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act lands (an increase of 2.8 million acres), nearly 70 percent of the total entitlement by the end of FY 1981, (5) \$1.9 million to reduce the backlog (by 1,900 cases) of applications for public lands for state and local government purposes, agricultural development, non-energy utility transmission, and state selections.

An additional \$1,000,000 and 43 positions is also provided for withdrawal review and processing to meet the 1991 deadline of reviewing all withdrawn lands. The withdrawn lands are currently not available for mining, timber production, and other special uses.

Range Management.—A \$4,000,000 increase and 55 positions is provided for preparation and acceleration of environmental statements

required by court order. These are required before implementation of grazing management plans.

A \$1 million increase and 10 positions is provided for the wild horse and burro program. \$500,000 is allocated to strengthen the adoption program to take care of 1,700 excess horses and burros. The remaining \$500,000 will be used for inventory, rehabilitation of holding pens, and an additional distribution center (from 5 to 6). Funds are included to reduce the burro population in the California desert below the proposed budget reduction of 200 burros.

Recreation Management.—The Committee has provided a \$1.1 million increase and 16 positions for cultural inventories and for the prevention of damage or repair of cultural and natural historic sites.

In addition, a total increase of \$4,200,000 and 71 positions is provided for recreation use management as follows: (1) \$400,000 to complete within one year, rivers and trails plans required by legislation, (2) \$1,800,000 to designate 13 million acres of public land (currently open for use) as either open, closed or regulated for off-road vehicle use, (3) \$500,000 to provide for interim protection on the California desert until 1980 when the desert plan is expected to be completed (10 additional law enforcement rangers), (4) \$600,000 to enforce special recreation use permits for undeveloped sites, (5) \$500,000 to develop other recreation lands proposals to meet local and regional needs, and (6) \$400,000 to manage visitor centers at Red Rocks, Nevada and Escalante, Colorado.

Soil, Water, and Air Management.—The \$3 million increase and 54 positions for this activity is to maintain the old grazing environmental impact statement schedule established by the court to complete a total of 155 EIS's by 1989. This will allow for soil inventories on approximately 15.6 million acres of land.

Wildlife Habitat Management.—The additional \$4,423,000 and 49 positions for this activity consists of the following: (1) \$2 million to provide the capability to identify, inventory, and analyze critical endangered species habitat by January, 1980, (2) \$1,123,000 for compliance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on all actions affecting endangered species, (3) \$1,000,000 for implementation of projects to improve wildlife habitat conditions on 1 million acres of land (Sikes Act), and (4) \$300,000 to inventory an additional 1 million acres of land to meet the original court grazing EIS schedule.

Fire Management.—The \$4 million increase for this activity is for salary and training costs associated with using improved fire management practices and techniques to reduce wildfire impact (\$810,000 and 15 positions), and for replacement of 153 overage pumper units and radio equipment (\$3,190,000).

Planning and Data Management.—The Committee has provided an increase of \$6.5 million and 98 positions to provide for a planning revision cycle of six years instead of the current eight year cycle for management framework plans (MFP's) (\$2,500,000) and to meet the implementation schedule for the automatic data processing system and other management information systems (\$4,000,000).

Cadastral Survey.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3 million and 15 positions for the cadastral survey program in the lower 48 states in order to speed up the estimated 62 years it will take to

eliminate the cadastral survey backlog. The increase is for the following states which are currently encountering critical trespass and development problems: Colorado (\$1.5 million), New Mexico (\$750,000), and California (\$750,000).

Firefighting and Rehabilitation.—The Committee has deferred funding of the \$25,250,000 requested for firefighting and rehabilitation. These funds are used for emergency presuppression efforts and for actual suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands. They are also used for subsequent emergency rehabilitation work. The funds to meet these costs will be provided in a FY 1979 supplemental bill when the costs are known.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1978	\$18,707,000
Estimate, 1979	17,683,000
Recommended, 1979	19,758,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1,051,000
Estimate, 1979	+2,075,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,758,000, an increase of \$2,075,000 above the budget estimate for acquisition, construction, and maintenance. Funds in this appropriation provide for construction, and maintenance of various facilities necessary for proper administration of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

The increases recommended by the Committee include \$328,000 for Phase II construction of the Western Slope Fire Operations Center in Grand Junction, Colorado, \$172,000 for access roads for timber production in Colorado and California, and \$575,000 for recreation road construction in New Mexico and Oregon.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$500,000 to reduce the backlog of safety hazards such as electrical wiring, plumbing, and ventilation in Bureau of Land Management facilities. An increase of \$500,000 is recommended to reduce the backlog of replacing over 200 pit toilets with sealed vaults. The funds will also be used for repairs to approximately 400 family units in developed recreation sites.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation, 1978	\$100,000,000
Estimate, 1979	105,000,000
Recommended, 1979	105,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+5,000,000
Estimate, 1979	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$105,000,000, the full budget request, for payments in lieu of taxes. The \$5,000,000 increase above the FY 1978 appropriation is to provide for anticipated Section 3 payments associated with additional Forest Service and Park Service land acquisition.

This is the third year of funding this program which was authorized by Public Law 94-565. These payments are made to counties which have certain public lands within their jurisdiction and are paid in lieu of taxes that would be available to the county if the lands were privately owned.

The Committee expects the jurisdictions 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.

The Committee has included bill language to authorize correction of underpayments caused by Administrative error, court decisions, and Administrative determinations. Considering the criteria for eligibility (population and definitions) it cannot reasonably be expected that error-free distribution can be made each year.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1978	\$56,500,000
Estimate, 1979	58,250,000
Recommended, 1979	58,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1,750,000
Estimate, 1979	

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 grant land counties. The Committee is providing an obligation program of \$60,119,000 during FY 1979 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 \$39,800,000 carried forward into FY 1980 from collection of receipts. The Committee has provided bill language that an additional \$8.5 million be used for the following projects in FY 1979: \$5.8 million for construction of the Salem District Office Building; \$500,000 for an increase in precommercial thinning and forest fertilization; \$700,000 for non-timber resource management (cultural, elk habitat, soil, water and air); and \$1,500,000 for recreation and road construction on Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands.

Within amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1978 and 1979, the Committee strongly suggests that a research program on reforesting difficult slopes in southern Oregon be carried out in cooperation with the Oregon and California grant land counties of western Oregon and the industry.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1978	\$9,172,000
Estimate, 1979	10,900,000
Recommended, 1979	10,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1,728,000
Estimate, 1979	

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. Funds are used solely for the implementation and maintenance of on-the-ground range facilities and improvements, including seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of such projects.

Planned work in the current fiscal year includes construction of 550 miles of fence, 300 water developments, 185 cattleguards, and continued maintenance of existing range improvements.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1978	\$300,000
Estimate, 1979	300,000
Recommended, 1979	300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	
Estimate, 1979	

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. Funds will also be used to construct and improve facilities in support of the BLM off-road vehicle management program.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1978	\$11,531,000
Estimate, 1979	20,523,000
Recommended, 1979	20,523,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+8,992,000
Estimate, 1979	

The Committee recommends the full amount requested, \$20,523,000, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The increase of \$8,992,000 above the FY 1978 amount results primarily from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way permits to be issued under Title I of the 1973 amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Large scale activities on behalf of major gas delivery systems intended to link the Alaskan Arctic gas discoveries to the lower 48 states are also a significant factor in the estimated level of this appropriation in FY 1979. In addition, this budget proposed to finance certain costs of BLM's adopt-a-horse program through this account.

This account uses the revenue collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These include the collection of reasonable administrative and other costs, including environmental impact statement preparation costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

(CURRENT, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1978	\$100,000
Estimate, 1979	100,000
Recommended, 1979	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	
Estimate, 1979	

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, 1978	\$25,307,000
Estimate, 1979	27,154,000
Recommended, 1979	31,057,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+5,750,000
Estimate, 1979	+3,903,000

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 amount included in the bill provides the following:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Water resources research and development	\$5,940,000	\$5,940,000	
Institute technology transfer	750,000		-\$750,000
Matching grants	4,000,000	5,960,000	+1,960,000
Water resource research	1,900,000	1,500,000	-400,000
Water reuse research	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Membrane research	1,700,000	1,700,000	
Freezing research	300,000	300,000	
New process research	400,000	400,000	
Membrane development	3,000,000	5,000,000	+2,000,000
Freezing development	700,000	700,000	
Water reuse development	2,150,000	2,500,000	+350,000
Test facilities	400,000	500,000	+100,000
Demonstration plant	150,000	270,000	+120,000
Technology transfer	750,000	1,000,000	+250,000
Water resource scientific information center	1,115,000	1,115,000	
Administrative management	2,599,000	2,899,000	+300,000
Working capital fund payment		-27,000	-27,000
Total	27,154,000	31,057,000	+3,903,000

Administration witnesses testified that uncertain funding levels in the past have caused a significant employee morale problem. It is hoped this appropriation reverses that trend. An increase of \$300,000 for 10 additional positions has been added to provide new well-qualified staff to assist agency management in the development of an aggressive water research and development program.

The Committee endorses the Administration proposal to maintain the water research institutes at the 1978 level, and to require a one-third match by the institutes.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,960,000 for the research grants program, a solid base for research programs. The Committee recommends that the OWRT review research needs in urban water problems.

The Committee requests the OWRT to accelerate the research and development program in fiscal year 1978 and to build on that growth in fiscal year 1979. Funds were added to the research and development program in addition to available unobligated balances.

The Committee has deferred funding an institute technology transfer program because it prefers to strengthen the OWRT national program. Funds can be requested in subsequent years to expand a program with greater direct participation by the Institutes.

A general provision has been added to the bill that will require the Secretary to designate an office to review and approve all grants and contracts for water research by Interior agencies funded in this bill. Agencies should establish a water research plan for fiscal year 1979 and the review will ensure that no duplication exists and that research in common areas will be coordinated and conducted at the same time.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978.....	¹ \$17, 194, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	¹ 20, 978, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	17, 874, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+680, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	-3, 104, 000

¹ Includes amounts appropriated in FY 1978 (\$5,667,000) and requested for FY 1979 (\$5,897,000) for the account "Preservation of Historic Properties".

The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (formerly the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) was established by the Secretary of the Interior in January, 1978 under authority provided by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950. The Service promotes the plans and activities of more than 290 federal programs involving outdoor recreation; formulates and updates a nationwide outdoor recreation plan; participates in comprehensive water development programs; provides technical assistance to federal agencies on management of recreation lands and to state and local governments; transfers federal surplus property to state and local governments for park and recreation use; and engages in activities to meet critical urban recreation needs identified in the National Urban Recreation Study authorized by P.L. 94-422.

The Service administers the principal federal program for the preservation of culturally significant properties; manages the National Register of Historic Places; conducts the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, the Historic Sites Survey; conducts a nationwide program for research, salvage and other services related to archeological sites; and provides technical information on the restoration of cultural properties. It also administers

the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. The Land and Water Conservation Fund finances the acquisition of federally-administered recreation and wilderness areas, and is a major element in the national effort to preserve endangered species. The Historic Preservation Fund provides planning and survey assistance to the states for the identification of culturally significant historic properties; provides matching funds to states, public institutions, private organizations and individuals as well as to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the acquisition and development of historic properties.

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Nationwide planning.....	\$337,000	\$275,000	-\$62,000
Water resource studies.....	1,809,000	1,725,000	-84,000
Resource area studies.....	2,131,000	1,877,000	-254,000
Federal coordination.....	1,812,000	1,812,000	-----
Technical assistance.....	2,658,000	2,658,000	-----
Natural heritage preservation.....	5,600,000	3,000,000	-2,600,000
Natural landmark program.....	734,000	734,000	-----
Maintenance of the National Register.....	1,443,000	1,443,000	-----
Historic architectural and archeological services.....	1,127,000	1,127,000	-----
Historic American buildings survey.....	712,000	712,000	-----
Historic American engineering record.....	346,000	346,000	-----
Archeological investigations and salvage.....	2,269,000	2,269,000	-----
Pay cost reductions.....	-----	-46,000	-46,000
Working capital fund payment.....	-----	-58,000	-58,000
Total.....	20,978,000	17,874,000	-3,104,000

The Committee recommends \$17,874,000, a decrease of \$3,104,000 below the fiscal year 1979 request. The budget estimate consistently assumed 12-month employment for the increased positions. The Committee has established a realistic lapse rate in its recommendations.

For nationwide planning, the Committee recommends \$275,000, a reduction of \$62,000. Of the reduction, \$12,000 is in travel, \$25,000 in other contractual services, and \$25,000 in the permanent position lapse rate. For the water resource study activity, the recommendation of \$1,725,000 is a reduction of \$84,000. The request included \$45,000 for technical assistance to state and local recreation planners. With an allowance of \$2,658,000 for technical assistance, the Committee saw no need to provide an additional \$45,000 for this activity. The balance of the reduction is \$12,000 in travel and \$27,000 in permanent position lapses.

For resource area studies, the Committee recommends \$1,877,000, a reduction of \$254,000. The Committee believes there is no need to conduct these studies until the criteria for the Natural Heritage program are developed, approved and published.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the Natural Heritage Preservation Program, a reduction of 20 positions and \$2,600,000 from the request. Of the reduction, \$350,000 is associated with the position reduction, \$250,000 is for lapsing the remaining positions, \$136,000 is reduced from travel, \$150,000 for equipment, and \$1,714,000 for other services. The Committee believes the Service has underestimated the time it will take to develop standards and implement its programs. The Committee urges the Service to develop its program in partnership with the states.

The Committee also feels that the Service has not given full consideration to other activities, such as nationwide planning, water resource studies, resource area studies, and technical assistance. All of these responsibilities involve one or more levels of coordination with state and local units of government and they duplicate the efforts presented to justify the start of this program.

The Committee recommends that the Service provide assistance described in the "Federal coordination" and "Technical assistance" activities and any other help it can provide to the City of Portland, Oregon, to plan an urban recreation demonstration program. This program would make use of all state, local, and federal lands in an area suited for recreation.

The Committee also recommends that consideration be given to assure that parking or other facilities are available to promote accessibility and enjoyment by the public of existing and future designated historic sites.

The account "Preservation of Historic Properties" is merged with this appropriation to insure more effective coordination between historic and natural resource management.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1978	\$600,000,000
Estimate, 1979	725,000,000
Recommended, 1979	645,841,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+45,841,000
Estimate, 1979	-79,159,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$645,841,000, a reduction of \$79,159,000 below the 1979 budget request. The recommended amount includes an increase of \$10,000,000 for acquisition of an inholding in the Ocala National Forest, an increase of \$12,500,000 for acquisition of the Kalhe and Jennings properties in Lake Tahoe, and an increase of \$1,950,000 for the Garner Valley Recreation Composites in the San Bernardino National Forest. A reduction of \$103,609,063 is recommended for proposed acquisitions which are not authorized. The increase for the Ocala NF, along with reprogramming of any other necessary funds, will permit the acquisition of a 10,000-acre site which the Forest Service believes is very desirable.

The Committee recommends language in the bill which will require the states of California and Nevada to match the federal appropriation for the Lake Tahoe land acquisition and to establish zoning restrictions that will prohibit the approval or construction of any other unrestricted gaming sites in the area.

The Committee's recommendation of \$369,790,000 for grants to states should all be allocated by the Secretary in fiscal year 1979, rather than withholding funds administratively to force implementation of the heritage program on the states. The experience gained in fiscal year 1979 will be valuable in determining program levels in future years.

The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Assistance to States	\$306,070,000	\$369,790,000	+\$63,720,000
National heritage preservation	63,720,000		-63,720,000
Subtotal, assistance to States	369,790,000	369,790,000	
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management:			
King Range Resource Conservation Area	750,000		¹ -750,000
Missouri National WSR ²	500,000	500,000	
Rogue National WSR	1,000,000		¹ -1,000,000
Organic Act areas	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total, Bureau of Land Management	3,250,000	1,500,000	-1,750,000
Forest Service:			
Flaming Gorge NRA ²	1,200,000	1,200,000	
Hells Canyon NRA ²	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Lake Tahoe Basin		12,500,000	+12,500,000
Mt. Rogers NRA ²	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Oregon Dunes NRA ²	1,746,500	1,746,500	
Sawtooth NRA	8,197,000		¹ -8,197,000
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA ²	1,527,500	1,527,500	
Cascade Head Scenic Research Area	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Chattooga WSR	1,500,000		¹ -1,500,000
Clearwater WSR	900,000		¹ -900,000
Eleven Point WSR	2,500,000		¹ -2,500,000
Flathead WSR ²	5,719,000	5,719,000	
Middle Fork Salmon WSR	600,000		¹ -600,000
Rogue WSR	303,000		¹ -303,000
Alpine Lakes	15,000,000	15,000,000	
Other wilderness	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Big Thompson	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Composites	17,892,000	19,842,000	+1,950,000
Deficiencies and inholdings	5,000,000	15,000,000	+10,000,000
Total, Forest Service	77,885,000	88,335,000	+10,450,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Recently authorized areas:			
Chassahowitzka ²	300,000	300,000	
Crab Orchard ²	170,000	170,000	
Great Dismal Swamp	1,000,000		¹ -1,000,000
Minnesota Valley	425,000	425,000	
Recreation additions:			
Atlantic coastal areas	11,170,000	11,170,000	
Cedar Keys	500,000	500,000	
Ding Da ling	1,375,000	1,375,000	
Florida Keys	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Hart Mountain	800,000	800,000	
National Elk	2,900,000	2,900,000	
Pine Island	500,000	500,000	
Pinellas	20,000	20,000	
Presquille	110,000	110,000	
Saint Marks	200,000	200,000	
Sevilleta	450,000	450,000	
Trempealeau	1,000,000	1,000,000	
New refuges:			
Deep Fork	350,000	350,000	
Isle Dernieres	1,250,000	1,250,000	
Lower Suwanee	1,250,000	1,250,000	
Rio Grande	1,100,000	1,100,000	
Endangered species:			
Antioch Dunes (Langes metalmark butterfly)	300,000	300,000	
Ashmeadows (Warm Springs pupfish)	500,000	500,000	
Bat Habitat (Gray bat, \$475,000; Indiana bat, \$250,000)	725,000	725,000	
Mio (Kirtland's warbler)	100,000	100,000	
Moapa river (Moapa pace)	600,000	600,000	
Ocean Springs (Ms. Sandhill crane)	9,700,000	9,700,000	
Palo Alto (American crocodile)	115,000	115,000	
San Diego (lightfooted clapper rail and Ca. least tern)	6,300,000	6,300,000	
Tehachapi Mountains (Ca. condor)	8,500,000	8,500,000	
Deficiencies	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	53,710,000	52,710,000	-1,000,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Federal programs—Continued			
National Park Service:			
Appalachian Trail ¹	14,683,000	14,683,000	
Big Cypress NP ²	20,000,000	20,000,000	
Bighorn Canyon NM	200,000	200,000	
Buffalo NR	3,507,586	3,507,586	
Congaree Swamp NM ²	16,695,000	16,695,000	
Cuyahoga Valley NRA ²	6,600,000	6,600,000	
Delaware Water Gap NRA ²	700,000	700,000	
Gateway NRA ²	11,963,000	11,963,000	
Golden Gate NRA ²	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Gulf Islands NS ²	5,950,000	5,950,000	
Harpers Ferry NHS	950,000	950,000	
Indiana Dunes NL	10,809,351	10,809,351	
Monocacy NBS	3,515,000	3,515,000	
Obed River WSR ²	975,000	975,000	
Olympic NP	1,775,000	1,775,000	
Point Reyes NS ²	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Rocky Mountain NP	300,000	300,000	
Sagauro NM ²	375,000	375,000	
Virgin Islands NP ²	3,275,000	3,275,000	
Cape Cod NS	3,392,000		¹ -3,392,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	45,067,063		¹ -45,067,063
C. & O. Canal NHP	7,900,000		¹ -7,900,000
Cumberland Island NS	12,000,000		¹ -12,000,000
Manassas NB	8,500,000		¹ -8,500,000
St. Croix NSR	10,000,000		¹ -10,000,000
Inholdings	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Deficiencies	3,000,000	3,000,063	+63
Preauthorization and relocation	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total, National Park Service	212,632,000	125,773,000	-86,859,000
Administrative expenses	7,733,000	7,733,000	
Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund	725,000,000	645,841,000	-79,159,000

¹ Authorization pending but not enacted.

² To be charged to authorization provided in Public Law 95-42 as follows:

Park Service	\$77,216,000
Forest Service	19,693,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	470,000
Bureau of Land Management	500,000
Total	97,879,000

*Includes \$2,183,000 for Appalachian Trail and \$7,000,000 for Golden Gate NRA.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$97,879,000 for acquisition of federal lands pursuant to P.L. 95-42. These amounts are exempt from Federal/State sharing. The amount recommended by the Committee subject to sharing is \$547,962,000. The state grant of \$369,790,000 together with the \$6,482,000 to administer the state program totals \$376,272,000, or 68.7 percent of the amount subject to sharing.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1978	\$45,000,000
Estimate, 1979	45,000,000
Recommended, 1979	60,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+15,000,000
Estimate, 1979	+15,000,000

In considering the appropriation for fiscal year 1978, this Committee and the House urged the authorizing committee to review the procedures for allocation of funds to projects of national versus state and local significance. The authorizing committee has not conducted such

a review. The Committee once again recommends that the authorizing committee review the program procedures and explore ways to further cooperation between HUD, the local community, and the state historic preservation officers.

The Committee is requesting an investigative study to determine the degree of cooperation in the various historic preservation efforts of the HCRS, HUD, Farmers Home Administration, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Committee was impressed by testimony from public witnesses which described how these funds are being used to regenerate moribund urban areas. These witnesses testified that this program was more effective than HUD programs in stimulating rehabilitation of historic neighborhoods without forcing out the low income people who now live in these areas.

The Committee's recommended increase of \$15,000,000 over the budget request will support even more neighborhood rehabilitation.

The Committee also recommends language prohibiting grants for renovation of state and local governmental buildings that are still in use for governmental purposes. The Committee also recommends language that requires not less than 60 percent of the grants be used for neighborhood preservation and conservation in historic districts.

The following table reflects the actions recommended by the Committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Grants-in-aid.....	\$39,050,000	\$54,050,000	+\$15,000,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation Administration.....	4,800,000	4,800,000
	1,150,000	1,150,000
Total.....	45,000,000	60,000,000	+15,000,000

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$169,279,000
Estimate, 1979.....	191,937,000
Recommended, 1979.....	196,695,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+27,416,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+4,758,000

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 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 almost 34 million acres consisting of 386 units and 7 wetlands management districts. The fishery resource managed by the Service includes 88 hatcheries, a spawning channel, five development centers, two training schools, twelve laboratories, and 19 biological stations. In excess of 6.8 million pounds of fish a year are produced in these national hatcheries.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Environmental contaminant evaluation.....	\$11,540,000	\$11,308,000	-\$232,000
Resource development planning.....	14,788,000	14,288,000	-500,000
Biological services.....	13,309,000	12,959,000	-350,000
Cooperative units.....	3,754,000	3,804,000	+50,000
Migratory bird programs.....	52,848,000	52,363,000	-485,000
Mammals and nonmigratory birds.....	13,097,000	13,597,000	+500,000
Animal damage control.....	11,757,000	18,182,000	+6,425,000
Interpretation and recreation.....	12,531,000	12,531,000	-----
Fishery resources.....	32,427,000	32,942,000	+515,000
Endangered species.....	19,442,000	19,442,000	-----
Administration.....	6,444,000	6,000,000	-444,000
Payment to working capital fund.....	-----	-108,000	-108,000
Pay cost reduction.....	-----	-613,000	-613,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	191,937,000	196,695,000	+4,758,000

Several program reductions are recommended because they appear to duplicate other programs in the Service, the Department and other federal agencies. The Service testified that a major reason for requesting funds was to qualify for independent participation with other agencies that make decisions which affect the fish and wildlife resources of the nation. The Committee supported this concept in FY 1977 and FY 1978, and it continues to support the concept for FY 1979. But the Committee recommends that the Service use its funds and expertise as a multiplier and persuade other agencies of the wisdom of coordinated efforts. The Secretary should press his efforts for intragovernmental cooperation in this important area, for when that occurs, the resources and the taxpayer will benefit.

The reductions recommended in this category by program are:

Environmental contaminant evaluation.....	-\$232,000
Resource development planning.....	-500,000
Biological services.....	-350,000
Migratory bird research.....	-335,000

An additional reduction of \$150,000 is recommended in the migratory bird program. The budget included that amount to administer the Eagle Lake NWR in Washington. The Bureau of Reclamation did not receive funds to purchase the land so there is no area to administer.

An increase of \$50,000 is recommended to establish a cooperative wildlife research unit at the University of Georgia. The sum of \$500,000 is proposed to make grants under section 109 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. These grants will benefit Alaska and California sea mammals and Florida manatees.

The increase of \$6,425,000 recommended for the animal damage control program includes \$4,700,000 for non-research predator control. A total of \$1,725,000 is recommended for research to develop controls for pine voles and to end damage to sunflower crops. Of the total, \$1,300,000 is recommended for research on pine voles which are causing serious damage in eastern apple and peach orchards. The balance of \$425,000 is recommended for research on methods to end the damage to sunflower crops in the northern plains states. The Service is to make available \$225,000 to North Dakota State University in support of this research effort. The Committee understands that the Southeastern

Cooperative Wildlife Disease Laboratory is capable of making a valuable contribution to understanding the avian cholera problem. The Service should provide necessary funds from its research program to secure such assistance.

The Committee recommends increases for operation of the White River NFH (\$65,000) and the Warm Springs NFH (\$100,000): An increase of \$350,000 is recommended for the operation of the LaCrosse National Fishery Research Laboratory.

A reduction of \$444,000 is recommended in the administration area of the Service.

The Committee approves the precedent set in 1968 of instituting the use of alternative capture devices for bears in place of steel traps and recommends that no less than 50 percent of all funds available in fiscal year 1979 for the replacement of stolen or worn-out traps be used for the purchase of alternative devices.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$68, 660, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	89, 943, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	96, 153, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+27, 493, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	+6, 210, 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 increase of \$6,210,000 above the budget estimate provides for construction or planning at the following locations:

Chincoteague NWR, design of interpretive center.....	+200, 000
National Research Development Center, Pennsylvania, holding pen design modification.....	+550, 000
Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge, rehabilitation and development of water supply.....	+255, 000
Gainesville, Fla., Fishery Research Laboratory, planning and design.....	+500, 000
White River National Fish Hatchery.....	+915, 000
Iron River National Fish Hatchery.....	+2, 000, 000
Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge, planning and design.....	+450, 000
DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge, interpretive center for Steamboat Bertrand.....	+1, 540, 000
Coleman National Fish Hatchery, phase II development.....	+672, 000
National Fishery Research Center, Washington.....	+500, 000
Savings and slippage.....	-1, 372, 000
Total.....	+6, 210, 000

The increase for the research center in Washington will advance construction by one year. The Service testified that the Navy has agreed to make land available on the Naval Submarine Base at Bangor, Washington, upon approval of a standard use agreement. The Committee has no objection if the Secretary were to use the Department of the Navy as the design and construction agent in the event that site is selected.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

(DEFINITE, REPAYABLE ADVANCE)

Appropriation, 1978	\$10,000,000
Estimate, 1979	10,000,000
Recommended, 1979	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	
Estimate, 1979	

Under the provisions of the wetlands legislation, this appropriation provides advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges. The advances are to be repaid from receipts in future years. The Congressional intent in approving advance funding is to enable purchase of wetlands before land prices escalate. This advance, together with estimated receipts of \$23,000,000 (in the event legislation proposed to increase the Duck Stamp fee is enacted), will provide for acquiring the following lands:

Location/Habitat	\$22,000,000 level		\$33,000,000 level	
	Acres	Amount (thousands)	Acres	Amount (thousands)
Prairie pothole breeding:				
North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana	32,000	\$4,500	35,000	\$5,000
Lake Alice, S. Dak.	1,527	500		
Minnesota	8,000	3,100	8,000	3,100
Hamden Slough, Minn.	1,000	500	1,000	500
Central flyway wintering: California grasslands	8,000	2,000	13,500	3,379
Atlantic coast black duck wintering:				
Barnegat, N.J.	480	240	1,800	900
Prime Hook, Del.			135	2,000
California coastal wintering: Humboldt Bay, Calif.	1,000	500	1,000	500
Mississippi Delta wintering:				
Mississippi	1,000	300	1,000	1,300
Arkansas	5,000	1,500	5,000	1,500
Louisiana	1,000	300	1,000	300
Tennessee			600	245
Texas coast wintering:				
Oyster Bayou	1,500	430	1,500	430
Brazoria	130	75	130	75
San Bernard	90	105		
Perry Marsh			5,000	875
Central gulf coast wintering: Louisiana			1,000	250
Great Basin redhead breeding: Idaho			1,000	200
Upper Midwest breeding: Wisconsin	1,000	500	2,000	1,000
Atlantic-eastern gulf coast wintering				
Other central flyway breeding (Colorado, Nevada):				
Sandhills, Nev.	2,000	100	2,000	100
Arapahoe, Colo.	600	250	1,700	750
Washington-Oregon coastal wintering: Nisqually, Wash.	570	550	570	550
Malheur-Emmerson, Oreg.	320	25	320	25
Columbia—Tracts 149, 149a Washington			40	21
Ridgefield-Morgan Zimmerli, Wash.			348	576
Upper Mississippi, Carroll County, Ill.	34	24	34	24
Total, land costs		15,500		23,600
Incidental costs		6,500		9,400
Total	65,251	22,000	83,677	33,000

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1978	\$150,000
Estimate, 1979	150,000
Recommended, 1979	150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	
Estimate, 1979	

The Fish and Wildlife Service has implemented a fee program at nine areas. The Service plans to establish fees in three other areas in fiscal year 1979. As of March 31, 1978, a total of \$210,796 had been collected and deposited in this account. Public Law 93-303 provides that these revenues may be used to support increased collections of required special recreation fees in areas where fees are not now charged. In time, these additional revenues will support increased public recreational use.

In addition to the preceding accounts, the Fish and Wildlife Service administers programs with revenues from excise taxes on fishing tackle, sporting arms and ammunition, handguns, certain archery equipment and other miscellaneous sources. In fiscal year 1979, the Service estimates they will obligate \$133,980,000 of these funds. Most of the funds are paid to States for projects approved by the Secretary. The Committee expects to review FY 1980 budget justifications submitted for the various permanent appropriations of the Service. These should provide a level of information comparable to that in the FY 1979 justifications.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$323,152,000
Estimate, 1979.....	363,714,000
Recommended, 1979.....	382,317,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+59,165,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+18,603,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Management of park areas.....	\$43,947,000	\$45,947,000	+\$2,000,000
Concessions management.....	1,517,000	2,517,000	+1,000,000
Interpretation and visitor services.....	38,444,000	41,444,000	+3,000,000
Visitor protection and safety.....	44,255,000	46,255,000	+2,000,000
Maintenance.....	165,124,000	180,000,000	+14,876,000
Natural and cultural resource management.....	50,287,000	50,287,000	-----
Informational publications.....	2,932,000	3,432,000	+500,000
Volunteers-in-parks.....	250,000	250,000	-----
Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	-----
Executive direction.....	6,037,000	6,000,000	-37,000
Rivers, trails and water resources.....	811,000	811,000	-----
New area studies.....	360,000	400,000	+40,000
Land use studies.....	464,000	464,000	-----
Water resources.....	719,000	719,000	-----
General management plans.....	2,356,000	3,356,000	+1,000,000
Federal, State, and private assistance.....	818,000	818,000	-----
Indian assistance program.....	421,000	500,000	+79,000
Environmental impact statement review.....	278,000	278,000	-----
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.....	2,356,000	2,356,000	-----
International park affairs.....	335,000	335,000	-----
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.....	298,000	298,000	-----
Hampton National Historic Site.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	405,000	405,000	-----
Payment to working capital fund.....	-----	-155,000	-155,000
Pay cost reduction.....	-----	-991,000	-991,000
National Visitor Center:			
Included in above activities.....	(6,467,000)	(6,467,000)	-----
Reduction to meet Secretarial commitment.....	-----	-4,709,000	-4,709,000
Total, Operation of the National Park System.....	363,714,000	382,317,000	+18,603,000

The National Park System is without equal for the quality and variety of its resources. The units of the system are managed and staffed by the Park Service with well qualified, hard working employees charged with conserving and protecting great national natural and historic resources for future generations while making these same resources available to millions of present visitors in a manner that will provide understanding and enjoyment.

In most instances, the visitor's impression of the resource is enhanced through personal contact with a ranger, an interpreter, a maintenance employee or any of the other employees necessary to manage and explain the widely diverse areas that comprise the park system. These employees are the most important personal elements in the Park Service. The Committee is of the opinion that the Park Service managers must make every effort to stress the responsibility placed on unit employees. Personnel reviewers and Civil Service reviewers must understand that managing a resource is even more important than supervising large administrative staffs. The classification specialists need to understand that employees with great responsibilities must be properly graded and paid in accordance with their responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Park Service managers and the Secretary to make that distinction and to achieve proper recognition—professional and financial—for the employees and managers of the system's units.

Increases in park management are provided for the following areas that are not yet fully operational and which did not receive increases in the budget request: such as, Congaree Swamp, Cuyahoga Valley, Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, and Eleanor Roosevelt NHS. A total of four positions and \$200,000 is provided for these areas. An additional \$1,800,000 and 21 positions is recommended to enhance the Director's new science programs to develop data that will permit the Park Service to better understand the degree, if any, of threats to parks from nearby industrial activities.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the concessions operations within the parks. An increase of 17 positions and \$1,000,000 is recommended to provide better concessions management and review within the system. The Committee is concerned with the concessions management of public golf courses in the Washington, D.C. area. These courses have been permitted to deteriorate and the Park Service has done little to correct the situation. It is recommended that the concessions director for the Service explore the possibility of consolidating the several courses into one operation so that they can be managed prudently as a single entity. The Service should develop a plan for facility improvement with public participation for the Committee.

The Committee is very concerned that the National Park Service's current standard concession contract does not adequately protect the interests of the United States against potential liability for claims based on negligence of its concessioners. The standard NPS concession contract requires the concessioner to carry only such insurance as a "prudent businessman" would carry. No particular mention is made of liability insurance and the contract, in fact, has no requirements for insurance. Also, the contract fails to include an indemnity clause on the concessioner to hold the United States harmless from claims of

wrongdoing by the concessioner. Since the possibility exists for holding the United States responsible for the concessioner's fault, damages to the United States for such claims could be in the millions.

The National Park Service has testified that it will correct this situation in its new standard concession contract by requiring concessions to indemnify the United States and to carry adequate liability insurance. However, this will not correct the problem with existing contracts, some of which have twenty or more years to run. The Committee, therefore, directs the National Park Service to take all possible administrative steps immediately to require concessioners under existing contracts to procure adequate liability insurance to protect the United States. By August 15, 1978, the Committee should be given a report explaining what will be done and when it will be accomplished.

The recommended increase of \$3,000,000 for interpretation and visitor services will provide a greater capability at new or recently authorized areas which did not receive increases in the budget request. This includes areas such as Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Big Bend NP, Big Cypress National Preserve, Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Congaree Swamp National Monument, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, Ninety Six National Historic Park, Obed Wild and Scenic River, Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, and Valley Forge National Historic Park. A total of \$750,000, including \$50,000 for Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, is recommended for those areas. The balance of \$2,250,000 is to expand and improve service in other areas.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for visitor protection and safety, to provide protection of newly established or recently authorized areas which did not receive increases in the budget request. This includes \$1,000,000 to provide law enforcement training to present personnel. The Committee agrees that it is desirable to train rangers and interpreters in law enforcement rather than to hire law enforcement specialists. Included in the recommended increase is \$250,000 for staff and supplies to enable the D.C. park police unit to provide additional helicopter service for the transportation of accident victims to the shock and trauma unit of the Washington Hospital Center.

The Committee's recommended increase of \$14,876,000 for the maintenance program will provide a total increase over the adjusted base of \$26,880,000. The Committee recommends that a unit-by-unit cyclical maintenance plan be developed to provide an adequate level for each unit. The Committee recommends that after developing the plan, the Service propose recommendations to carry out the plan on a yearly basis with accompanying costs. The Committee expects to receive a schedule for carrying out its recommendations by August 15, 1978.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for informational publications. It is recommended that the Service make a greater effort to provide schools with information on the various park areas. The Service should prepare a film that would be made available to schools to describe the NPS system for school age audiences. The film could include advice on proper visitor use of park resources to help preserve and protect the system.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$37,000 in executive direction. The position of the budget officer has been vacant for about two years. The Committee cannot understand why this position is vacant.

The Committee recommends an increase of 15 positions and \$1,000,000 to accelerate the preparation of general management plans emphasizing the areas and communities most affected by the presence of a park. The Committee recommends that the master plan for Mammoth Cave be reexamined and that no efforts be taken to implement the present plan until the Committee has been informed that no review is desirable or until the reexamination has been made.

The Committee recommends an increase of 3 positions and \$79,000 to provide additional assistance to Indian recreation areas.

The increases of almost \$24 million discussed above include 5 positions and \$342,000 for the Indiana Dunes NL and 10 positions and \$1,216,000 for Cuyahoga NRA. The Committee expects to receive a report showing how the increases will be allocated by park and by activity 30 days after the bill is enacted.

The Committee supports the proposal made by the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Transportation to transfer the National Visitor Center to the Department of Transportation to be administered as a transportation facility. Language in the bill limits the amount that can be used for the Center to \$1,758,000 and further restricts the amount that can be used for rent to \$1,000,000. No funds are provided to support reconstruction by the Park Service.

The Service initiated a new inholding procedure in September which changed the willing buyer/willing seller opportunity inholding practice. The new procedure states that if an existing structure or an unimproved property is to be improved, the Service would utilize a declaration of taking. The Committee learned that this was being used to prevent additions of bathrooms and the rebuilding of a home that had burned.

During the hearings the Service indicated that it would modify the portion of the procedure dealing with the alteration of existing structures but also indicated that they did not intend to alter the portion on unimproved holdings.

There is an attractive fiscal benefit to the latter position. An unimproved lot can be acquired for much less than one with a substantial dwelling. For example, in Yosemite, a one-fourth acre lot costs \$17,000, but with a nice home it is \$106,000. The Service, however, implemented this new procedure with little or no advance warning to the many inholders. Therefore, the Committee expects the Service to suspend the new procedure until public hearings have been held and the views of the inholders have been considered.

The Committee commends to the authorizing committee language which changes the name of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park to Theodore Roosevelt National Park. A national park covers large areas, contains a variety of resources, and includes enough land to insure protection of the resources. Theodore Roosevelt meets those criteria. It has 70,408 acres—larger than at least seven existing national parks—and includes scenic badlands along the Missouri River and part of Roosevelt's Elkhorn ranch. It is more than a commemorative site, which is the primary criteria for a memorial.

The Committee is deeply concerned over the lack of public access to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas. It agrees with the President when he said that "the time for discrimination against the handicapped is over." The Park Service is urged to follow his mandate that "when programs are made available to the public, those programs are made available to the handicapped public."

As the Park Service develops final management plans for the Colorado River and Canyonlands National Park, the Committee encourages the service to follow Secretary Andrus' directive that "as we all share the ownership and future of this national birthright, so should we all have the opportunity to enjoy and to draw strength and identify from this wondrous treasury". Access by the young, the handicapped, and the aged should be facilitated when feasible.

The Committee recommends that Halls Crossing at Glen Canyon NRA be kept open with full service to the public as provided in the Park Service's own management plan.

Section 164(d) of the Clean Air Act directs the Federal Land Manager to consult with the impacted states in developing the recommendations for Class I redesignation of national monuments, preserves, and primitive areas. The National Park Service, the designated lead agency in this review process, should invite the affected states to participate in the federal review team that formulates the review criteria and applies them to the specific areas.

The National Park Service had levied a four percent charge on all amounts in this account for a discretionary contingency fund. The Service contends that it is used in the source activity for the purpose appropriated. The GAO is reviewing this practice at the request of the Committee. The Committee directs the Service to discontinue this practice until GAO has completed its study.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1978	\$161, 442, 000
Estimate, 1979	121, 328, 000
Recommended, 1979	111, 775, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-49, 667, 000
Estimate, 1979	-9, 553, 000

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

General advance planning	+ \$2, 688, 000
Acadia National Park comfort station planning	¹ -5, 000
Acadia National Park joint information station	¹ -94, 000
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, visitor center and administration center	^{2,4} -1, 458, 000
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site—rehabilitate house	² -249, 000
Bunker Hill Monument rehabilitation	³ +271, 000
Boston National Historic Park—rehabilitate Boston Navy Yard tracks and restore anchor park	² -180, 000
C&O Canal Ferry Hill renovation	² -101, 000
C&O Canal—planning for restoration of dam area	² -89, 000
Cape Cod National Seashore—planning Nauset Light Beach complex	² -278, 000
Cape Hatteras National Seashore information and orientation station	-681, 000
Carl Sandburg home	³ -282, 000
Carlsbad Cavern water system planning	² -70, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

Channel Islands National Monument headquarters and visitor facility -----	-\$716,000
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Memorial Park—Highway 27 relocation planning -----	³ -300,000
Cowpens National Battleground visitor center -----	⁴ -2,709,000
Cumberland Gap National Historic Park—Schneider Tract restoration planning -----	³ -141,000
Cumberland Island National Seashore, visitor facility -----	² -1,924,000
DeSoto National Monument shoreline erosion control -----	⁴ -202,000
Everglades National Park—Buttonwood Canal -----	-1,311,000
Fire Island National Seashore—William Floyd estate rehabilitation -----	² -366,000
Fort Davis NHS—Furnishings for commanding officer's quarters -----	-98,000
Fort Vancouver—Phase III planning and reconstruction of blacksmith shop -----	+570,000
Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania Battlefields:	
Planning Chatham Manor stabilization and rehabilitation -----	⁵ -160,000
Lacy house stabilization -----	³ -65,000
Gateway NRA:	
Project planning for future construction -----	² -630,000
Planning for Sandy Hook visitor facility -----	⁴ -171,000
George Washington Parkway—stabilize Potowmack Canal -----	-363,000
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, visitor contact station -----	² -131,000
Glen Canyon—office facility planning -----	³ +243,000
Wahweap area sewage lagoons -----	+300,000
Hite area boat dock and road -----	+960,000
Halls crossing boat ramp and parking -----	+130,000
Bull frog basin utilities and parking -----	+195,000
Grand Canyon—utilities and roads -----	³ +30,000
Grand Teton National Park—planning for rehabilitation of high land water system -----	^{3 5} -234,000
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site -----	-56,000
Great Smoky Mountains National Park sewage disposal -----	³ +89,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore—Davis Bayou visitor facility -----	^{2 4} -4,088,000
Complete construction of administration building, visitor facility, utilities, exhibits and dock, Naval Live Oaks area -----	+2,500,000
Haleakala National Park summit road reconstruction -----	³ +397,000
Hampton National Historic Site rehabilitation -----	³ -156,000
Harpers Ferry National Historic Park—rehabilitation of 7 buildings -----	² -1,438,000
Hopewell Village National Historic Site, preserve and rehabilitate ironmasters home -----	² -618,000
Independence Hall National Historic Site:	
Grounds development -----	³ +708,000
Area F demolition planning -----	³ -72,000
Indiana Dunes NL-Bailly contact station -----	³ +26,000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial:	
Old Courthouse restoration -----	-544,000
Landscaping -----	+1,655,000
John Day Fossil Beds, visitor center planning -----	² -100,000
Lassen Volcanic National Park sewage system planning -----	³ -130,000
Manassas NBP-visitor center rehabilitation -----	³ +44,000
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site—rehabilitate estate -----	² -1,563,000
Mount Ranier National Park:	
Sewage lagoon improvements -----	³ +59,000
Bridge and approach repairs -----	³ +363,000
Natchez Trace Parkway, section 3B, Mississippi; section 2-D-3, Alabama; and planning in the Natchez area and the area south of Nashville, Tenn. -----	+19,000,000
National Capital Region—planning for regional museum storage facility -----	-210,000
National Visitor Center, steam hookup to Capitol steam system -----	-323,000
NCP—Frederick Douglass Home -----	⁴ -318,000
Nez Perce National Historic Park -----	⁵ -27,000

See footnotes at end of table.

North Cascades National Park campground construction and laundry facility-----	^{3,5} -\$425, 000
Olympic National Park:	
Water source treatment-----	⁵ -15, 000
Planning for replacement of bridges-----	³ -530, 000
Padre Island National Seashore—construct 4 employee residences--	² -308, 000
Perry's Victory—memorial column rehabilitation-----	⁴ -2, 427, 000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore—restore lighthouse and facility-----	² -1, 229, 000
Rock Creek Park—rehabilitate nature center-----	³ +30, 000
San Juan Island National Historic Site—water supply treatment--	⁵ -15, 000
Shiloh NMP—Bypass road construction-----	² -235, 000
Sitka National Historic Site-----	⁴ -256, 000
Sleeping Bears Dunes National Lakeshore—restore Coast Guard station to use as museum-----	² -603, 000
Theodore Roosevelt NMP—Sanitary dump station-----	+96, 000
Wilson's Creek NB-----	⁴ -1, 213, 000
Reduction due to unobligated balances-----	-5, 000, 000
Savings and slippages-----	-5, 000, 000
Total -----	-9, 553, 000

¹ Plan within lump sum planning.

² Planning has not proceeded far enough for confidence in estimate.

³ Estimate revised by Park Service.

⁴ Authorization not adequate.

⁵ Absorb within allowance.

The Committee, during consideration of the FY 1977 supplemental and the 1978 regular appropriations bill for the Park Service construction program, became concerned about the cost estimates for some projects and the possibility of over-design and elaborate construction. In a \$694 million construction program, such unnecessary costs could deprive the Service of sorely needed facilities. To determine whether the concern was valid, the Committee directed that an investigative study be made of the Service's construction process.

The study, completed in March, 1978, made it clear that the concern was valid. The study demonstrated that the entire construction planning process was in disarray.

The Service reviewed the construction projects included in the 1979 report in light of the findings of the 1977-78 study and in several cases, revised their estimates. The Committee recommendations, based on the original request, in many cases reflect the estimates of the Service.

One of the principal findings of the study is that there is often no substance to the estimate. The Service has an "advance planning" activity but the \$5,000,000 programmed in this area apparently is not used to develop accurate estimates. Instead, a budget request will include funds for preliminary planning, advance planning, design and engineering studies, construction and project management. This supports the study's contention that the Service was unprepared to initiate the land heritage construction program, and once the program was approved, made no effort to correct its lack of preparedness. The study recommended that the advance planning be increased and that budget requests be made only for items for which preliminary and advance planning is complete.

The Committee recommends an additional \$2,688,000 for advance planning for FY 1979. In addition, \$2,404,000 is recommended for

project planning. In FY 1980, that amount should also be included in the advance planning activity.

The justification for the Cape Hatteras information station said that in its absence the millions of visitors would not have a "quality seashore experience." The Committee has more confidence in the ingenuity and resourcefulness of seashore visitors and has recommended deletion of the funds.

The study pointed out that in 1978, planning funds for the Channel Island National Monument were duplicated. The Committee recommends that the construction estimate be reduced by the unnecessary amount appropriated in FY 1978.

The study pointed out that the plan for Cowpens National Battlefield does not envision that the site will be restored to battlefield condition for another 75 years. In view of that plan, the Committee does not understand the need to construct a visitor center at this time and recommends that the funds not be appropriated.

The appropriation recommended by the Committee includes \$500,000 for the study, preservation, and rehabilitation of lands and structures in Cuyahoga NRA.

The Committee has not recommended funds for boat launches and docks in the Everglades NP. These facilities will increase the strain on the park, not lessen it.

The Committee recommends that no funds be provided for furnishing the Commanding General's quarters at Fort Davis NHS. The budget justification was for restoration of the quarters. According to information furnished by the Service, the restoration will be completed in FY 1978 with FY 1978 funds.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$346,000 to complete historic reconstruction and restoration of Fort Scott Historic Area.

The increase of \$570,000 recommended for Fort Vancouver includes \$144,000 to complete the project planning, reconstruction drawings and contract specifications for Phase III of the Fort reconstruction. The balance of \$426,000 is for reconstruction of the blacksmith shop.

Advance planning for Chatham Manor stabilization and rehabilitation is expected to be completed in fiscal year 1978. Any additional planning required can be accomplished within the planning allowance.

No funds are recommended to stabilize the Potowmack Canal at the Great Falls of the Potomac site in Virginia. The American Society of Civil Engineers has become concerned by the plans of the NPS and work planned for FY 1978 has not proceeded. The NPS proposes that FY 1978 funds be merged with the FY 1979 funds. The Committee recommends that work on this project not proceed until the matter has been resolved.

The allowance recommended includes \$620,000 for work on 11.2 miles of roads within Grand Teton NP.

The Committee recommends no funds for preservation and stabilization of the structures on a 1733 acre working ranch in Montana.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 for completion of the Naval Live Oaks headquarters facility in Gulf Islands NS. This is to complete the work begun with the 1978 appropriation.

No funds are recommended for restoration of the old court house in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. This is another project justified for one purpose and one on which much of the work justified was completed in FY 1978. The new activity proposed should

be considered in terms of new NPS priorities. The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,655,000 to complete the landscaping of the Expansion Memorial.

The increase recommended for the Natchez Trace includes \$15,000,000 for section 3-B, \$3,500,000 for section 2-D-3, and \$500,000 for planning.

No funds are recommended for a National Capital regional museum storage facility. The Committee recommends that the Park Service explore the possibility of utilizing the Smithsonian Museum support facility proposed for construction in Suitland.

No funds are recommended to permit the NPS to connect the Visitor Center into the U.S. Capitol steam plant. As discussed under the previous account, the Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Secretary that this facility be transferred to the Department of Transportation.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$600,000 for road repairs in Yellowstone NP.

The Committee does not see the need for a 10 percent contingency fund in addition to the built-in contingency estimate, and a lump sum fund of \$3,000,000.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1978	\$14,000,000
Estimate, 1979	15,478,000
Recommended, 1979	15,478,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1,478,000
Estimate, 1979	

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 Committee recommendation will provide for the following activities:

Fee enhancement	\$5,961,000
Visitor transportation systems	5,101,000
Exhibits and audiovisual projects	3,616,000
Planning, rehabilitation, repair and construction projects	800,000
Total	15,478,000

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation, 1978	\$3,750,000
Estimate, 1979	4,066,000
Recommended, 1979	4,055,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+305,000
Estimate, 1979	-11,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,055,000, a reduction of \$11,000. This amount will provide for operation and maintenance of the Kennedy Center functions not directly involved in the performing arts.

During hearings the Committee became aware that the Center and the Department are discussing a change in the allocation of costs between the Service and the Center. The result of the change would be for the Service to pay more of the cost of operating the Cen-

ter. The change would enable the Center to reduce the principal of outstanding loans. The Committee states that if such an agreement is reached, it will take action to ensure that any increased appropriations made necessary by such agreement will indeed be used to reduce the principal.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$363,547,000
Estimate, 1979.....	398,363,000
Recommended, 1979.....	419,689,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+56,142,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+21,326,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Topographic surveys and mapping:			
Quadrangle mapping and revision.....	\$50,300,000	\$53,500,000	+\$3,200,000
Small scale and special mapping.....	7,732,000	7,732,000	-----
National Cartographic Information Center.....	3,020,000	3,020,000	-----
Subtotal, topographic surveys and mapping.....	61,052,000	64,252,000	+3,200,000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping:			
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	31,512,000	31,512,000	-----
Land resource surveys.....	25,846,000	25,846,000	-----
Mineral resource surveys.....	27,637,000	31,237,000	+3,600,000
Energy resource surveys.....	30,038,000	30,038,000	-----
Offshore geologic surveys.....	15,120,000	15,120,000	-----
Subtotal, geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	130,153,000	133,753,000	+3,600,000
Water resources investigations:			
Federal program.....	35,079,000	40,776,000	+5,697,000
Federal-State program.....	36,057,000	39,769,000	+3,712,000
Critical national water problems.....	17,659,000	22,459,000	+4,800,000
Subtotal, water resources investigations.....	88,795,000	103,004,000	+14,209,000
Conservation of lands and minerals:			
Regulation of OCS operations.....	18,343,000	18,343,000	-----
OCS tract evaluation.....	23,567,000	23,567,000	-----
Other OCS activities.....	6,610,000	6,610,000	-----
Federal and Indian lands.....	34,304,000	35,154,000	+850,000
Subtotal, conservation of lands and minerals.....	82,824,000	83,674,000	+850,000
Land information and analysis:			
Earth resources observation system.....	9,740,000	10,240,000	+500,000
Environmental impact analysis.....	4,670,000	4,670,000	-----
Geography.....	3,360,000	3,360,000	-----
Land resource data applications.....	2,308,000	2,558,000	+250,000
Subtotal, land information and analysis.....	20,078,000	20,828,000	+750,000
General administration.....	3,696,000	3,696,000	-----
Facilities.....	11,765,000	11,765,000	-----
Pay cost and annualization.....	-----	-1,131,000	-1,131,000
Working capital fund payments.....	-----	-152,000	-152,000
Total, surveys, investigations, and research.....	398,363,000	419,689,000	+21,326,000

The net increase of \$21,326,000 above the budget estimate consists of the following increases and decreases:

Quadrangle map revision.....	+2,700,000
Modernization of mapping techniques.....	+500,000
Wilderness mineral surveys.....	+3,600,000
Water data collection and analysis.....	+197,000
Core program hydrologic research.....	+5,500,000
Federal-State cooperative water use program.....	+412,000
General Federal-State cooperative water program.....	+3,300,000
Water monitoring in coal leasing areas.....	+4,800,000
Coal land classification and evaluation.....	+850,000
Earth resources observation systems.....	+500,000
Resource and land investigations.....	+125,000
Earth sciences applications.....	+125,000
Pay cost adjustment and annualization of fiscal year 1978 pay increase	-1,131,000
Reduction of amounts paid to working capital fund.....	-152,000
Total	+21,326,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,700,000 in the revision of quadrangle maps. Testimony before the Committee indicated that, even with the increased resources added in fiscal year 1978, the backlog in the program of revising obsolete maps in rapidly changing areas continues to grow at a rate of approximately 500 maps per year. The recommended increase would permit the Geological Survey to keep even with the backlog and actually reduce it by some 250 maps per year so that heavily used maps of metropolitan areas, coastal zone areas, and areas around major airports may be kept more current.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to continue the map inventory control and map ordering system begun in fiscal year 1978. The Committee also approves a program of producing map data in digital form for use by federal and state agencies.

The Survey is responsible for conducting resource surveys in areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1979, the Forest Service, as a result of its Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), is expected to identify about 20 million additional acres of land requiring such surveys. The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,600,000 to begin these surveys.

The Committee recommends approval of \$133,753,000 for geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping. This program includes a vigorous \$31,500,000 program directed at earthquake hazards reduction and assessment. It also includes a \$1,100,000 increase to reestablish two geomagnetic observatories and to upgrade existing observatories, and to begin a \$1,000,000 program in climate change in conjunction with several other federal agencies. The energy resource surveys program contains increases of \$1,000,000 for uranium-thorium resource investigations and an increase of \$2,000,000 for geothermal resource investigations.

The Committee is encouraged by reports that there may be large quantities of natural gas resources in geopressured aquifers. The delineation of reserves is needed in order to confirm such reports. The Committee directs that an additional \$250,000 be used for investigating geopressured aquifers within amounts already in the budget. The size

of these potential resources should be ascertained as rapidly as possible.

The Committee recommendation in federal water programs includes restoration of a \$197,000 reduction in basic data collection. The proposed reduction would have reduced the level of maintenance in existing facilities. The Committee approves the \$3,000,000 increase in regional aquifer system analysis which was initiated by a Committee recommendation in fiscal year 1978. Despite the easing of drought conditions in the West, water will continue to be a significant limitation on development in various areas. Ascertaining the role of these aquifer systems is extremely important in developing an overall national water policy.

The Committee recommends \$5,500,000 for the initiation of a program aimed at automating the collection of data which can lead to increased accuracy, assist in the collection and use of data, and which will reduce costs. Of the total amount, \$3,500,000 is for the fabrication and assembly of a prototype system for airborne positioning which would be applicable in flood plain mapping, reclamation, and topographic mapping. The remaining \$2,000,000 is to develop improved automated equipment to test a comprehensive system of satellite communications for data recovery.

In the Federal-State cooperative water program, the Committee is recommending an increase of \$412,000 above the budget request to permit the participation of five additional states. With these additions, a total of 28 states will be participating in this program which began in fiscal year 1978. The Committee is also recommending a general increase of \$3,300,000 to match additional funds allocated for matching by the states. While this does not fully meet estimated state matching funds, it provides a 12 percent increase over the fiscal year 1978 program. The Committee directs that \$488,000 of this increase be dedicated to the water use program to speed up the collection of water use data from the existing 15 participating states.

In the area of critical national water problems, the Committee strongly supports the budget request, particularly the increase of \$5,100,000 for nuclear energy hydrology to study the effect of water on the storage of high level nuclear wastes in rock. This program is particularly important because it will examine alternatives to the Department of Energy's strategy of placing nuclear wastes in salt formations.

The Committee recommends a further increase of \$4,800,000 in the coal hydrology program. This is in accordance with the court agreement between the United States and the Natural Resources Defense Council which allows limited coal leasing on federal lands in the west until a programmatic environmental impact statement is completed. The \$4,800,000 will be used to assemble hydrology data required by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. These data include an inventory of water resources, observation wells, sample analysis and collection, and data analysis requirements.

The Committee supports the budgeted increase of \$5,281,000 in the conservation account for increased offshore and onshore leasing. It also includes beginning a platform verification program to assure the

safety of offshore structures. A federal coal reserve inventory to delineate more accurately the extent of federal coal reserves is also recommended. The Committee recommends an increase of \$850,000 in coal land classification to support the evaluation of tracts which may be available for coal leasing on Western lands.

In land information and analysis, the Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for technical assistance activities under the earth resources observation systems program. The Committee is disturbed that this activity was reduced in the fiscal year 1979 budget request. The Committee has been trying to foster a more active role for the Geological Survey's use of information for resource problems and for active sharing of this information with decisionmakers at all levels of government. Toward this end, the Committee also recommends increasing resource and land investigations and earth sciences applications by \$125,000 each to replace reductions in the fiscal year 1979 budget, so that applications in these areas which relate to increasing the outreach activities of the Survey can be undertaken. These programs are important in developing the scientific methodology for investigating land use problems and in providing assistance in studying specific local and regional problems.

EXPLORATION OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Appropriation, 1978	\$209,541,000
Estimate, 1979	185,548,000
Recommended, 1979	216,048,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+6,507,000
Estimate, 1979	+30,500,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compares with budget estimated
Exploration and assessment:			
Exploratory drilling	\$154,195,000	\$184,695,000	+\$30,500,000
Geophysical exploration	23,165,000	23,165,000	
Geologic investigations and evaluation	4,040,000	4,040,000	
Subtotal, exploration and assessment	181,400,000	211,900,000	+30,500,000
Barrow area exploration and development:			
Operation and maintenance	1,389,000	1,389,000	
Exploration and development	382,000	382,000	
Subtotal, Barrow area exploration and development	1,771,000	1,771,000	
Environmental restoration	2,377,000	2,377,000	
Total, National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska	185,548,000	216,048,000	+30,500,000

The original exploratory drilling program planned by the Navy consisted of 26 wells to be drilled by the end of fiscal year 1980. The Department of the Interior has since reduced the plan to a total of 19 wells by the end of fiscal year 1979, and has proposed an overall evaluation of the resource potential of the reserve that would be completed in January, 1980. This plan contemplates no drilling in fiscal

year 1980. The Committee considers this to be unfortunate planning because if any of the exploratory wells drilled or the study of seismic data acquired in FY 1978 or FY 1979 indicate that further exploratory drilling should logically proceed in FY 1980, it would not be possible because of the need to position supplies and equipment during the summer months. The result would be a year's delay at a minimum and additional costs because of termination payments to the management contractor.

Considering the current energy situation, the Committee does not understand the Administration's reluctance to make appropriate preparations for a possible favorable result. Therefore, the Committee recommends an increase of \$30,500,000 for the positioning of supplies and preparation for a FY 1980 drilling program. The Committee requests that it be kept informed as to the progress being made in this potentially important area. The Committee understands that a significant portion of the \$30,500,000 can be recovered if FY 1980 drilling does not take place, and directs the Geological Survey to assure that all precautions are taken to keep government expense at a minimum.

The Secretary of Interior is required by Section 104(d) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 to supply gas to the native village of Barrow and other communities and federal installations located at or near Point Barrow. The current wells in the field have been losing pressure, but new discoveries have been made in the field. In addition, the current system in the gas field has no back-up capability. The Geological Survey was firm in its testimony before this Committee that the system needs to be upgraded and newly discovered wells brought into production.

The Survey also testified that the cost of upgrading the field would be around \$100 million. However, little work has been done to confirm that this is the best way to provide utility services to the 2000 to 3000 people in the Barrow area. Therefore, the Committee directs that prior to requesting appropriations for such large expenditures, the Geological Survey conduct a comprehensive study on alternate fuel supply and distribution systems to assure that proceeding with the gas field work is the best way of providing utility service to the Barrow area.

BUREAU OF MINES

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$135,270,000
Estimate, 1979.....	121,329,000
Recommended, 1979.....	132,667,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	-2,603,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+11,338,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for FY 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Metallurgy research:			
Advancing minerals technology.....	\$18,584,000	\$18,584,000	-----
Effecting pollution abatement.....	3,247,000	3,247,000	-----
Secondary resource recovery.....	2,521,000	2,521,000	-----
Minimizing mineral and metal needs.....	4,293,000	4,293,000	-----
Subtotal, metallurgy research.....	28,645,000	28,645,000	-----
Mining research:			
Coal mine health and safety research.....	41,090,000	48,000,000	+\$6,910,000
Metal and nonmetal health and safety research.....	9,361,000	12,000,000	+2,639,000
Advancing metal and nonmetal technology.....	6,980,000	6,980,000	-----
Subtotal, mining research.....	57,431,000	66,980,000	+9,549,000
Mining environmental research:			
Environmental engineering systems.....	5,116,000	3,817,000	-1,299,000
Environmental control technology.....	4,944,000	4,944,000	-----
Mined land reclamation technology.....	4,556,000	4,556,000	-----
Subtotal, mining environmental research.....	14,616,000	13,317,000	-1,299,000
Data collection and analysis:			
Information collection and dissemination.....	13,634,000	13,634,000	-----
Policy and economic assessments.....	1,693,000	1,693,000	-----
Subtotal, data collection and analysis.....	15,327,000	15,327,000	-----
Mineral land assessments:			
Wilderness and public land assessments.....	3,401,000	6,801,000	+3,400,000
Engineering and environmental investigations.....	1,909,000	1,909,000	-----
Subtotal, mineral land assessments.....	5,310,000	8,710,000	+3,400,000
Pay cost and annualization.....	-----	-204,000	-204,000
Working capital fund payments.....	-----	-108,000	-108,000
Total, mines and minerals.....	121,329,000	132,667,000	+11,338,000

In FY 1978, with the formation of the Department of Energy and the establishment of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, several activities of the Bureau of Mines were transferred to these organizations. Programs dealing with the development of advanced technology for coal mining and information collection in coal production and resources were transferred to the Department of Energy. In FY 1979 and in subsequent years, programs dealing with the demonstration of subsidence and fire control in coal deposits will be funded by the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Personnel involved in developing and proving this technology, however, will still be in the Bureau of Mines. The Committee strongly supports continued use of the Bureau's expertise in carrying out reclamation demonstrations.

Despite these transfers, the Bureau continues to be the focal point for research in advanced metallurgical techniques for recovering indigenous metals, research in the health and safety of coal, metal and nonmetal mining, the advancement of metal and nonmetal mining technology, environmental research on surface mining and reclamation, collection and analysis of data on mineral commodities, and the assessment of mineral lands.

The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for health and safety research in coal, metal and nonmetal mines, an increase of \$9,549,000 over the budget estimate. The increase includes \$6,910,000 in coal mine health and safety research and \$2,639,000 for metal and nonmetal health and safety research. These funds are intended to accelerate work in studying health related hazards, such as respirable dust, radiation, noise, hygiene, and ventilation; and safety research, including fire and explosion prevention, methane control, ground control, industrial hazards, post-disaster survival and rescue, and overall systems engineering. The Committee believes that continued emphasis in this area will continue the downward trend in fatalities and injury rates, reduce the number of cases of hearing impairment and silicosis, and improve conditions to assure the availability of manpower to meet production goals.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau may not have placed sufficient emphasis on dust control in mining. The debilitating effect of dust on miners is widely known and efforts to curtail and control its effect are of high priority. The Committee requests that the Bureau undertake a comprehensive assessment of previous research in dust control, evaluate the progress that has been made in improving mining conditions and identify research needs. The Committee believes that the study should involve other government agencies, the industry, and the academic community. It should include recommendations for a joint research program by government and industry, and should also include an estimate of cost, manpower, and facility needs. The study should be completed in FY 1979.

A major problem in attaining the President's goal of 1.2 billion tons of annual coal production by 1985 will be the training and retention of an adequate work force. Training is a particularly critical problem in underground mining. The Committee believes that this area has been ignored by the administration and is concerned that a sufficient quantity of well-trained miners will not be available in the future. The Committee requests the Bureau, in conjunction with the Department of Energy, to undertake a comprehensive study of the training needs of the coal industry in cooperation with the industrial and academic sectors and other government agencies. The study, which should be completed in FY 1979, should recommend a training program to be undertaken jointly by the government and industry and include an estimate of cost, manpower, and facility needs.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,299,000 in the innovative mining systems program, because these studies will be carried out in programs for advancing metal and nonmetal mining technology and advancing coal mining technology. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue studies involved in ascertaining the extent and quality of low sulfur coal reserves in the Narragansett Basin in New England including necessary drilling and geophysical studies. The knowledge of the extent of such deposits is of great importance to this "energy poor" area.

The Bureau is responsible for conducting mineral assessments in areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation

System. In 1979 the Forest Service is expected to identify about 20 million additional acres of land requiring such assessments as part of their Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), and the Committee recommends an increase of \$3,400,000 to begin them.

HELIUM FUND

(PERMANENT CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1978	-----	
Estimate, 1979	-----	\$47, 500, 000
Recommended, 1979	-----	
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1978	-----	
Estimate, 1979	-----	-47, 500, 000

The Committee recommends rescission of the permanent contract authority to become available in fiscal year 1979. 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. Further, a study by the Bureau of Mines, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, requested by this Committee last year, concluded that, at least in the short term, it is unsound for the Federal Government to buy helium for storage.

That report concluded that options that would encourage the conservation of helium at a reasonable cost may be preferable to venting helium into the air. Such options, including possible tax law changes and revised federal procurement policy, are under study by the four agencies which undertook the original helium study, and study results are expected in the near future.

Since the adequacy of the supply of helium is dependent on speculative future demands, the Committee expects the Bureau of Mines, as the lead federal agency in the helium area, to keep abreast of changes in future demand projections and to undertake periodic joint studies to reassess helium needs.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1978	-----	\$30, 880, 000
Estimate, 1979	-----	37, 761, 000
Recommended, 1979	-----	39, 344, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1978	-----	+8, 464, 000
Estimate, 1979	-----	+1, 583, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
State regulatory program grants:			
Interim enforcement.....	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	-----
Permanent program development.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Permanent program operations.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Subtotal, State regulatory program grants.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	-----
Federal regulatory programs:			
Development of permanent programs.....	4,107,000	4,107,000	-----
Federal inspection and enforcement.....	13,632,000	13,632,000	-----
Technical support.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	-----
Subtotal, Federal regulatory programs.....	24,761,000	24,761,000	-----
Mineral institutes: Program grants.....		900,000	+\$900,000
Research grants.....		600,000	+600,000
Program direction.....		100,000	+100,000
Subtotal, mineral institutes.....		1,600,000	+1,600,000
Pay cost annualization.....		-17,000	-17,000
Total, regulation and technology.....	37,761,000	39,344,000	+1,583,000

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 established the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Initial operations of this office were funded in the FY 1978 supplemental. The part of the office under the regulation and technology account is responsible for administering programs to control surface coal mining operations, including federal and state regulatory activities.

The Committee supports the budget request for state and federal regulatory programs. Most of the increases requested result from funding the program at a full year's level for the first time. The Committee expects that any funds necessary for establishing a cataloging center to provide information on surface mining research be provided from the technical support function of federal regulatory programs. In the supplemental report, the Committee directed that a study be conducted on methods for using currently available data and cataloging services. The results of that study should be provided to the Committee before a cataloging center is established.

The Congress provided initial funding for state mineral institutes in FY 1978. The Committee believes that these institutes will have value in providing a manpower pool and centers of excellence for minerals research. Since the administration did not provide money for the institutes in its FY 1979 budget, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,600,000 to continue support of three regional centers in Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Utah. Although the Committee believes that there is merit in a mineral institute system, it does not believe funding should be extended on a blanket basis to all coal producing states. Centers of excellence should be established as recommended in this appropriation. The Committee recommends \$300,000 for program grants, the maximum authorized, for each of the institutes, \$600,000 in research grants and \$100,000 for program direction. The Committee notes that there is considerable mineral research conducted by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement,

the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and the Department of Energy. The Committee recommends that research funds available for academic institutions be directed from these various organizations to the regional institutes in order to enhance the programs conducted by the institutes.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation, 1978	\$36,647,000
Estimate, 1979	70,861,000
Recommended, 1979	77,851,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+41,204,000
Estimate, 1979	+6,990,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
State reclamation program grants	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	
Federal reclamation programs:			
Fund management	8,690,000	8,690,000	
Interior reclamation projects	30,835,000	37,835,000	+\$7,000,000
Rural lands reclamation program	10,128,000	10,128,000	
Technical support	1,208,000	1,208,000	
Subtotal, Federal reclamation programs	50,861,000	57,861,000	+7,000,000
Small operator assistance	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Pay cost and annualization		-10,000	-10,000
Total, abandoned mine reclamation fund	70,861,000	77,851,000	+6,990,000

The addition of \$7,000,000 to the federal reclamation program reflects this Committee's continuing belief that demonstration projects in critical areas are of paramount importance to the overall reclamation program. The Committee expects that \$2,000,000 for bituminous coal projects in western Pennsylvania, \$12,000,000 for projects in anthracite areas in eastern Pennsylvania, and \$2,000,000 for projects in bituminous areas of Illinois to be allocated from Interior reclamation funds. The Committee expects these allocations to continue to be a part of the overall demonstration program administered by Bureau of Mines personnel, even though funding now comes from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The Committee expects the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement to proceed in an expeditious manner to identify additional projects suggested by the states as well as other federal agencies which are in need of immediate attention and to take action to initiate these projects at the fastest rate possible. In addition, the Committee expects that every effort will be made by the Office to develop a comprehensive inventory and simplified procedures for the identification of urgently needed reclamation projects so that amounts accumulating in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund can be applied in the most salutary manner. Should urgently needed projects be identified beyond the amounts recommended in this bill, the Committee will consider supplemental requests for appropriations from the Fund.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$685,555,000
Estimate, 1979.....	761,256,000
Recommended, 1979.....	791,092,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+105,537,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+29,836,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the fiscal year 1979 budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Education.....	\$271,041,000	\$277,854,000	+\$6,813,000
Indian services.....	194,656,000	207,831,000	+13,175,000
Economic development and employment programs.....	84,719,000	88,711,000	+3,992,000
Natural resources development.....	70,303,000	70,531,000	+228,000
Trust responsibilities.....	42,364,000	49,279,000	+6,915,000
General management and facilities operation.....	98,173,000	101,193,000	+3,020,000
Common program services.....		-2,788,000	-2,788,000
Annualization of pay costs.....		-1,302,000	-1,302,000
Working capital fund.....		-217,000	-217,000
Total, operation of Indian programs.....	761,256,000	791,092,000	+29,836,000

The net increase of \$29,836,000 over the budget estimate consists of the following increases and decreases:

School operations.....	+\$6,013,000
Modernization of ADP service capability.....	+3,590,000
Self-determination services.....	+12,800,000
Initiation of funding for Louisiana Coushatta Tribe.....	+75,000
Economic development and employment programs.....	+3,967,000
Agriculture.....	+2,900,000
Water resources.....	+3,470,000
Wildlife and parks.....	+375,000
Fire suppression and rehabilitation.....	-7,000,000
Irrigation and power.....	+483,000
Indian rights protection.....	+6,550,000
Management and administration.....	+920,000
Common program services.....	-2,788,000
Annualization of pay costs.....	-1,302,000
Working capital fund.....	-217,000
Total.....	+29,836,000

Education.—The additional \$6,013,000 recommended for school operations will provide \$5,000,000 to meet the needs of handicapped children as required by Public Law 94-142 and \$1,013,000 for the operation of the Labre Indian School. The Labre School will provide educational services to 366 day students in preschool through 12th grade and 65 boarding students for a total enrollment of 431.

The increase for handicapped children will make it possible for the first time to serve a significant number of handicapped children. The funds will be used to complete the assessment of each child and to hire an estimated 202 special education teachers and specialists.

The fiscal year 1979 budget contains no funds for Johnson-O'Malley basic support. The program is currently being audited by the Department of the Interior to determine the actual needs of those schools that have been receiving basic support funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs because of the failure of such states, as Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, and Iowa, to meet their educational obligations to Indian students. Initial audits have indicated, with a few exceptions, that basic support funds in fiscal year 1979 are not needed. However, because the audits have not been completed, the Committee expects the Bureau to provide the necessary funds to meet the basic support needs of Indian students attending public schools when it is determined by the Department of the Interior audits that a school will be closed or their educational program drastically reduced without an acceptable alternative for providing for the education of those children. These funds should come from those available in the Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance subactivity and be identified under the school operations subactivity.

The Committee has provided the total budget request of \$41,406,000 for higher and special education. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, it is anticipated that this amount will provide resources to all eligible Indian students in fiscal year 1979 seeking higher education grants. The amount provided for higher education does not include funds to continue the education administration program at Harvard University and applies those funds to expand scholarships in field locations.

An increase of \$3,590,000 is also provided for modernization of the Bureau's automatic data processing (ADP) service capabilities in accordance with the recommendations contained in the House investigative staff report. This will bring the total provided to \$7,598,000 for centralized ADP services in fiscal year 1979 and will allow BIA to address three areas of ADP services improvement: (1) development work on four high priority systems; (2) development and implementation of a plan that will best meet field site requirements; and (3) short-term improvement of the Bureau's central processing unit situation.

Indian Services.—The Committee has increased the budget request for contract support by \$12,800,000, which will provide a total of \$23.7 million in FY 1979. This increase is to meet the expected increased levels of P.L. 93-638 contracting amounting to approximately \$180,000,000 in FY 1979 and to meet the approved overhead cost increases that are in force in FY 1979. Tribes which contract for the operation of Bureau programs incur overhead costs associated with those contracts. Unless these overhead costs can be met, the tribes' ability to contract will be severely impaired. These overhead costs are established on a tribe-by-tribe basis through independent audit either by the Department of the Interior or by a similar government agency.

The Committee has also provided a total of \$94,000 in the operation of Indian programs account, with the exception of a small self-determination grant, for implementation of BIA services to the Louisiana Coushatta Tribe. The tribe has recently been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and thus became eligible for BIA services. This amount includes \$19,000 for education, within available funds, and

increases of \$50,000 for housing and \$25,000 for economic and development and employment programs.

Economic development and employment program.—The addition of \$3,967,000 for this activity includes a reduction of \$33,000 for central office supplies and an increase of \$4,000,000 for the Indian action team program. The increase will provide a total of approximately \$25.3 million for the Indian action team program in FY 1979. The Committee strongly supports this program as indicated by the increase provided for FY 1979 and the \$7.8 million increase provided in FY 1978. The program is an important mechanism in providing necessary tribal job skills and management capabilities and an effective way to combat unemployment on Indian reservations. The Committee, however, did not increase the appropriation for this program to the extent requested by the many tribes and Members of Congress who testified or wrote in support of the program because of the Committee's concern over the management of the program as expressed in a recent GAO report and a previous Department of the Interior audit report. The GAO indicated numerous deficiencies in the operation of this program: such as inadequate criteria for measuring program results to select program participants; failure to maintain adequate records; lack of qualified staff; and instructors who did not meet minimum standards. It is the opinion of the Committee that until substantial steps are taken to correct these deficiencies, significant resources should not be added to this program. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is requested to report to the Committee by January, 1979, the progress made in correcting the deficiencies noted in the GAO and Interior reports. Included in the \$25.3 million for Indian action team programs is \$400,000 for the Miccosukee Tribe for expansion of a vocational/technical garage.

The Committee has not recommended funding for the Indian Financing Act. The Committee has deferred funding of this program until the Bureau of Indian Affairs can develop a plan for improving the operation of this program in line with the recommendations of the recent GAO report and correct the deficiencies noted by GAO, such as the lack of feasibility studies for determining which projects have a reasonable chance of success; the lack of adequate analysis of loans for determining repayment schedules; granting funds to relending institutions with high delinquency rates; and a lack of qualified staff.

Despite deferring funding of the Indian Financing Act, a total of \$15,000,000 will be available in FY 1979 under the revolving funds for loans and the loan guaranty and insurance fund accounts for loans to Indian tribes and other Indian organizations for economic development purposes.

Natural resources development.—The additional \$2,900,000 provided for agriculture makes available \$1,600,000 for operation and maintenance of the expanded Pyramid Lake Fish Hatcheries and \$1,300,000 for on-farm development of 10,000 acres of the Navajo irrigation project, for a total of \$4.5 million.

Several years ago the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation agreed on the sequence of development of the eleven 10,000 acre blocks proposed for development. One 10,000 acre block was to provide irrigation water delivery facilities and be brought

into agricultural production each year. Blocks I and II are in production; Block III is nearly completed; and Block IV is in the FY 1979 program. From two to three years lead time is required for the design process in this activity. Designs for Block V are nearly completed and design work has been started for Block VI.

For reasons of economy (pump lift costs), convenience (consolidation of farm operations) and readiness (Navajo allottees must be relocated from Blocks IV and V), the Navajo Tribe now requests a change in the Block development sequence. They urge not constructing Blocks IV and V at this time and constructing VII, VI, VIII and IX in that order.

The Committee believes that adjustments for future development sequences can be made, but that work should proceed on Block IV because design work will be completed. However, the Committee expects the Secretary to reevaluate the sequential plans in consultation with the Navajo Tribe and to report the results to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees so that prompt consideration can be given to this proposal.

On the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, the Bureau of Reclamation is the construction agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee is concerned that the irrigation project may be "undersized" as built by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Navajo Tribe has recommended that a regulating reservoir at the Gallegos Wash Site, which is authorized by the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), be returned as a feature of the project plant.

The Committee understands that the main canal was built and the distribution laterals are being designed and built to deliver the water requirements projected by the Bureau of Reclamation as necessary for a sprinkler irrigation system (330,000 acre-feet). The Tribe and BIA estimate much higher irrigation water requirements for the project acreage. The project authorization specified a 110,630 acre irrigation project with an annual diversion requirement of 508,000 acre-feet which was confirmed in the "Agreement Between the United States and the Navajo Tribe of Indians for Delivery of Water from Navajo Reservoir" dated April 10, 1976. By letter of April 19, 1978, to the Chairman of the Senate Select Committee of Indian Affairs, Under Secretary of the Interior James A. Joseph stated:

The laterals for the project have been sized to provide adequate capacity to deliver the peak demands associated with an average annual diversion of 330,000 acre-feet and could not meet the peak irrigation requirements related to an average annual diversion of 508,000 acre-feet.

In view of these facts, the Committee requests the Secretary to evaluate the project sizing. If, as suspected, the main canal will not deliver the irrigation water requirements for a fully developed project (110,630 acres), then appropriate pre-construction activities for the regulating reservoir are to be undertaken within funds provided upon approval of a reprogramming. Designs for the distribution laterals "downstream" from such regulating reservoir would also require modification. The Committee wants a full report on this matter prior to consideration of the FY 1980 budget.

The Committee has added \$3,470,000 to meet the needs of the rural water distribution system for the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. The area now receives its water from wells, surface impoundments, and by hauling from distant sources. Problems of poor quality water exist throughout the area. These funds will be combined with other contract funds to complete the distribution system.

The additional \$375,000 provided for wildlife and parks is for continued operation of the expanded hatchery program of the Quinault, Skokomish, Lower Elwha, and Port Gamble Tribes and the Metlakatala Indian community initiated in the FY 1978 supplemental appropriation bill. Operation and maintenance of the fish hatcheries not only contribute directly to the Indian and non-Indian fish harvest, but also contribute to the economy of the area by providing needed employment in all phases of the industry.

The Committee has deferred funding the requested \$7,000,000 for fire suppression and rehabilitation. This approximate amount will have to be restored in a FY 1979 supplemental appropriation bill. The Committee will have a better estimate of the actual firefighting costs when the FY 1979 supplemental bill is considered.

An additional \$483,000 is provided for operation and maintenance costs for 16 wells on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Trust responsibilities.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the obligations and legal responsibilities of the Office of Trust Responsibilities regarding Indian tribal rights protection in general, and is particularly concerned by the complicated and lengthy litigation issues. Thus, the Committee has approved the requested \$5.3 million increase in FY 1979 for Indian rights protection. This activity funds those studies and actions needed to preserve and protect Indian water rights, hunting and fishing rights, and land claims.

In addition, the Committee has provided \$6 million for the statute of limitations program. The funds will be used to identify, research and prepare all valid Indian claims for money damages against third parties which arose prior to 1963 and to file these claims before April 1, 1980, when the statute of limitations expires. Nonperformance by the United States Government could result in a substantial liability amounting to millions of dollars for negligence and breach of trust obligations.

An additional \$550,000 has also been provided for water studies. This includes \$500,000 for a feasibility study of potential sources of water on federal lands for the Ak Chin Indian community and \$50,000 for a study of water quality degradation of the Acoma water sources caused by a sewage plant and a uranium mill.

The Committee supports the present negotiations to settle the existing dispute regarding the Boldt decision and encourages the National Task Force to submit its recommendation to the Congress as soon as possible.

General management and facility operation.—An increase of \$920,000 is provided for a comprehensive management review and plan (\$450,000), and for a centralized training and technical assistance program (\$470,000). These additional resources will be used to establish a system to monitor the implementation of recommendations resulting from the American Indian Policy Review Commission, re-

cent GAO studies, the Departmental BIA reorganization task force, and other BIA evaluation reports; to design and test an evaluation system for the periodic evaluation of each BIA area office; the development of a comprehensive planning and management system; and the development of a centralized training and technical assistance program.

The Committee has reduced the administrative budget under the common program services account for the Central and Area office levels by \$2,788,000. The Committee continues to be concerned with the significant growth in common program services with little indication or justification from tribal groups or the Bureau of Indian Affairs that services will be improved and properly administered. In fact, the BIA could not identify for the record a detailed breakdown of the requested increase of \$2.8 million for executive direction and administrative services under the common program services account. The Committee, however, has approved a total of \$29,050,000 for common program services, an increase of \$1,675,000 above the \$27,375,000 provided in FY 1978. The Committee believes this amount will be more than adequate in FY 1979.

The Committee has become increasingly concerned over the discretionary role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area offices in the administration of governmental functions vital to Indian tribes. The absence of procedures to insure accountability allows Area directors to exercise significant control over funds directed to the tribe/agency level, with the result that tribal participation and influence over the Bureau's budget preparation process is made virtually meaningless. Recent reports of the Comptroller General to the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies and the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as well as the May 1977 final report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and numerous reports from the Indian tribes document these findings. The need for change in Area office functions was emphasized in the March 1978 report of the BIA Reorganization Task Force, yet recent BIA testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs indicates that three to five years will be required to accomplish Reorganization Task Force recommendations addressing these problems. There is little doubt that control over the administration of funds is a crucial function. The Committee has concluded that the Federal policy of Indian self-determination requires that such control be placed at the tribal/agency level whenever feasible.

The Committee has been concerned and continues to be concerned about the cost of travel in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee, however, has not reduced the request for travel as it has in the past. The Committee is attempting to give the Bureau an opportunity to monitor and review the implementation of the many recommendations for improving the operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs made by Congress, GAO, the Policy Review Commission, and internal agency reports and has, therefore, allowed the full budget request for travel. The Committee, however, expects the Bureau to establish a travel allocation and control system that can identify how the travel funds are being used for such activities as: fighting forest fires; law enforcement; operation of school buses; school field trip activities; Central, Area and agency administrative travel, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1978	\$66,319,000
Estimate, 1979	86,815,000
Recommended, 1979	116,265,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+49,946,000
Estimate, 1979	+29,450,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$116,265,000, a net increase of \$29,450,000 for construction projects to serve Indian people as identified below:

White River Reservoir, planning and design	+\$100,000
Navajo irrigation project (administration building)	-905,000
Lower Brule School, South Dakota	+1,300,000
Bureau kindergarten construction	+1,000,000
Little Wound High School	+6,755,000
Tuba City Boarding School	+2,000,000
Chemawa High School	+11,000,000
Facility inventory	+8,200,000
Total	+29,450,000

The Committee has increased the construction account by \$29,450,000 in order to complete projects that are already in progress. In FY 1980 the Committee will consider funding school construction projects in order of priority. The priority system is currently being developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department and the BIA have agreed to proceed immediately to inventory the existing 228 Bureau and contract schools. They have further agreed that of these 228 schools, the 30 listed on the present priority list will be inventoried immediately. These actions will allow them to complete the ongoing verification process in ranking the current construction applications for the 1980 budget. In addition to the construction projects, the Committee has added \$8,200,000 to complete the above mentioned facility inventory. This inventory system will provide the data base to project program requirements and to determine existing conditions. The Committee expects to receive a request in the near future to reprogram FY 1978 appropriations of \$1.8 million so that the project may be fully implemented.

The Committee has deleted the \$905,000 budget request for the Navajo irrigation project administration building. The Navajo Tribe testified that this project was not a high priority item. The Committee instead has increased the operation of Indian programs account by \$1.3 million to reflect the higher priority of on-farm development of the Navajo irrigation project.

The Committee received testimony from many tribes and tribal organizations in support of providing additional resources for the improvement, rehabilitation, and extension of a number of Indian irrigation projects and related power systems. The Committee is well aware that the cost to improve and rehabilitate these systems will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars over an extended period of time. The Committee has deferred providing additional funds for irrigation and power systems until the Bureau of Indian Affairs has submitted to the Committee a long-term plan for improving these valuable resources.

The BIA is directed to review each of the projects and establish a funding priority system which takes into account when each irrigation or power system will be self-sustaining, the total estimated cost of the system, the number of people affected, the availability of an adequate water supply, current condition of the system, ultimate annual maintenance and operating costs, and whether the system should be continued. The Committee will expect a report prior to the FY 1980 budget hearings.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1978	\$75,335,000
Estimate, 1979	71,410,000
Recommended, 1979	74,010,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-1,325,000
Estimate, 1979	+2,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$74,010,000 for road construction, an increase of \$2,600,000 above the budget estimate. Of the increase, \$100,000 is for road construction for the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana and \$2,500,000 is for the completion of the road from Mexican Water to Bluff, Utah. In addition, the Bureau is directed to use \$2,000,000 from existing funds of the Navajo road construction program for the road from Mexican Water to Bluff, Utah, for a total expenditure in FY 1979 of \$4,500,000. 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 28,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations. The proposed work program for FY 1979 includes: investigation and planning (592 miles); grade and drain (370 miles); gravel surfacing (80 miles); paved surfacing (440 miles); and bridge construction (1,205 lin. ft.).

ALASKA NATIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1978	\$30,000,000
Estimate, 1979	30,000,000
Recommended, 1979	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-----
Estimate, 1979	-----

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 Alaskan Native 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, 1978.....	\$26,000,000
Estimate, 1979.....	24,000,000
Recommended, 1979.....	24,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	-2,000,000
Estimate, 1979.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,000,000, 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 50 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, 1978.....	\$37,470,000
Estimate, 1979.....	49,436,000
Recommended, 1979.....	53,523,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+16,053,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+4,087,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Guam:			
Economic development fund.....	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	+\$1,000,000
Construction grants.....	8,868,000	8,868,000	
Subtotal, Guam.....	9,368,000	10,368,000	+1,000,000
American Samoa:			
Governor's office.....			
Judiciary.....	418,000	418,000	
Operations grants.....	15,638,000	18,738,000	+3,100,000
Construction grants.....	3,365,000	3,365,000	
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	19,421,000	22,521,000	+3,100,000
Federal Comptrollers:			
Virgin Islands.....	1,080,000	1,078,000	-2,000
Trust Territory and Northern Marianas.....	510,000	508,000	-2,000
American Samoa.....	380,000	378,000	-2,000
Guam.....	734,000	732,000	-2,000
Subtotal, Federal comptrollers.....	2,704,000	2,696,000	-8,000
Northern Marianas:			
Operations grants.....	12,081,000	12,081,000	
Construction grants.....	4,832,000	4,832,000	
Subtotal, Northern Marianas.....	16,913,000	16,913,000	
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	1,030,000	1,025,000	-5,000
Total, administration of territories.....	49,436,000	53,523,000	+4,087,000

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 for each and to further international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in close coordination with the defense and foreign policies of the United States.

In addition to the responsibility for the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, the Federal Comptrollers of those islands, the Trust Territory, and Northern Marianas, the account has been expanded in FY 1979 to include the government of the Northern Marianas. This is a new commonwealth approved under P.L. 94-241. In addition, the Office of Territorial Affairs, previously in the account of the Office of the Secretary has been added.

For the Government of Guam, the Committee recommends adding \$1,000,000 for replenishment of the Economic Development Loan Fund. The Committee believes that the increased level of \$1,500,000 is necessary to provide sufficient funds to develop private enterprise in the Territory.

For American Samoa the Committee recommends an increase of \$3,100,000, to encourage self development in the Territory in conjunction with self government, which has been enhanced through the recent election of a governor. Of this amount the committee recommends that \$2,000,000 be added to the budget to establish an Economic Development Loan Fund to encourage the formation of private businesses in the Territory. The local government estimates that several million dollars worth of potential projects are available to compete for the \$2,000,000 loan fund.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for housing loans to assist local borrowers in obtaining low cost housing or home improvements. The Committee believes such amounts are necessary because of the reluctance of traditional lenders, such as savings and loan associations, commercial banks, the Farmers Home Administration, Development Bank and Development Housing Fund, to lend money to individuals because of American Samoa's communal land laws. The Committee expects the local government, with the assistance of the federal comptroller, to establish a housing loan fund and such fiscal control and accounting procedures as may be necessary in order to administer the fund. The accounting procedures for both the economic loan and housing funds should be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval before the funds are established. The Committee recommends a \$100,000 increase for grants for efforts to control the "Crown of Thorns" starfish which is infesting the coral reefs around American Samoa.

With the exception of adjustments for pay cost annualization, the Committee recommends the full amount for the federal comptrollers offices for each of the territories and for the expanded Office of Territorial Affairs.

The Committee is pleased to note that the Office of Territorial Affairs, in conjunction with the federal comptrollers offices, is undertaking an expanded technical assistance program designed to provide the territories with financial assistance and technical aid so that the local governments will be able to deal adequately with their financial problems. This is consistent with the recommendations of a Committee investigative study.

The Committee is also pleased that the Department of Interior is moving to permit employees of the comptrollers offices with civil service status to rotate within the Department. The Committee expects the Office of Territorial Affairs to keep it informed on the status of this personnel issue.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$96, 483, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	106, 920, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	115, 578, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+19, 095, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	+8, 658, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
High Commissioner's Office.....	\$490, 000	\$490, 000	-----
Judiciary.....	792, 000	792, 000	-----
Operations grants.....	47, 938, 000	49, 878, 000	+\$1, 940, 000
Construction grants.....	51, 700, 000	58, 440, 000	+6, 740, 000
Bikini rehabilitation.....	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----
Pay cost and annualization.....	-----	-22, 000	-22, 000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	106, 920, 000	115, 578, 000	+8, 658, 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. In FY 1979, the funds for the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands are no longer under this account since it has become a commonwealth and is no longer a part of the Trust Territory.

The Committee recognizes and approves of the attempts to reduce the amount of overhead involved in running the Trust Territory government. The Committee is, however, adding \$1,940,000 to operations grants for the Trust Territory to restore district budgets for health, education, and transportation programs which provide direct services to the people and are not involved in overhead accounts. The Committee notes that, including inflationary losses, this amounts to a net reduction of \$4,500,000. This is almost a 10 percent reduction from FY 1978 and shows significant effort by the Trust Territory government to reduce the government structure.

The Committee notes that the amount for construction grants in FY 1979 as requested in the President's budget is a considerable increase over FY 1978. The \$51,700,000 estimate seems to reflect an increased commitment by the Administration to the infrastructure program for the Trust Territory. The Committee believes that an additional \$6,740,000 for the upgrading of the existing airport facilities on Ponape

is necessary. The present airfield has been equipped with night lighting but it is still not feasible to land aircraft in bad weather without additional modifications, which this increase will provide.

The Committee recommends appropriations for construction grants in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with the understanding that the Federal Aviation Administration will give full consideration to funding qualified airport development programs in the Trust Territory in accordance with the FY 1979 report of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation. The Committee is particularly interested in FAA participation in the development of adequate facilities in the Districts of Palau and Ponape, and expects that the sums provided under the Airport Development Assistance Program in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund shall replace appropriation requirements for these airports.

The Committee recommends providing the \$6,000,000 budget estimate for the first increment of a program to provide a permanent home for the people of Bikini Atoll. Recent testimony has revealed that the Bikinians cannot safely return to their Atoll for at least 30 years because of radioactive contamination. The Committee expects the Department, working with the Bikinians, the Congress of Micronesia, and the Trust Territory government, to move expeditiously to develop an acceptable plan for the permanent relocation and to keep the Committee informed of the plan's progress. With regard to Bikini, the Committee expects to provide additional money necessary to complete the aerial radiological survey of the Atoll in the second supplemental for FY 1978. There is, however, a good chance that available funds will run out before that supplemental is enacted. In order to avoid further delay in the survey, which is already almost a year behind schedule, the Committee directs that if current funds are not sufficient to continue the survey, funds should be reprogrammed on a temporary basis from unobligated construction or operating grants to the Trust Territory so that the survey can continue without interruption. On enactment of the FY 1978 second supplemental, funds temporarily reprogrammed for the survey should be returned to the proper accounts.

The Committee received testimony from the Congress of Micronesia about further studies and curriculum development for a College of Micronesia, and \$194,000 was requested to initiate the study. The Committee believes that if the Trust Territory government and the Congress of Micronesia consider these studies of critical importance, they should be conducted within the amounts for operational grants provided by the Committee.

MICRONESIAN CLAIMS FUND, TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1978	-----	
Estimate, 1979	-----	
Recommended, 1979	-----	\$12, 600, 000
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1978	-----	+12, 600, 000
Estimate, 1979	-----	+12, 600, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,600,000, the latest estimate of the final amount of outstanding, post World War

II claims against the United States under the provisions of Title II of the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971. The Committee believes that the remainder of these awards as determined by the Micronesian Claims Commission should be processed without further delay. The Committee understands that this amount essentially completes payment on the claims adjudicated and does not anticipate significant future requests.

SECRETARIAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978	\$14,409,000
Estimate, 1979	¹ 14,895,000
Recommended, 1979	14,585,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+176,000
Estimate, 1979	-310,000

¹ Reflects transfer out of \$1,330,000 proposed in H. Doc. 95-331 for MESA related activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,585,000, a decrease of \$310,000 below the budget estimate. This change includes an increase of six positions and \$191,000, for a total of 10 positions to process pending Indian claims. The requested increases of 10 positions and \$284,000 for land heritage title work, and five positions and \$150,000 for equal opportunity programs were not recommended. A reduction of \$67,000 is made to maintain the 1978 pay cost reduction of \$52,000, and \$15,000 estimated for payment to the working capital fund.

No additional funds were provided for the land heritage title program since much of the workload identified by the Solicitor is dependent upon pending legislation. If the legislation is enacted, the Solicitor may transfer funds and positions from lower priority programs. No additional funds were provided for the equal opportunity compliance program. An additional 10 positions are justified and approved for the Office of the Secretary. The Committee is concerned that proliferation in equal opportunity compliance offices at the Departmental level serves to dilute authority and confuse responsibility. This is too important a program for that to occur.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1978	¹ \$34,993,000
Estimate, 1979	² 40,607,000
Recommended, 1979	42,391,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+7,398,000
Estimate, 1979	+1,784,000

¹ Includes amounts appropriated to "Salaries and expenses" (\$21,454,000) and "Departmental operations" (\$13,539,000) in FY 1978.

² Reflects transfer out of \$336,000 proposed in H. Doc. 95-331 for MESA activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,391,000, an increase of \$1,784,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the amended budget estimate by activity follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Departmental direction.....	\$4,796,000	\$4,796,000	-----
Public Affairs.....	454,000	810,000	+\$356,000
Congressional and legislative affairs.....	924,000	924,000	-----
Assistant Secretary Energy and Minerals.....	836,000	836,000	-----
Assistant Secretary Land and Water.....	835,000	902,000	+67,000
Assistant Secretary Fish, and Wildlife and Parks.....	746,000	730,000	-16,000
Assistant Secretary Policy, Budget, and Administration.....	679,000	679,000	-----
Secretarial operations.....	1,105,000	1,105,000	-----
Environmental project review.....	859,000	859,000	-----
Administrative and management policy.....	1,175,000	1,260,000	+85,000
Personnel management.....	862,000	1,108,000	+246,000
Administrative services.....	980,000	980,000	-----
ADP and telecommunication management.....	244,000	435,000	+191,000
Audit and investigations.....	3,946,000	4,446,000	+500,000
Policy analysis.....	1,547,000	1,547,000	-----
Budget Office.....	1,004,000	1,304,000	+300,000
Outer Continental Shelf.....	459,000	459,000	-----
General services.....	4,566,000	4,621,000	+55,000
Hearings and appeals.....	4,782,000	4,782,000	-----
Library and information services.....	2,111,000	2,111,000	-----
Minerals policy and research analysis.....	1,517,000	1,517,000	-----
Aircraft services.....	1,410,000	1,410,000	-----
National Mine Health and Safety Academy.....	4,770,000	4,770,000	-----
Total, departmental management.....	40,607,000	42,391,000	+1,784,000

The Committee recommends an increase for the budget office of six positions and \$300,000. With the advent of zero-based budgeting and the Congressional budget act, the workload has outstripped the capacity of the present staff to respond to the many demands placed on that office. A principal concern of the Committee is the establishment of a technical review ability that will make justifications such as those prepared by the Office of Water Research and Technology, the National Park Service, and the Office of the Solicitor, a thing of the past.

The budget presented to the Congress represents the culmination of many hours of work and difficult choices within the Department, by the Office of Management and Budget, and in some instances, even by the President himself. These choices must be made because of the tremendous pressure to obtain funds and personnel necessary to enable the Secretary and his staff to carry out their very important functions.

The budget office of the Department makes the last review before the justifications are presented to the Committee. The budget office must make sure that managers have made the very strongest case to the Congress in support of the program decisions reflected in the President's budget. This review protects the Secretary and his managers. If the budget office lacks capable staff, the entire process is threatened.

There are other matters that affect the accountability of offices in the departmental management system that are of concern to the Committee. The working capital fund supports staff for functions essentially departmental in nature and charges these support costs to the agencies that "benefit" from the services. These practices have been followed for some time. The Committee has recommended reductions in 10 agencies that total \$1,128,000 and has recommended an increase of \$1,000,000 to be appropriated directly to the departmental management account.

A second area deals with details to the Office of the Secretary on a nonreimbursable basis. Some employees have been detailed to that office for over two years. The Committee feels that funds should be budgeted directly in the Secretarial offices and the employees transferred or their employing agencies reimbursed. The third area involves agencies paying for the travel of secretarial staff. Again, travel funds should be budgeted and administered by the using office. If it is possible under the authority provided in the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451), the Secretary should consider making the transfers under reprogramming procedures. If it is not possible, the Committee expects the 1980 budget to reflect the allocation of personnel and funds to the accountable organization and termination of what it considers to be undesirable practices.

The Committee is confident the Secretary agrees that accountability for resources is an important principle and that he will take actions consistent with the Committee recommendations.

No increase is recommended in the limitation that the Department may pay for hire of consultants and experts. The Committee was requested to increase the limitation from \$300,000 to \$500,000 because the maximum rate permitted has increased from \$88 in 1968, when the \$300,000 limitation was established, to \$182.72 in FY 1977. The Department, in total, obligated \$259,789 in FY 1977. That excludes the Bureau of Reclamation which had a separate limitation. Information provided to the Committee shows that in FY 1977, \$106,332 of that went to persons who later became subcabinet officials or who were working on government reorganization.

Based on this information, it seems clear that in lieu of a higher limitation, the Office of the Secretary needs some intelligent guidelines. The Committee recommends that the Secretary issue guidelines to prevent abuses and establish a limit of \$5,000 per individual. In the event the Secretary determines that this amount should be exceeded, he should notify the Committee of the circumstances.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	1, 000, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978.....	-----
Estimate, 1979.....	-----

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, management 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 Department 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 187,709,163 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 204.8 million visitor days in 1977 and is expected to reach 213 million visitor days in 1979. An estimated 12.4 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in FY 1979 with an estimated 11.5 billion board feet harvested under the recommended level of funding provided by the Committee. This increases the sale and harvest levels proposed in the FY 1979 budget estimate by .9 and 1.2 billion board feet respectively. 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 6.3 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 declining and 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 and unproductive 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.

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 proposed budget submitted by the President for the Forest Service in gross totals appeared as if it continued the Committee initiative of last year to reach 82 to 85 percent in all activities of the goals established by the RPA of 1974, and for the first time to provide a balanced program among the multiple uses of the Forest Service. However, because of advanced funding of forest fighting costs, which are normally provided in a supplemental bill, the budget was approximately \$166 million below the level required to continue the program output levels provided in FY 1978. It also appeared that little attention was given by the Administration to balancing the Forest Service program among its multiple uses as the Committee provided in FY 1978. The Committee cannot understand the attitude and direction of the Administration in regard to the management, protection, and development of the 187.7 million acres of public lands administered by the Forest Service, particularly in view of the strong and continuing support this Committee and Congress has given to the Forest Service.

The recommended Committee allowance contains sufficient funding to enable the Forest Service to reach 100 percent of the FY 1979 RPA goals established by the RPA of 1974 in some areas, and approximately 81 percent of those goals in all activities. 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 future budget justifications.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1602), provides for the development of management plans for units of the national forest system under standards and guidelines required by that section. Section 1604(g) requires the Secretary to promulgate regulations for the development of such plans by October 22, 1978. Section 1604(c) also states: "Until such time as a unit of the national forest system is managed under plans developed in accordance with this chapter, the management of such unit may continue under existing land and resource management plans." National forest planning has been going forward on the basis of the principles set out in the 1976 Act, requiring substantial funding which this Committee has provided. The Committee expects that when the October 22, 1978, regulations are issued by the Secretary they shall provide for the use of such new plans as may be completed, and the utilization and continuity in planning of those not yet completed, to avoid postponement

of existing target dates for the issuance of such plans, and the waste of time and money required to commence the planning procedure anew, and further, that until such new plans are completed that the management of such of the units involved may continue under existing management plans.

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

This bill includes under this heading a total appropriation of \$795,114,000, a decrease below the budget of \$38,417,000 for forest protection and utilization. The following is a summary of actions taken on the programs included under this appropriation:

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1978	\$535,754,000
Estimate, 1979	689,624,000
Recommended, 1979	626,720,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+90,966,000
Estimate, 1979	-62,904,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for FY 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Sales administration and management	\$132,588,000	\$164,628,000	+\$32,040,000
Reforestation and stand improvement	66,475,000	92,900,000	+26,425,000
Recreation use	88,277,000	93,116,000	+4,839,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management	25,276,000	29,008,000	+3,732,000
Rangeland management	24,914,000	32,495,000	+7,581,000
Soil and water management	34,229,000	35,712,000	+1,483,000
Minerals area management	11,319,000	11,954,000	+635,000
Forest fire protection	157,188,000	67,340,000	-89,848,000
General land management activities	60,507,000	62,117,000	+1,610,000
Subtotal, national forest protection and management	600,773,000	589,270,000	-11,503,000
Fighting forest fires	64,275,000	4,275,000	-60,000,000
Forest insect and disease management	18,633,000	26,800,000	+8,167,000
Cooperative law enforcement	5,943,000	6,375,000	+432,000
Total, forest land management	689,624,000	626,720,000	-62,904,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for forest land management will provide, generally, the following by subactivity:

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 and timber stand improvement backlog and will provide the following output: preparation for sale of at least 12.4 billion board feet of timber; harvest of 11.5 billion board feet of timber; silvicultural examinations of 7,297,000 acres; reforestation of 206,000 acres of land; and timber stand improvement on 322,000 acres.

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 makes opening the area unwise.

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 40 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 1,124,000 acre equivalents and habitat improvement for endangered and other threatened species on 32,000 acre equivalents.

Rangeland Management.—The increase will allow the Forest Service to continue the expanded range program envisioned by the Committee in its actions for FY 1978. In addition, the Committee recommendation will allow for 11.9 million animal unit months (AUM's) of grazing.

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 1979 is 88,000.

Minerals area management.—The increase will permit the Forest Service to process additional lease applications in the Overthrust Belt. Activity is growing rapidly in this area, and the backlog of lease applications will continue to grow. It is estimated that 9,500 energy plans will be administered and an additional 5,600 energy plans will be developed.

Forest fire protection.—The increase over FY 1978 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 \$10,387,000 in FY 1979, an increase of \$1 million above the budget request.

General land management activities.—The increase will permit completion of land exchanges for 100,000 acres and more vigorous administration of non-recreation special-use permits. 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.

Under the budget level recommended by the Committee, 5,800 boundary miles will be marked to standard. The committee recommends that the service contract with BLM for cadastral survey work

in lieu of administrative surveys when there is no apparent cost benefit for the administrative surveys.

Fighting forest fires.—The appropriation for this account is for an initial amount for fighting forest fires on or threatening national forests and grasslands.

Forest insect and disease management.—The increase provided would be used to continue suppression activities directed to continuing outbreaks of the mountain pine beetle, southern pine beetle, spruce budworm in Maine, Western spruce budworm, and gypsy moth; to increase payments to states participating in the Cooperative Forest Pest Action Program; and to increase the treatment of additional acreages for noxious farm weeds. The Committee has included within the amount recommended \$1,600,000 for the noxious weed control program.

Gypsy Moth.—Infestations of gypsy moths are spreading outward in the northeast and unless controlled will eventually move all the way through the Appalachian forests where they could be particularly destructive to hardwood trees. The gypsy moth has now spread across three-quarters of Pennsylvania, where over a million acres of trees have been stripped of their leaves. Until EPA placed restrictions on the use of DDT, USDA was able to contain the moths in the eastern New York area. A balanced approach, utilizing pesticides, biological controls and other techniques is required if the gypsy moth is to be controlled. The Committee recommendation currently earmarks \$1,000,000 for increased efforts to retard the infestation at its leading edge, to accelerate eradication work in Michigan and to eradicate spot infestations as they occur. Further, APHIS, in cooperation with the Forest Service and other USDA agencies, should annually prepare a combined estimate of the damages from gypsy moths which continue to accrue each year. This comprehensive annual report should be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress and to EPA. In this manner, EPA will be able to annually review its policies in light of the ill effects that its decisions are having upon the environment itself.

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

Roadless area review.—The Committee is concerned about the progress and potential outcome of the roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II), currently being undertaken by the Forest Service. RARE II was instituted to resolve the land allocation problems associated with the roadless and undeveloped areas within the national forest system. This Committee endorses the announced goals of RARE II and feels that it is imperative that the process be completed within the announced time frame. However, the Committee is convinced that the RARE II process will accomplish very little if significant acreage is identified for further study. The Committee, therefore, urges the Forest Service to reach a final decision on each of the inventoried land areas so that those areas not recommended for designation as wilderness can be promptly returned to nonwilderness multiple use planning and final land allocations made.

Timber sale planning.—Anticipating that upon completion of RARE II, substantial acreage now under study will be recommended for nonwilderness multiple use; realizing that timber sales planning normally requires 3 to 5 years; and in an attempt to continue a steady and increasing flow of timber sale offerings, the Committee requests the Forest Service to include, in preparing future sales, those lands currently under RARE II which the Forest Service judges most likely to be returned to nonwilderness multiple use upon the conclusion of RARE II. The Committee requests that no such sales shall be made, and no sales preparation shall be carried to the point of affecting the outcome of RARE II. The Committee realizes that some sales so prepared may not be offered because of subsequent classification, but believes that such procedure is necessary to allow the lead-time necessary to meet future demands for housing materials at reasonable prices.

Diowin.—The Committee has noted the concern expressed in various quarters about the effect on human health of the use of the herbicide 2,4,5-T, which has been an effective chemical in preparing areas for reforestation and in removing competing vegetation to help young seedlings get a start. The Committee is dedicated to prompt reforestation of cut-over or burned areas to restore and improve the productivity of our forests, but not at the price of unreasonable risk to human health by the use of chemicals toxic to human beings.

Upon checking with the Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for toxic substances, the Committee was informed that there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that the use of 2,4,5-T presents an imminent health hazard, but that EPA is reviewing the effect of 2,4,5-T on human health. Also, if EPA believed that 2,4,5-T did pose an imminent hazard to health, it would be under ban right now. The Department of Agriculture advises the Committee that, while the review is under way, the Forest Service will not use 2,4,5-T except on a case-by-case review by the USDA, and then only when no reasonable alternatives for clearing out brush exist. The EPA says this procedure is adequate. The Committee has taken steps so that it will be kept advised of the review on 2,4,5-T.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1978	\$101,488,000
Estimate, 1979	102,152,000
Recommended, 1979	110,718,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+9,230,000
Estimate, 1979	+8,566,000

The Committee has recommended \$110,718,000, an increase of \$8,566,000 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 interregional, national, and often international significance.

The amount recommended by the Committee for FY 1979 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Trees and timber management research.....	\$18,296,000	\$19,518,000	+\$1,222,000
Forest watershed management research.....	9,114,000	9,598,000	+484,000
Wildlife, range, and fish habitat research.....	7,540,000	8,632,000	+1,092,000
Forest recreation research.....	2,104,000	3,347,000	+1,243,000
Surface environment and mining.....	3,143,000	3,143,000	-----
Fire and atmospheric sciences research.....	8,956,000	9,752,000	+796,000
Forest insect and disease research.....	19,829,000	21,920,000	+2,091,000
Forest products utilization research.....	13,115,000	13,115,000	-----
Forest engineering research.....	2,040,000	2,445,000	+405,000
Renewable resources evaluation.....	13,300,000	14,351,000	+1,051,000
Renewable resources economics research.....	4,715,000	4,897,000	+182,000
Total, Forest research.....	102,152,000	110,718,000	+8,566,000

The following project totals are recommended within the Committee allowance:

Trees and Timber management research, Rhinelander, Wis., Institute of Forest Genetics.....	\$1,384,000
Research on fire effects-prescribed burning, Bend Laboratory, Oreg..	300,000
Research on reforestation of burned land, Corvallis Laboratory, Oreg.	363,000
Acceleration of genetics research at Pacific Northwest Station, Oreg..	469,000
Wildlife, range, and fish habitat research, Lubbock, Tex.....	400,000
Urban forestry research.....	1,078,000

The Committee has also provided within the increase allowed for forest research sufficient monies to continue (with an allowance for inflation) Congressionally initiated and expanded projects provided in FY 1978.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$53,059,000
Estimate, 1979.....	41,755,000
Recommended, 1979.....	57,676,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+4,617,000
Estimate, 1979.....	+15,921,000

The Committee has recommended \$57,676,000, an increase of \$15,921,000 above the budget request for state and private forestry cooperation. 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 following projects have been included within the amount recommended by the Committee:

Urban and community forest program.....	\$3,600,000
Firescope program (firefighting resources of southern California organized for potential emergencies).....	3,700,000
Dutch elm disease control and elm tree utilization.....	2,600,000
Expanded program for Pinchot Institute for conservation studies, Grey Towers.....	567,000

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1978	\$40,630,000
Estimate, 1979	19,545,000
Recommended, 1979	43,550,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+2,920,000
Estimate, 1979	+24,005,000

The Committee has recommended \$43,550,000, an increase of \$24,005,000 above the budget estimate for the construction and improvement of buildings, utilities, other physical facilities, and land acquisition throughout the national forests and national grasslands.

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

Construction planning for the Angeles High Country, Angeles National Forest	\$100,000
Construction of the Chilao Visitor Center Angeles High Country, Angeles National Forest	821,000
Beartree Recreation Complex, Mount Rogers, NRA, Virginia	300,000
Hawthorn recreation site for the handicapped in Wasatch National Forest	80,000
Mount Nebo Recreation Complex, Uinta National Forest, Utah	1,000,000

The Committee has also included funds within the amount provided to complete construction of the Timberline Day Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Appropriation, 1978	\$175,833,000
Estimate, 1979	173,922,000
Recommended, 1979	224,275,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+48,442,000
Estimate, 1979	+50,353,000

The Committee has recommended an increase of \$50,353,000 above the budget request for forest roads and trails. The \$224,275,000 recommended in this account, when combined with the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of national forest receipts, will provide for a road construction program in FY 1979 of \$296,812,000.

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

LaSal Loop Road, Manti-LaSal National Forest	\$1,000,000
Mount Nebo Scenic Loop Road, Uinta National Forest	2,000,000
Beartree Recreation Area, Mount Rogers NRA, Virginia	427,000
Continue planning for Angeles High Country, Angeles National Forest	15,000
Construction of the Chilao Visitor Center Road Construction, Angeles High Country, Angeles National Forest	140,000
Hawthorn recreation site for handicapped in Wasatch NF	170,000

The Committee directs that a minimum of \$12.5 million provided for forest roads and trails be allocated for recreation roads to provide better access to the nation's forests.

FOREST ROADS

Appropriation, 1978	\$212,115,000
Estimate, 1979	243,466,000
Recommended, 1979	243,466,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+31,351,000
Estimate, 1979	

The Committee has recommended \$243,466,000, the full budget estimate.

The appropriation is required as a result of P.L. 93-378, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Section 9 requires that the financing of road construction by timber purchasers be shown in the budget as budget authority and budget outlays. In this way, the total road construction program in the national forests, consisting of both the roads that are constructed using funds appropriated by Congress and those roads constructed by timber purchasers, are considered as a whole.

Much of the increase above FY 1978 is tied to rate redeterminations on long-term sales in Alaska. The FY 1979 program would complete road construction or reconstruction on an estimated 10,462 miles of roads, as compared to 10,199 miles provided in FY 1978.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation, 1978-----	\$165, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	160, 000
Recommended, 1979-----	415, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978-----	+250, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	+255, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$415,000, an increase of \$255,000 above the budget estimate to provide for additional land acquisition in the San Bernardino and Cleveland 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 watershed lands needing soil sabilization and vegetative cover restoration to prevent serious erosion and floods within these National Forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation, 1978-----	\$38, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	242, 000
Recommended, 1979-----	239, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978-----	+201, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	-3, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$239,000, a reduction of \$3,000, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.

The Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a) 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 1979 has been revised downward for the states of Arizona, Idaho and Washington. The decrease in the State of Washington results from delays in the deposit of funds.

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1978	\$5,200,000
Estimate, 1979	6,374,000
Recommended, 1979	5,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+200,000
Estimate, 1979	-974,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,400,000, a decrease of \$974,000 below the budget estimate, for rangeland improvements. The reduction reflects the estimated decline in receipts as a result of the moratorium on increasing grazing receipts from \$1.60 per animal unit month to \$1.89 per animal unit month. The sum of \$4.7 million anticipated to be derived from grazing receipts from the national forests (P.L. 94-579) 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 11 western states.

Anticipated additional output associated with this account above those reported in the rangeland management account are the revegetation of 14,000 acres and treatment of 55,000 acres of rangeland in low ecological condition.

A portion of the grazing fees from all national forests, when appropriated, is used for depleted rangelands, construction and maintenance of range improvements, rodent control, and eradication of poisonous plants and noxious weeds. The \$700,000 estimated for this program for FY 1979 is based on receipts which become available under the animal-month-permitted formula.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, 1978	\$1,387,000
Estimate, 1979	1,409,000
Recommended, 1979	1,508,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+121,000
Estimate, 1979	+99,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,508,000, an increase of \$99,000 above the budget estimate, for assistance to states to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contributions under section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-federal forest lands.

Grants are matched by the states, and work is conducted in accordance with the plans submitted by the states, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Funds will be distributed to 44 states with new and expanded tree improvement projects. Emphasis for use of the funds would be on seed orchard establishment aimed at the production of genetically improved tree seed.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

(INDEFINITE, SPECIAL FUND)

Appropriation, 1978	\$4,084,000
Estimate, 1979	3,459,000
Recommended, 1979	3,459,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-625,000
Estimate, 1979	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,459,000, 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 lands in order to reduce vandalism.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Appropriation, 1978	-----	\$60,000,000
Estimate, 1979	-----	60,000,000
Recommended, 1979	-----	60,000,000
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1978	-----	-----
Estimate, 1979	-----	-----

The Committee is recommending the full budget request, \$60,000,000, 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 38,000 young people next summer. The funds are to be divided equally between the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. They in turn, allocate one-third of their portions to states for work on state lands.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Appropriation, 1978	-----	-----
Estimate, 1979	-----	\$100,000
Recommended, 1979	-----	100,000
Comparison :		
Appropriation, 1978	-----	+100,000
Estimate, 1979	-----	-----

The Committee recommends the full amount requested for this new appropriation account which uses the revenue collected under Section 504(g) of P.L. 94-579. These include the collection of reasonable administrative and other costs, including environmental impact statement preparation costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector. In establishing this account, the Committee recommends that the Forest Service review and use as a guide a similar account that the Bureau of Land Management has initiated and is using. The Forest Service is directed to establish prior to the beginning of FY 1979 a policy on the scope of program activities which will be funded by this account and report those findings to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

Appropriation, 1978	-----	-----
Estimate, 1979	-----	-----
Recommended, 1979	-----	\$3,000,000
Comparison :		
Appropriations, 1978	-----	+3,000,000
Estimate, 1979	-----	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 above the budget for design, engineering, and supervision of construction of roads that will permit harvest and sale of salvagable timber. This will also provide for sales preparation and supervision of harvesting such timber. The appropriation of \$3,000,000 when combined with estimated receipts in FY 1979 will allow for the harvest of 1.22 billion board feet of timber in FY 1979, compared to 1.39 billion projected for FY 1978.

Within amounts appropriated for timber salvage sales, the Committee encourages 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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Department of Energy Organization Act (P.L. 95-91) was enacted on August 4, 1977 establishing the Department of Energy and giving it broad responsibilities in energy supply, conservation, research and development, and regulation. The Act merged three independent agencies: the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Energy Administration, and the Federal Power Commission, as well as functions from five other Departments and agencies: Department of Navy, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In its report last year, the Committee stated: "The Committee notes that the consolidation of these efforts into a Department of Energy or its equivalent should have a salutary effect on the management of energy programs. Problems of lack of central direction, duplication of effort and poor coordination of effort between agencies have hindered much-needed energy programs in the past. Although organizational changes do not necessarily lead to improvements in execution, the Committee hopes that this will be the case in the fragmented energy area."

Although the Committee realizes the problems inherent in organizing such a complex department, it is disturbed at the apparent lack of success in consolidating energy functions into a comprehensive program. For example, in testimony before the Committee, every responsible official disavowed responsibility for the agency's budget. The Committee is dismayed that at this time the Department still does not have what it considers a valid budget. Last April, the Administration released a comprehensive National Energy Plan. In the same time period, two amendments to the ERDA and FEA budgets were received. By August, legislation originated by the executive had passed,

and the Department of Energy was established. A supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1978 was also submitted in August. The Committee also is aware that comprehensive efforts for a "National Energy Plan II" are well under way within the Department. In view of the foregoing activities, the Committee considers it disingenuous for the Department to argue that it has not had sufficient time to assemble a valid budget.

Lines of responsibility within the organization are unclear. Responsibility for programs is fragmented in many cases, and the organization of various elements is not far enough advanced to operate effective programs. The Department has been generally unresponsive in the provision of technical information to the Committee and slow to react administratively. Many replies provided the Committee for the record in connection with testimony on this budget request were not responsive to the questions. The Committee believes a concerted effort must be made by the Department to improve its current performance if it is going to be able to address the energy problems of the Nation in an expeditious and competent manner.

The portion of the Department of Energy budget request considered by this Subcommittee totals \$6,285,216,000, an increase of \$1.5 billion above the 1978 appropriation. The general programs considered are fossil energy research and development and associated construction activity; energy production, demonstration, and distribution functions, including the Naval Petroleum Reserves, solar commercialization, and commercialization of fossil fuels; energy conservation; the Economic Regulatory Administration; the Energy Information Administration; and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The Department of Energy testified that a series of supply initiatives would be presented around May 1. That has not occurred. The Committee has, therefore, taken several independent initiatives after considering the Administration's testimony and the actions of the authorizing committees of the House.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1978	\$608,950,000
Estimate, 1979	637,451,000
Recommended, 1979	614,704,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+5,754,000
Estimate, 1979	-22,747,000

Fossil energy research and development includes programs formerly in the Energy Research and Development Administration, as well as mining and coal preparation research and development transferred from the Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, and control technology transferred from the Environmental Protection Agency. The account includes development of technologies to utilize coal, petroleum, natural gas, oil shale and synthetic fuels.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal:			
Mines research and development:			
Underground coal mining.....	\$52,860,000	\$52,860,000	-----
Surface coal mining.....	12,615,000	12,615,000	-----
Coal preparation.....	5,071,000	9,571,000	+\$4,500,000
Subtotal, mines research and development.....	70,546,000	75,046,000	+4,500,000
Liquefaction:			
Demonstration plants.....	5,740,000	4,600,000	-1,140,000
Other research and development.....	99,126,000	79,526,000	-19,600,000
Subtotal, liquefaction.....	104,866,000	84,126,000	-20,740,000
Gasification:			
High Btu demonstration plants.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
High Btu research and development.....	31,266,000	23,895,000	-7,371,000
Low Btu demonstration plants.....	7,300,000	4,300,000	-3,000,000
Low Btu research and development.....	35,600,000	28,180,000	-7,420,000
Special projects and support studies.....	18,260,000	13,528,000	-4,732,000
In-situ coal gasification.....	11,800,000	11,800,000	-----
Gasification demonstration plants—design and technical support.....	8,220,000	8,220,000	-----
Subtotal, gasification.....	122,446,000	99,923,000	-22,523,000
Advanced power systems.....	26,700,000	26,700,000	-----
Direct combustion:			
Demonstration plants.....	3,840,000	3,600,000	-240,000
Other research and development.....	50,876,000	48,942,000	-1,934,000
Subtotal, direct combustion.....	54,716,000	52,542,000	-2,174,000
Advanced research and supporting technology.....	57,826,000	57,826,000	-----
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	68,825,000	68,825,000	-----
Advanced control technology.....	14,000,000	7,000,000	-7,000,000
Equipment not related to construction.....	2,920,000	2,920,000	-----
Subtotal, coal.....	522,845,000	474,908,000	-47,937,000
Petroleum:			
Enhanced oil recovery.....	46,000,000	53,000,000	+7,000,000
Oil from oil shale.....	29,350,000	49,350,000	+20,000,000
Drilling, exploration, and offshore technology.....	1,600,000	2,600,000	+1,000,000
Product characterization and utilization.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	-----
Equipment not related to construction.....	1,575,000	1,575,000	-----
Subtotal, petroleum.....	79,725,000	107,725,000	+28,000,000
Gas:			
Enhanced gas recovery.....	21,300,000	31,300,000	+10,000,000
Gas from oil shale.....	4,350,000	4,350,000	-----
Equipment not related to construction.....	225,000	225,000	-----
Subtotal, gas.....	25,875,000	35,875,000	+10,000,000
Program administration.....	9,006,000	9,006,000	-----
Allocation of unobligated balance—Clean boiler fuel.....		-12,810,000	-12,810,000
Total, fossil energy research and development.....	637,451,000	614,704,000	-22,747,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$614,704,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of \$22,747,000, or less than 4 percent. The Committee is recommending a considerable number of changes in the fossil energy program based on testimony before this Committee and consideration of testimony before the Science and Technology Committee as well as actions by that committee. These actions reduce or eliminate certain ongoing programs and recommend new initiatives or the acceleration of existing programs.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,500,000 for research

in preparation of coal prior to its use. Methods for removing pollutants and impurities prior to burning or other uses of coal tend to be less burdensome and less expensive than processes used during or after the combustion or processing of coal.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$20,740,000 in liquefaction research. The Committee supports the action of the Science and Technology Committee in reducing the support for several marginal projects, including the Synthoil process development unit, the zinc chloride process development unit, and the Cresap liquefaction test facility.

The Committee notes with displeasure that after fiscal year 1978 denial of budget amendments for the solvent refined coal demonstration project, the Department proceeded to spend \$4,000,000 for studies relating to such plants without informing the Committee. Studies of this magnitude should not be carried out in the future without prior notification to the Congress. The major activity remaining in the liquefaction program is pilot plant work for the H-coal pilot, the solvent refined coal pilot, and the donor solvent pilot. The Department should concentrate on bringing these three processes to fruition.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$22,523,000 in the gasification program. The Committee agrees with recommendations of the Science and Technology Committee, except for \$610,000 for entrained bed gasification, for which the Committee does not recommend funding.

The Committee is aware that there may be a large potential for the use of peat as an energy source, but testimony by the Department indicates that technology may not be adequate to support development of a pilot plant. Therefore, the Committee recommends a \$4,500,000 increase for further development of harvesting and dewatering technology for generating feed peat combined with continued laboratory work necessary to gather data for pilot plant efforts. Pilot plant work could start with the recommended appropriation if development was technically justified. The Committee also recommends the budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for gasifiers in industry. The major recommended reductions are: \$7,371,000 for the synthane pilot plant, \$2,310,000 for fixed bed gasification, \$2,000,000 for fluid bed gasification, \$7,610,000 for the hydrogen from coal facility, \$4,732,000 in support studies, and \$3,000,000 for the low Btu utility fuel gas demonstration plant.

The Committee recommends a net reduction of \$2,174,000 in the direct combustion program which accepts the authorization recommendation of \$50,356,000 and continues the anthracite applications program previously authorized. The recommendations include a reduction of \$2,000,000 in industrial applications and \$2,800,000 in support activities, offset by an increase of \$2,500,000 for the fluid-bed combined cycle pilot plant. The Committee is pleased to note that the National Exemplar for nonprofit institutions, consisting of an atmospheric fluidized coal bed combustion heating and cooling system, is making significant progress. This project will demonstrate how nonprofit institutions can convert to acceptable coal burning energy sources. The Committee continues its interest in this project and the coal-using integrated community energy system activity related to it.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$7,000,000 in advanced control technology. Projects in energy extraction, fluidized beds, and

evaluation of industrial fuel use and conservation techniques all duplicate work in other areas of the Department of Energy. The Committee believes that elimination of such duplication is one of the prime advantages of forming the Department of Energy and recommends that the Department examine seriously all programs transferred from other organizations. Apparently, this has not been done.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,000,000 in enhanced oil recovery so that projects involved in micellar-polymer processes and advanced in-situ combustion processes may be initiated on a more rapid schedule than the Administration's request would allow. Billions of barrels of oil are left in the ground because techniques are not developed to recover the oil economically. This Committee has consistently added to the administration budget in this area to foster development of enhanced recovery techniques, and continues to support acceleration of this program.

The Committee is recommending a \$20,000,000 increase for oil shale to support the initial phases of a cost shared project to build a demonstration module for an above-ground oil shale retort. The Committee is convinced that the country has waited far too long to demonstrate whether or not surface processing of oil shale will be a viable technology. The Committee notes that although the Department of Energy requested such funds of the OMB, they did not testify for the inclusion of funds for a demonstration module. Instead, the Department supported a \$3 tax credit per barrel of oil produced, even though the Secretary testified that the direct appropriation would be more effective. Although the Committee has no objection to properly conditioned tax credits, such credits are not currently authorized. Therefore, the Committee believes that the quickest way to prove the commercial feasibility of surface oil shale retorting is to construct at least one retort on a cost-shared basis with industry. The construction is authorized by P.L. 95-238, which amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to allow these types of demonstrations. The Committee directs that the \$20,000,000 be used for whatever costs are necessary to issue requests for proposals or other documents required to solicit industrial interest and for any design studies necessary to choose an industrial partner or partners for construction of a module as rapidly as possible.

The Committee expects \$2,700,000 from other oil shale projects to be used to investigate innovative retorting processes capable of processing both eastern and western shale deposits.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 in drilling, exploration and offshore technology so that a comprehensive plan similar to those for enhanced oil recovery and enhanced gas recovery can be developed for the research requirements of both onshore and offshore drilling.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$10,000,000 in enhanced gas recovery projects. Of that amount, \$6,000,000 should be applied to the Devonian shale project and \$4,000,000 is intended for the utilization of coal bed methane. In both cases, this additional money should be used as leverage to attract cost-shared proposals from industry which will lead to commercial production in both areas more rapidly than is currently possible.

The Committee is aware of theories projecting that large quantities of gas produced by nonbiologic methods deep in the core of the earth could be a major energy source in the future. This gas is thought to be formed at great depths and then migrate toward the surface. The Committee requests that the Department of Energy undertake a study to assess the reasonableness of this "deep gas" theory and provide its recommendations on methods of confirming the theory by December 31, 1978.

The Committee recommends a general reduction of \$12,810,000 to be offset by unobligated balances from the clean boiler fuel demonstration plant. The Department of Energy testified that this project was cancelled because of technical and economic difficulties. Therefore, funds previously available for this project can be used to offset requirements in other areas of fossil energy.

The Committee has directed the Bureau of Mines to work with the Department of Energy to conduct a comprehensive study on the need to train miners in order to reach 1985 coal production goals, and to provide recommendations on actions necessary to assure an adequate supply of well-trained miners. This study should be concluded in FY 1979.

The total number of permanent positions for fossil energy research and development is 1457, including 1155 in energy research centers and coal mining centers, and 302 in program administration.

FOSSIL ENERGY CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$83, 800, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	95, 350, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	27, 139, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	—56, 661, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	—68, 211, 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 1979 compared with the budget estimate by project is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Solvent refined coal demonstration plant (78-2-d).....	\$20, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000	-----
Low Btu fuel gas small industrial demonstration plant (78-2-c).....	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-----
High Btu synthetic pipeline gas demonstration plant (76-1-b).....	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-----
Low/medium Btu fuel gas industrial demonstration plant (76-1-c).....	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	-----
General plant projects for ERC's (79-6).....	9, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	—\$3, 000, 000
Morgantown ERC warehouse building (79-1-b).....	350, 000	350, 000	-----
MHD component development and integration facility, Butte, Mont. (77-1-d).....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Allocation of unobligated balance—clean boiler fuel.....		—65, 211, 000	—65, 211, 000
Total, fossil energy construction.....	95, 350, 000	27, 139, 000	—68, 211, 000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the general plant projects for energy research centers. Congress has provided a total of \$9,900,000 in the past two fiscal years for these plant projects in addition to funds for specific buildings. The Committee believes that the recommended level is adequate.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$65,211,000 because of the cancellation of the clean boiler fuel demonstration plant. Unobligated balances from this project will now be available to offset the requirements for other projects.

The Committee supports the \$20,000,000 request for a solvent refined coal demonstration plant. There has been much publicity concerning a proposed demonstration facility for Solvent Refined Coal II, which would involve a sole source contract and minimal cost sharing. The Committee understands that negotiations on this project have progressed to the point where considerable cost sharing for the industrial partner, a group of utilities, and other possible contributors, is projected. The Committee believes that these efforts will enhance the desirability of the project. The Committee expects that, prior to the obligation of funds for any construction or long-lead equipment, it will be informed of the final contractual arrangements and financial stipulations of the demonstration program.

The Committee understands that additional research essential to the successful demonstration of the Solvent Refined Coal I process, which produces a solid fuel, is needed. This research on methods of filtration of solids is under way and will use existing pilot plant facilities in Wilsonville, Alabama, and Tacoma, Washington. The Committee supports this and, upon its completion, funds recommended to be appropriated can be used for design of such a facility. Lack of a proper R&D base has been responsible for the cancellation of the clean boiler fuel project, and delays in the high Btu gasification demonstration plants. The Committee strongly supports the necessary research to solve process problems. The Committee also believes that the national interest requires that both these avenues be pursued.

In high Btu gasification plants, the Committee is aware of the Department of Energy's need to use funds from this account to begin the detailed design of both candidate plants in order to reach a sound technical decision on which one will be constructed. The Committee understands that these requirements are only for the critical components of the plants, such as the gasifier and related systems and are not for the full design of both candidate plants.

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DEMONSTRATION, AND DISTRIBUTION

Appropriation, 1978	\$186,847,000
Estimate, 1979	234,692,000
Recommended, 1979	182,881,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-3,966,000
Estimate, 1979	-51,811,000

Energy production, demonstration, and distribution includes programs that attempt to commercialize developing energy technologies

as rapidly as possible by providing incentives for commercial development. It also includes programs which assure the orderly development of conventional resources owned by the Federal Government. Specific activities presently included in this account are the coal loan guarantee program, the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, solar commercialization, the federal buildings solar energy program, leasing of federal energy lands and OCS areas, and all activities aimed at commercializing fossil and synthetic fuels.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal loan guarantee program			
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves:			
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2:			
Operations and maintenance	\$44,876,000	\$34,876,000	-\$10,000,000
Development and exploration drilling	63,842,000	48,842,000	-15,000,000
Facilities	60,876,000	36,876,000	-24,000,000
Subtotal, naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2	169,594,000	120,594,000	-49,000,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	28,111,000	25,300,000	-2,811,000
Naval oil shale reserves	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Subtotal, naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	199,005,000	147,194,000	-51,811,000
Federal buildings solar program	25,668,000	25,668,000	
Solar commercialization	2,713,000	2,713,000	
Alternative fuels demonstration program	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Program administration	6,306,000	6,306,000	
Total, energy production, demonstration, and distribution	234,692,000	182,881,000	-51,811,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$25,000,000 in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) for operations and maintenance, and development and exploratory drilling. In the past three years the Navy has been able to reprogram approximately \$86,000,000 out of operations and maintenance and drilling functions into those for facilities for the Reserve without adequately explaining to the Congress the need for the increased facility spending. Based on the history of lower than estimated costs and large increases projected in these accounts in fiscal year 1979, the Committee is confident that a minimum of \$25,000,000 can be recovered without affecting operations, particularly in view of the fact that production in fiscal year 1979 is not projected to be significantly above 1978.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$24,000,000 in facilities, to reduce funds available for construction of a pipeline from \$134,000,000 to \$110,000,000. The Committee understands that the pipeline size can be reduced from approximately 200,000 to 250,000 barrels per day to a nominal 100,000 barrels per day. Commercial pipeline capacity in the San Joaquin Valley currently available for Elk Hills production is approximately 160,000 barrels per day. The maximum efficient rate for the field is estimated to be between 240,000 and 260,000 barrels per day. Since the capacity in the commercial sector has been excess to commercial needs for years, there is no apparent threat to the

continued use of that capacity. Therefore, the maximum amount of pipeline capacity needed is 100,000 barrels per day.

The Committee has provided more detailed report levels for the Naval Petroleum Reserve at Elk Hills than for other reserves because of the large transfers of funds made by the Navy without informing the Committee. The Committee reminds the Department of Energy that the levels in the report are to be used as the basis for reprogramming. The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$2,811,000 in the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome) because of historically high estimates for the cost of running this field.

The Committee recommends the budget amount for the federal buildings solar program and also suggests that the Department investigate the possibility of paying only the incremental costs of solar installations in those cases where the installation would have gone forward without solar program participation. The Committee does not understand why the Department has decided that a rulemaking process is necessary before the program can be implemented.

The Committee also recommends the budget estimate of \$6,306,000 to provide for the expenses of the personnel associated with the programs delineated above, plus those programs which involve leasing, enhanced oil research, gas technology applications, production incentives, outreach activities, and liquid fuels.

The total number of positions funded by this appropriation is 250.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1978	\$594,024,000
Estimate, 1979	904,921,000
Recommended, 1979	907,001,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+312,977,000
Estimate, 1979	+2,080,000

Energy conservation consists of research and development efforts; grants for planning, information, and outreach programs; grants for use of existing technologies by individual energy users; and mandatory conservation measures. The purpose of all these activities is to conserve increasingly scarce energy resources and to reduce unnecessary energy consumption. Conservation is accomplished by avoidance of energy use, substitution of plentiful resources for scarce ones, and through the development of more efficient materials and energy processes.

This activity consolidates efforts previously undertaken by four agencies: the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Major conservation legislation includes the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-163); the Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-385); the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-413); and the pending National Energy Act.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Residential and commercial conservation:			
Buildings and community systems.....	\$57,800,000	\$74,000,000	+16,200,000
Weatherization.....	198,950,000	200,000,000	+1,050,000
Other residential and commercial.....	5,450,000	5,450,000	-----
Subtotal, residential and commercial conservation.....	262,200,000	279,450,000	+17,250,000
Industrial.....	49,100,000	37,800,000	-11,300,000
Transportation:			
Heat engine highway systems.....	46,300,000	46,300,000	-----
Electric/hybrid vehicles.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	-----
Other transportation.....	13,700,000	13,100,000	-600,000
Subtotal, transportation.....	97,500,000	96,900,000	-600,000
Federal programs.....	10,190,000	1,200,000	-8,990,000
State/local programs:			
State energy conservation programs (EPCA).....	47,800,000	47,800,000	-----
Supplemental state energy conservation programs (ECPA).....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
Schools and hospitals.....	300,500,000	300,500,000	-----
Local government buildings.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
Subtotal, State/local programs.....	368,300,000	368,300,000	-----
Multisector:			
Improved conversion efficiency.....	78,000,000	79,200,000	+1,200,000
Energy extension service.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-----
Marketing.....	480,000	-----	-480,000
Inventors program.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Appropriate technology.....	3,000,000	8,000,000	+5,000,000
Subtotal, multisector.....	108,480,000	114,200,000	+5,720,000
Program administration.....	9,151,000	9,151,000	-----
Total, energy conservation.....	904,921,000	907,001,000	+2,080,000

The Committee recommendation of \$907,001,000 is an increase of \$2,080,000 over the estimate. This amount, however, is \$312,977,000, or almost 53 percent, above the fiscal year 1978 appropriation and is substantially over the fiscal year 1978 level in all categories. The Committee agrees that one of the basic thrusts of energy policy must be the conservation of our scarce energy resources and strongly supports the budget request.

In residential and commercial conservation, the Committee recommends an increase of \$17,250,000. This includes an increase of \$7,500,000 for urban waste projects, continuing the Committee's support of this activity as initiated in the fiscal year 1978 appropriation. The Committee recommends this increase to fund additional feasibility and engineering studies on innovative urban waste projects. No funds are included for assistance in construction, price supports or loan guarantees.

Also in the residential and commercial sector, the Committee recommends adding \$8,700,000 for work in technology and consumer products, including \$5,000,000 for gas-fired heat pumps and \$3,700,000 for work on oil furnaces and oil fired heat pumps. In oil furnace work, the Committee recommends that \$600,000 of the increase provided be used to conduct field tests of vent dampers and heat recovery devices to prevent home heat loss. Data from field tests would be used to modify the devices to make them safer and eligible for use in market penetration and retrofit programs.

Within buildings and community systems, the Committee directs that \$3 million be used to demonstrate water-to-water heat pumps in the heating and cooling of residential areas and in educational facilities. Such demonstration programs should also use the large constant temperature resources from deep abandoned mines.

In industrial conservation, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$11,300,000. A reduction of \$300,000 in commercialization and technology transfer is made because of the existence of many similar programs throughout the Department of Energy. An \$11,000,000 reduction to industrial cogeneration projects is made because most of the work would demonstrate existing technology. The Committee believes that the main impediments to industrial cogeneration are problems with arrangements between local utilities and industry. The National Energy Act contains provisions which would reduce these barriers. The Committee believes that the Department's industrial conservation personnel would be extremely helpful to interested companies in planning and working with utilities. The Committee does not believe that research and development money is necessary to demonstrate combinations of off-the-shelf technology in order to assure that viable cogeneration projects go forward.

Within activities in industrial conservation, the Committee directs that \$3,500,000 be used to demonstrate water-to-water heat pump technology in the heating and cooling of industrial facilities including the use of such technology for cooling in applicable process steps. This demonstration should use the large constant temperature resources from deep abandoned mines. The Committee directs that this technology be used in a joint project with the Department of Defense at a suitable government facility.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$600,000 in nonhighway transportation systems and new concepts and impact assessment. The Committee notes that in heat engine highway systems, which includes work on turbines and Stirling engines for automobiles, the budget request is \$46,300,000, an increase of \$19,300,000, or 72 percent over fiscal year 1978. The Committee understands that competitive programs in both types of engines are currently under way and applauds the progress that has been made in this area.

The Committee is approving a limited program of loan guarantees in the electric and hybrid vehicle program to allow financing small companies in order to assess their ability to provide innovative ideas for the program. If such guarantees prove successful, the Committee will consider increasing this program.

The Committee expects the Department to report regularly on the status of the electric vehicle demonstration program. Although the Department provided enthusiastic testimony with regard to the performance of electric vehicles, no data was provided the Committee that would show that the demonstration program will provide significantly improved vehicles. The Department should look carefully at requirements for purchasing 600 electric vehicles in fiscal year 1979 and if significant performance improvements over vehicles purchased in 1978 are not possible, should consider delaying this increment and including it with those scheduled for later years. Considering the ex-

perience of the Postal Service with electric vehicle use, the Committee recommends strongly that the Department consider the use of the Postal Service as one of the demonstration operators in their electric vehicle program. The Committee understands that only the incremental costs of electric vehicles need be funded in such a case, and it seems prudent to investigate using electric vehicles for local delivery systems.

The Federal programs activity is decreased by \$8,990,000, through the deletion of equipment funds or Federal vanpooling. The purchase of this equipment is not currently authorized and specific prohibitions against its purchase are included in pending authorizations.

The Committee recommends \$368,300,000, the budget estimate, for state and local conservation grant programs. The allowance is \$71,196,000 above the 1978 base, which includes the recently enacted 1978 supplemental appropriations bill.

In improved conversion efficiency, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 in heat engines and heat recovery for thermionics, and further directs that \$2,500,000 currently included in the program be used for accelerating the thermionics program. This technology, originally developed for space applications, can be used to increase the efficiency of power plants, and proof of the technology will be much less expensive than other high temperature systems, such as MHD and advanced turbines. The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$5,300,000 in combustion systems reflecting the action of the Science and Technology Committee in reducing potentially duplicative programs.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for second generation fuel cell technology. This increase will assist bringing coal-using technology on line at a much earlier time. The Committee has considered the \$25,000,000 in fuel cells added by the Science and Technology Committee to provide manufacturing and product improvement support for first generation fuel cells, but believes funding to be premature at this time. The technology has not yet been successfully demonstrated. Beyond that, it is not clear that a government subsidy is either necessary or desirable to reduce the per unit cost of the first fuel cells to be built, because their fuel efficiency and clean burning characteristics may well justify premium prices, at least for the initial units. The argument for subsidy of initial manufacturing and product improvement for this technology could be applied to any innovative technology in the manufacturing sector. Further, the program could commit the government to an expenditure of up to \$250 million. Until the Administration presents a budget estimate and, with the manufacturer and the utility companies, provides a comprehensive justification, funding for this project should not be considered.

The Committee recommends the budget amount for the Energy Extension Service. This is sufficient for a half year of the service without initial cost sharing participation by the states. The Committee agrees that provisions requiring 50-50 cost sharing by the states in the initial phase of this program should not be implemented by the Administration, but that cost sharing should be built into later years of the program, with sufficient notice to the states so that they can plan for such costs.

The Committee recommends deleting the marketing program, a reduction of \$480,000. Marketing activities occur in many sectors of the conservation program in conjunction with the development of new technology. There is no justification for continuation of a separate marketing activity. The Committee also recommends the budget amount for the inventors program. Testimony by the Department indicated that as much as an additional \$2,000,000 may be needed for this program. Therefore, the Committee directs that additional funds up to \$2,000,000 be allocated from other conservation programs if necessary to continue the inventors program at its current pace. The Committee is pleased that the Department has taken a more active interest in this program and has begun to expeditiously investigate the innovative ideas offered by inventors.

The Committee recommends adding \$5,000,000 to the appropriate technology program for expanding it from a pilot project to nationwide participation. Appropriate technology is characterized by smallness of scale, low capital costs, use of local resources, construction and maintenance by semi-skilled labor, is suited to a strategy of energy conservation, and involves small grants of less than \$50,000 to individual requestors. Based on the response to the pilot program set up in fiscal year 1978 there is a great deal of interest and support for this program at the local level. Therefore, the Committee recommends expanding it to a national program in order to provide the opportunity for inventors, small business firms, and regional groups to participate in potential solutions to the energy problem. The Committee expects that the administrator of the appropriate technology program will coordinate with the Department's programs concerning Lesser Developed Countries, and will strongly emphasize programs on small scale, rural, and decentralized energy sources. The Committee also expects that the Department will cooperate with the National Center for Appropriate Technology and utilize the expertise and facilities of the Center in administering its appropriate technology program and in disseminating the information developed by this program as far as practicable.

The total number of permanent positions for energy conservation is 328.

ECONOMIC REGULATORY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1978-----	\$84, 240, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	98, 933, 000
Recommended, 1979-----	94, 733, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978-----	+10, 493, 000
Estimate, 1979-----	-4, 200, 000

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) was established by Section 206 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (P.L. 95-91). The ERA is responsible for the administration of regulatory and compliance programs for oil pricing, allocation, and imports. The ERA is also responsible for programs to promote the conversion of oil- and gas-fired utility and industrial facilities to coal, natural gas import/export controls, natural gas curtailment priorities and emer-

gency allocations, regional coordination of electric power systems planning and reliability of bulk power supply, and emergency and contingency planning.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Coal utilization.....	\$2,930,000	\$2,930,000	-----
Utilities conservation.....	15,793,000	15,793,000	-----
Regulation:			
Petroleum.....	4,515,000	3,815,000	-\$700,000
Compliance.....	47,370,000	47,370,000	-----
Other multiresource.....	7,588,000	7,088,000	-500,000
Subtotal, regulation.....	59,473,000	58,273,000	-1,200,000
Emergency preparedness.....	10,590,000	7,590,000	-3,000,000
Program administration.....	10,147,000	10,147,000	-----
Total, Economic Regulatory Administration.....	98,933,000	94,733,000	-4,200,000

The Committee recommends minor reductions in contracting in the petroleum regulation program and in the petroleum products and natural gas liquids program. Added contract activities do not appear to be justified in view of the deregulation of several products in fiscal year 1978. The Committee also recommends a \$3,000,000 reduction in emergency preparedness studies based on authorizations currently pending. Overall, funds for the Economic Regulatory Administration are increased \$10,493,000 over fiscal year 1978. The majority of the increase is for the auditing of major refiners and others for compliance with pricing regulations and the small reductions recommended by the Committee will have no effect on this activity.

The Committee has transferred the \$577,000 estimate originally contained in private grievances and redress activities for the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals to the Judiciary. In fiscal year 1979 and future years the Judicial Branch will request funding for this account.

The Committee has placed language in the bill recommending a prohibition on the funding of intervenors. The Committee believes that there is no equitable way to choose among the many possible intervenors in regulatory matters and, therefore, does not approve funding for selected intervenors in regulatory cases.

Testimony before this Committee is that the tertiary recovery of oil will not reach its full potential unless the recovery price is decontrolled. The Energy Conservation and Production Act (P.L. 94-385) was passed on August 14, 1976, and included the authority for the Economic Regulatory Administration to issue amendments to regulations so that bonafide tertiary enhanced recovery techniques could receive payments equal to world prices. After almost two years, the regulations have not been published. The Committee believes that the Administration has not been diligent in developing incentive pricing for enhanced oil recovery as shown in this case.

The number of permanent positions for the Economic Regulatory Administration is 1,991.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$3, 179, 889, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	4, 250, 464, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	4, 084, 624, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+904, 735, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	-165, 840, 000

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was authorized to be established by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-136) for the purpose of storing substantial quantities of petroleum in order to reduce this country's vulnerability to another embargo by oil producing countries. The Congress has approved plans to establish a reserve of 500 million barrels of oil by December 1980. Amendments to increase the size of the reserve and to consider regional storage are planned to be submitted by the Administration.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Fill and leach operations.....			
Petroleum acquisition and transportation.....	\$4, 129, 280, 000	\$3, 963, 440, 000	-\$165, 840, 000
Standby operational storage.....	3, 290, 000	3, 290, 000	
Site design and construction.....	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	
Planning.....	12, 200, 000	12, 200, 000	
Site acquisition.....	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	
Program administration.....	5, 694, 000	5, 694, 000	
Total, strategic petroleum reserve.....	4, 250, 464, 000	4, 084, 624, 000	-165, 840, 000

The Committee has always strongly supported the concept of and appropriations for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, including the accelerated program suggested by the Administration in February of last year. 250 million barrels of oil are proposed to be stored by the end of calendar year 1978 and 500 million barrels by the end of calendar year 1980. The Committee is appalled that the Reserve is at least six months behind schedule in acquiring supplies. The Committee has received assurances from Administration witnesses that administrative and technical problems associated with the program have now been resolved. However, since the program schedule was revised in March, additional delays have occurred. The Committee insists that the Administration correct such faults as promptly as possible.

For FY 1979 the Administration is requesting the unusual step of funding FY 1980 requirements for the Reserve in the prior fiscal year. The original schedules have slipped over six months already. How, then, could such funds be used in the budget year? Eliminating the \$1.2 billion requested for 1980 would have no effect at all on the program; but if the \$1.2 billion were eliminated, it would appear that Congress does not support the program, which is directly contrary to the fact. Despite this implication, the Committee is recommending that the full amount of 500,000,000 barrels of oil be funded in this appropriation in order to show its support of this important program. The Committee stipulates, however, that funds for FY 1980 purchases not be available until the end of FY 1979.

In order to achieve the approved 500,000,000 barrel level in the accelerated time frame, a \$237,660,000 increase is allowed to purchase approximately 17 million barrels of oil for the Reserve, above the 250 million barrels requested in 1979, and \$1,700,000 for operational expenses is needed for the 17 million barrels. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$405,200,000 to remove the allowance requested by the Administration in the purchase price for the crude oil equalization tax not passed by the Congress. If such a tax is enacted, the Administration may wish to request supplemental appropriations. In addition to the purchase and filling of Reserve sites with 500 million barrels of oil, the Committee also recommends the full budget amounts for other areas of the Reserve in order to begin work on the third 250,000 barrel increment of capacity.

The Committee is not pleased with the way the budget for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve has been presented in the past two years, in including unrealistic target dates for filling the Reserve, in not requesting a supplemental appropriation for the 17 million barrels of oil needed to reach the annual 250 million barrel level, and in planning in FY 1979 estimates advance funding for FY 1980 requirements. Such presentations must be corrected. The Committee expects a more reasonable request for the Reserve in the future, one that realistically presents budget year needs.

The number of permanent positions for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is 197.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1978	\$48,062,000
Estimate, 1979	63,405,000
Recommended, 1979	59,286,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+11,224,000
Estimate, 1979	-4,119,000

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) was established by Section 205 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (P.L. 95-91). The EIA is a consolidation of the operation of energy data systems previously located in several government organizations. The EIA is responsible for the collection, processing, and publication of data on energy reserves, the financial status of energy producing companies, production, demand, and consumption. It is also responsible for long term analysis of energy trends and their impact on regions and industrial sectors.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Information analysis	\$18,523,000	\$17,368,000	-\$1,155,000
Collection and dissemination	32,582,000	30,918,000	-1,664,000
ADP services to other functions	12,300,000	11,000,000	-1,300,000
Total, energy information analysis	63,405,000	59,286,000	-4,119,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,119,000 from the Administration request. This reflects the level of the pending authorization for the EIA. With the consolidation of energy activities, the Committee believes that economies can be made within the reduced amounts allowed. Testimony indicated that fuel gathering activities transferred from the Bureau of Mines are duplicated in several instances. Also in the collection of data, the Committee believes that litigation is likely to result from requirements of the financial reporting system for oil companies that is being developed by the EIA. These delays will undoubtedly result in lower expenses in data collection until the conflicts are resolved.

Administration witnesses testified that increased funding for data validation activities may be required. These witnesses further testified that potential budget amendments were being considered within the Administration. The Committee believes that for data to be worthwhile and reliable, it must be validated. Therefore, the Committee urges the Administration to look closely at its requirements and to come forward with such amendments as are deemed necessary to enable the Committee to fully examine this area.

The number of permanent positions for the Energy Information Administration is 698.

GENERAL

Budget justifications of the Department of Energy for FY 1979 were incomplete and inadequate. Significant programs were dismissed with a few words while others contained considerable rhetoric and little information as to increases or decreases in the programs or base program information. In addition, the structure was such that it was difficult to identify program responsibilities. For FY 1980, the Committee expects the Department to present its portion of the budget according to the account structure of the FY 1979 appropriations bill.

For FY 1979, funds for personnel responsible for individual programs are contained within those program accounts. The Committee believes that this allocation of former overhead amounts to the programs reflects the cost of such programs more accurately. The Committee believes that FY 1980 justifications should more fully recognize this concept and should include further allocations of overhead amounts to the various accounts within the Department. The Committee requests that the Department provide a report delineating the extent to which such efforts will be undertaken for the FY 1980 budget no later than October 1, 1978.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1978	\$428, 891, 000
Estimate, 1979	472, 852, 000
Recommended, 1979	490, 048, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+61, 157, 000
Estimate, 1979	+17, 196, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Patient care:			
Hospital care.....	\$144,692,000	\$147,181,000	+\$2,489,000
Indian health manpower.....		6,788,000	+6,788,000
Contract care.....	104,310,000	101,290,000	-3,020,000
Ambulatory care.....	83,867,000	84,009,000	+142,000
Preventive health:			
Sanitation.....	16,774,000	16,726,000	-48,000
Dental.....	14,773,000	14,709,000	-64,000
Public health nursing.....	7,274,000	7,261,000	-13,000
Health education.....	3,173,000	3,155,000	-18,000
Mental health.....	6,199,000	6,199,000	-----
Community health representatives and Alaska health aides.....	32,840,000	32,840,000	-----
Alcoholism.....	8,692,000	8,692,000	-----
Tribal health program development.....		3,166,000	+3,166,000
Implementation of Public Law 93-638.....	17,239,000	20,356,000	+3,117,000
Urban Indian program.....	3,608,000	7,270,000	+3,662,000
Model diabetes projects.....		925,000	+925,000
Other field medical services.....	25,354,000	25,424,000	+70,000
Program management.....	4,057,000	4,057,000	-----
Total, Indian health services.....	472,852,000	490,048,000	+17,196,000

The Committee increases of \$16,733,000 contain an allowance for inflation. They also restore the proposed reductions in the Indian health manpower program (+\$6,788,000), the urban Indian program (+\$3,662,000), tribal health program development (+\$3,166,000), and implementation of P.L. 93-638 (+\$3,117,000). Included in the \$6,788,000 increase for Indian health manpower are funds for the Indians-into-Medicine program (INMED) and the Master of Public Health program to continue at current operating levels with an allowance for inflation. The Committee, the Congress, and the public have given these programs strong support in the past and the Committee fails to understand why reductions were proposed by the Administration. The increase for implementation of P.L. 93-638 will provide a total of \$6,362,000 for indirect cost support for tribal contracts with the Indian Health Service. If future projections of indirect costs fall below the amount provided, the Committee will consider a reprogramming request to augment other activities of the self-determination program.

The Committee has also added \$779,000 to provide start-up equipment, staffing operations, and contract care funds for the expanded health facility at Lac Du Flambeau, Wisconsin and \$480,000 to provide patient services to members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes as part of the Wind River Reservation health services program.

The Committee has included \$925,000 to initiate five model projects in the detection and treatment of diabetes. The model projects will be located at existing units of the Indian Health Service.

The Committee is approving the reprogramming of \$3.5 million and 171 positions from contract care to hospital care for surgical work. It is estimated that this reprogramming will provide for an estimated 1,000 additional cases of surgery than would be possible if performed entirely by contract.

The Committee has recommended a reduction of \$1,721,000 for operating costs of the Whiteriver, Arizona hospital, because the present construction schedule will allow for only seven months operation in FY 1979 instead of 11 months as projected in the budget.

The increase provided over the FY 1978 amount for contract care includes funds to meet the health care needs of the Siletz Tribe.

During the hearings on the FY 1979 budget, it became clear that the budget failed to include 269 positions required to staff new facilities. It is the direction of the Committee that the position ceiling be increased by the 269 position shortfall. The Committee cannot understand how the Administration can fail to provide adequate staffing after millions of dollars have been expended to construct facilities. The Committee has also included an additional 51 positions for the Lac Du Flambeau, Wisconsin, health facility and for the model diabetes projects.

The Committee has included language to appropriate an estimated \$20 million in collections from Medicaid and Medicare payments for FY 1979. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976 provided for payments to any hospital or skilled nursing facility to be placed in a special fund to be used to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation acts for the purpose of making any improvements to these facilities. The improvements have been interpreted by HEW as being usable to correct any deficiency noted by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) or a survey performed by a HEW Regional Office staff using national medicare standards. The Committee has included clarifying bill language which prohibits the use of such funds for planning, design, construction or major renovation of any new facilities. The estimated \$20 million provided in FY 1979, plus the estimated \$10 million for FY 1978, will significantly enhance the quality of care provided in Indian health facilities. Since these monies will provide a major augmentation to the program budgets provided directly from the Treasury by the Congress, the Committee expects the FY 1980 budget justifications to contain detailed information by program and activity on how the estimated collections will be used to improve the quality of health care in FY 1980. The Committee also expects a detailed report on how each IHS hospital and/or facility will be improved by the estimated \$30 million to be available from medicaid and medicare collection in FY 1978 and 1979.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1978	\$71,257,000
Estimate, 1979	69,955,000
Recommended, 1979	70,555,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-702,000
Estimate, 1979	+600,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Hospitals:			
New and replacement:			
Bethel, Alaska (replacement hospital)	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000	-----
Ada, Okla. (new hospital)	3,400,000	3,400,000	-----
Red Lake, Minn. (replacement hospital)	900,000	900,000	-----
Cherokee, N.C. (replacement hospital)	415,000	415,000	-----
Subtotal, new and replacement hospitals	15,715,000	15,715,000	-----
Modernization and repair:			
Mount Edgecumbe, Alaska (alterations)	1,900,000	1,900,000	-----
Gallup, N. Mex. (alterations)	1,800,000	1,800,000	-----
Alternative fuel capabilities	300,000	300,000	-----
Subtotal, modernization and repair	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Total, hospitals	19,715,000	19,715,000	-----
Sanitation facilities:			
New and improved homes	50,240,000	50,240,000	-----
Special projects		600,000	+\$600,000
Total, sanitation facilities	50,240,000	50,840,000	+600,000
Total, Indian health facilities	69,955,000	70,555,000	+600,000

Although very much aware of the need for new construction, the Committee has not recommended any new hospital starts or recommended release of the funds provided in FY 1978 for hospital facilities. The Committee made this decision reluctantly after a very long and careful review of the controversy over inpatient hospital bed needs. The Committee fully supports construction and modernization of Indian hospital facilities, but believes the issue over the size of hospital facilities and available beds must be resolved before additional construction proceeds. The Committee instructed the Indian Health Service in its FY 1978 report (June 6, 1977) to reevaluate inpatient bed needs for all health facilities (hospitals) projects that were being planned where construction funds had not previously been made available, and to submit a report to the Committee. This action was taken because of the Committee's concern over the preliminary findings of the GAO which indicated a planned hospital in-patient bed capacity in the Indian Health Service in excess of projected need or future demand. This report has yet to be submitted to the Committee by the Indian Health Service, almost 11 months after requesting it. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has expressed similar reservations. In addition, the Committee understands that an internal Indian Health Service report developed by IHS personnel also questions the rationale for increasing the size of IHS facilities as projected originally.

The Committee insists that this issue be resolved quickly. It expects HEW, the Indian Health Service, and the GAO to work together to submit a proposal which is generally acceptable to all the parties, prior to October 1, 1978.

The Committee understands that the movable equipment estimates for IHS hospitals are significantly higher than the cost of comparable equipment in Department of Defense and Veterans Administra-

tion facilities. Therefore, the Committee is instructing its investigative staff to review: (1) the adequacy of IHS estimates for facilities both in terms of in-house staffing needs and equipment; (2) the extent of and use of unobligated construction balances during the past five years; (3) a review of the IHS system to determine their unmet needs as expressed in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; (4) the adequacy of the review process for determining the location of hospitals which greatly impacts on the need for staff quarters; (5) and a review of IHS contracts with non-Indian Health Service facilities in view of the substantial "unpaid" bills incurred by IHS.

In the Committee report for FY 1978 concern was expressed about the lack of coordination on construction of Indian health clinics and centers between the Indian Health Service and the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Despite the direction of Congress to coordinate this effort, it is apparent that the Economic Development Administration continues to construct Indian health care facilities for which no funds have been budgeted by the Indian Health Service for operation. This lack of coordination makes it very difficult for the IHS to plan for the location, size, and type of service which should be provided in their own facilities and increases the possibility that EDA constructed facilities and IHS facilities will be serving the same population while other areas will not be able to secure any assistance.

The Committee expects the Indian Health Service and the Economic Development Administration to coordinate their efforts so that future budget requests contain the funds to operate those EDA facilities which provide the type of services currently performed by the IHS and are not duplicative of services provided by IHS. The Committee is instructing the IHS to review all recently constructed and projected EDA health facilities to determine whether the type of service to be provided by those facilities is comparable with the service currently provided by IHS. The IHS is directed to submit a report promptly to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on their findings and recommendations in this regard.

The Committee expects the Indian Health Service to submit to the Committee for its approval a reprogramming of unobligated construction balances to provide for the personnel quarters at the Acoma Hospital, New Mexico.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, 1978	\$59,660,000
Estimate, 1979	75,735,000
Recommended, 1979	73,735,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+14,075,000
Estimate, 1979	-2,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Part A—Entitlement.....	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000	-----
Part B—Special projects for Indian children.....	19,000,000	17,000,000	-\$2,000,000
Part C—Special projects for Indian adults.....	6,430,000	6,430,000	-----
Administration.....	2,305,000	2,305,000	-----
Total, Indian education.....	75,735,000	73,735,000	-2,000,000

The Indian Education Act of 1972 (Public Law 93-218, Title IV) 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 those 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; and fellowships for professional and graduate study in the areas of medicine, law, business, forestry, and agriculture.

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

The Committee has recommended \$73,735,000 for Indian education for fiscal year 1979, an increase of \$14,075,000 above fiscal year 1978 and a decrease of \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 1979 budget estimate.

The increase of \$9,150,000 above fiscal year 1978 for Part A will allow an increase in the average grant expenditure per child from \$117 in fiscal year 1978 to \$143 in fiscal year 1979 and increase the number of grants awarded from 1,075 in fiscal year 1978 to 1,125 in fiscal year 1979.

The Committee has recommended for Part B increases above FY 1978 of \$180,000 (total—\$1,500,000) for approximately 275 graduate fellowships; \$1,000,000 (total—\$4,000,000) for educational personnel training programs; \$1,000,000 (total—\$2,200,000) for technical assistance and dissemination; \$420,000 (total—\$4,250,000) for local projects such as remedial and vocational instruction, guidance and counseling, early childhood activities, and bilingual education; and a decrease below the FY 1979 estimate of \$2,000,000 (total—\$5,050,000) for "capability building projects". The reduction is based on the concern of the

Committee that a formal evaluation has not been performed on the program to determine whether it is meeting its objective before the program is expanded by almost 33 percent. The Committee is also concerned that the staff, which is being expanded by 7 in fiscal year 1979, would not be able to adequately and properly evaluate and monitor the multiple projects they would be required to handle. It is estimated that one staff member will be required to handle 20 to 25 projects in fiscal year 1979.

The increase of \$2,020,000 above fiscal year 1978 for Part C will increase the number of projects funded from 56 in fiscal year 1978 to 80 in fiscal year 1979 and allow for the operation of approximately four regional dissemination centers.

The Committee has also included within program administration a total of \$200,000 for the operation of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education, an increase of \$50,000 above fiscal year 1978.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Appropriation, 1978	\$4, 000, 000
Estimate, 1979	7, 752, 000
Recommended, 1979	7, 752, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+3, 752, 000
Estimate, 1979	

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 financial burden borne by museums as a result of increasing use by the public.

The Committee recommends \$7,752,000, the budget request. This includes \$7,400,000 for grants to museums and \$352,000 for administrative expenses, \$41,000 more for administration than was provided in fiscal year 1978.

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1978	\$2, 050, 000
Estimate, 1979	13, 129, 000
Recommended, 1979	8, 752, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+6, 702, 000
Estimate, 1979	-4, 377, 000

The Commission was established by Public Law 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 1882. Its task has been difficult and complicated, involving as it does the relocation of members of both tribes into newly designated areas.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Operations of the Commission.....	\$1,000,000	\$990,000	-\$10,000
Assistance payments (bonus).....	755,000	250,000	-505,000
Relocation payments.....	11,374,000	7,512,000	-3,862,000
Total, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	13,129,000	8,752,000	-4,377,000

It is estimated that approximately 500 families of the estimated 1,100 families to be relocated will be able to relocate at the funding levels available through fiscal year 1979. The families to be relocated have up to five years to relocate once the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission has prepared and submitted a relocation plan to Congress. This could take up to 2 years after the final issuance of an order of the District Court. The additional \$250,000 and \$7,512,000 provided in fiscal year 1979 for assistance payments and relocation payments respectively when combined with previous appropriations for these activities will provide a total of \$2,500,000 for assistance payments and \$19,112,000 for relocation payments made available to the Commission. The reductions in the budget request are based on the rate of moves experienced by the Commission to date.

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 than half of the families indicate a desire to relocate voluntarily, the Committee will recommend supplemental funding.

The Committee reduced the budget request for operation of the Relocation Commission by \$10,000. The reduction of \$10,000 is for legal services. Legal services for the Commission are to be provided through the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. The Committee has provided bill language that limits total compensation for the three Commissioners to a total of \$91,300. The limitation is at the level proposed in the FY 1979 budget.

The Committee expects the Commission to complete the determination of eligibility requirements for relocation promptly. In addition, the Commission should report to the Committee as quickly as possible, but no later than October 1, 1978, the plan for the disposal of the properties and rights being acquired by the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the federal establishment. Established originally 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.

In years past, the Committee appropriated funds in accordance with Smithsonian's requests for federal assistance without special inquiry; but as appropriations increased until they exceeded \$100 million, the Committee decided it should look to the Smithsonian's position in the federal establishment to try to identify to what extent an institution, which began as a private organization was accountable to the Congress.

Three studies were undertaken on the question. The first by the GAO was deemed unsatisfactory. Two later investigations were made, one by the Smithsonian Board of Regents itself through a very able retired federal employee, Philip S. Hughes, the other by the very competent investigative staff of the Appropriations Committee. Both investigations agreed that the Smithsonian Institution is a unique federal instrumentality all of whose funds, private and public, are subject to Congressional oversight and review, a finding which was accepted by the Smithsonian. It was acknowledged also that all Smithsonian funds, while accounted for separately and never comingled, must be devoted to the single purpose—the fulfillment of the Smithsonian trust.

The reports made clear that responsibility for conducting the affairs of the Smithsonian is primarily that of the Board of Regents. The Committee, therefore, requested that the Regents send representatives to attend the Committee's hearings to reflect the Regents' views. Several Regents were present at the hearings.

The Committee learned this year, for the first time, of the decision by the Smithsonian Board of Regents to establish a \$50 million endowment to be funded from the profits of private Smithsonian activities, such as the Smithsonian Magazine. Such profits approximate \$8,000,000 a year, most of which are earned by the Smithsonian Magazine. The Smithsonian has already set aside \$12 million toward the \$50 million endowment. It has indicated it intends to add \$4 million to the fund in fiscal year 1978 and \$4 million in fiscal year 1979.

Witnesses for the Smithsonian sought to justify the endowment as being necessary to protect the Smithsonian against inflation and against the possibility of inadequate Congressional appropriations. They said that as prudent administrators, they had to lay aside funds "for a rainy day".

The Committee desires to point out that the Smithsonian's concern with inflation overlooks the fact that the Congressional appropriation process does provide for recognition of the impact of inflation. The fiscal year 1979 budget includes a total of \$1,345,000 for uncontrollable increases, such as pay raises, rising utility rates, etc. Respecting the prospect of an unfriendly Congress, suffice it to say that the Committee does not believe the Congress would jeopardize or impair the well being of the Smithsonian. Certainly, unfriendliness has not been the treatment accorded the Smithsonian by the Congress over the Smithsonian's long history.

The Committee acknowledges that the Smithsonian's Board of Regents needs flexibility in conducting the Smithsonian's affairs. Yet,

the Committee cannot understand why the funds proposed for the \$50 million endowment should not be used in measure to ease the burden of paying for Smithsonian operations. The Committee is very much aware that the proposed \$50 million endowment was created by decision of the Board of Regents, and the Committee does not want nor intend to impose its will on the Board. However, in observing its responsibility to the taxpayers to reduce appropriations where possible, the Committee believes it should suggest to the Regents that the funds proposed to be set aside in the endowment could well be used for paying for one or more of pending Smithsonian programs or projects, rather than placing such funds in reserves for use for projects now unknown which they may approve later. It requests that the Regents consider the possible use of such funds to pay for current programs to lessen the need for federal appropriations. It also requests the Regents to report their views to the Committee.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$88, 238, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	96, 307, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	96, 841, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+8, 603, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	+534, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Science.....	\$36, 638, 000	\$36, 499, 000	-\$139, 000
History and art.....	15, 646, 000	15, 621, 000	-25, 000
Public service.....	2, 213, 000	2, 213, 000	-----
Museum programs.....	7, 417, 000	7, 448, 000	+31, 000
Special programs.....	1, 842, 000	1, 842, 000	-----
Support activities.....	26, 038, 000	26, 038, 000	-----
Administration.....	6, 513, 000	6, 513, 000	-----
Pay cost reduction.....	-----	-333, 000	-333, 000
National art bank.....	-----	500, 000	+500, 000
Accelerate inventory of collections.....	-----	500, 000	+500, 000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	96, 307, 000	96, 841, 000	+534, 000

The details of the net reduction in the science program are:

Research support.....	-\$165, 000
Astrophysical laboratory.....	+300, 000
National Air and Space Museum exhibition replacement.....	-260, 000
Radiation biology laboratory nonrecurring foreign travel.....	-5, 000
National Anthropological Film Center.....	-9, 000

Research support.—Denies request which would have increased other objects support for each scientist by \$1,500. The average support per scientist now is between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

Astrophysical Laboratory.—The \$300,000 increase recommended by the Committee for the Astrophysical Laboratory is to be used to complete the multi-mirror telescope and acquire the instruments to evaluate its performance. The funds will allow: (1) completion of the telescope, including the control room and equipment room; (2) purchase

of the data acquisition and instrument control system needed to evaluate the beams from all 6 mirrors and establish performance limits; (3) construction of instrumentation, such as a spectrograph or photometer, to be used at the focus of the telescope.

National Air and Space Museum.—In fiscal year 1977, \$500,000 was reprogrammed from exhibition work to physical repair work at the Suitland, Maryland facilities of the National Air and Space Museum. In fiscal year 1978, \$600,000 was reprogrammed from the same program to complete the effort. The 1979 budget proposes a reduction of \$260,000 from exhibition activity. The amount recommended provides a total reduction of \$500,000 in exhibition activity so the museum will have approximately the same level of funding in 1979 that they have actually used in 1977 and 1978.

Radiation Biology Laboratory.—An increase was provided in FY 1978 for nonrecurring foreign travel for scientists. This deletes that increase.

Center for the Study of Man.—This provides a total of \$400,000 for the National Anthropological Film Center.

National Art Bank.—One of the criticisms directed against the National Endowment for the Arts is that too little of its attention and its funds have gone to help individual artists. The grants made by NEA to individuals in the form of scholarships and fellowships have contributed to their work and experience, but NEA is not authorized to make direct purchases of their work. It contributes funds in the form of matching grants to museums and other institutions for the purchase of works of art. Over the years the great majority of the works purchased under such grants have been by well-recognized artists.

On the other hand, there is the Art Bank of Canada which provides assistance to unknown, in addition to well-known, Canadian artists through the purchase of their work and in exhibiting such art objects widely. The works the Canadian Government has collected under the program are placed in government buildings and agencies throughout the country under a rental system which repays the government in measure for the purchase price. Approximately 60 percent of the 7,000 works already collected by the government is on display at any given time.

The Committee believes it would be well to undertake a similar system in the United States through the Smithsonian Institution which has for many years engaged in a program known as the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibitions, the so-called "SITES" program in which the Smithsonian offers for rental outstanding exhibitions of art, art objects, historic relics, and other interesting pieces. Also, the National Collection of Fine Arts now loans works of art to Government officials for display in their offices. It is believed an American art bank would fit in well with either program, particularly in view of the mandate to the Smithsonian under legislation passed in 1938 to foster the works of contemporary artists in the U.S. Accordingly, the Committee has made available the sum of \$500,000 for a pilot art bank program. It requests the Smithsonian to seek the cooperation of the NEA and the GSA in establishing rules, regulations and procedures for the operation of the art bank.

Inventory.—The Committee also recommends an increase of \$500,000 to accelerate efforts under way to inventory the collections of the

Smithsonian. With over 75 million objects in the various collections, this will be a long, complex job. However, it cannot be delayed any longer. The need for such an inventory was demonstrated earlier this year when it was learned that over 100 pieces of silver were missing from one of the collections. The Smithsonian staff did not know what was missing or the value of the items taken. The Committee expects a report by December 31, 1978, which gives the status of the inventory effort, how long it will take to complete, and how much it will cost.

SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Appropriation, 1978	\$1, 777, 000
Estimate, 1979	2, 218, 000
Recommended, 1979	2, 000, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+223, 000
Estimate, 1979	-218, 000

The Science Information Exchange receives, organizes, and disseminates information about research in progress in the life, physical, and social sciences. Its mission is to assist the planning and management of research activities supported by government and nongovernment agencies and institutions by promoting the exchange of information that concerns subject matter, distribution, level of effort, and other data pertaining to current research in the prepublication stage.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$218,000 below the budget estimate. The fiscal year 1978 appropriation was a \$200,000 reduction below the estimate. That reduction was "based on the belief that user fees should bear a greater share of the operating cost of the Exchange." The Smithsonian has requested that these funds be restored. The Committee continues to support the principle of cost recovery.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1978	\$4, 000, 000
Estimate, 1979	3, 700, 000
Recommended, 1979	3, 700, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	-300, 000
Estimate, 1979	

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 (\$2,139,000), astrophysics and earth sciences (\$640,000), museum programs (\$140,000), and environmental biology (\$618,000) in those countries where excess local foreign currencies are available.

In 1979, programs will be conducted in Burma (\$5,000), Egypt (\$1,669,000), Guinea (\$18,000), India (\$1,328,000), and Pakistan (\$680,000).

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.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1978	\$2,500,000
Estimate, 1979	3,900,000
Recommended, 1979	3,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1,400,000
Estimate, 1979	

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

Great Ape House construction	\$3,000,000
Restoration and repair of buildings, Rock Creek	450,000
Restoration and repair of buildings, Front Royal	450,000

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1978	\$2,425,000
Estimate, 1979	3,100,000
Recommended, 1979	2,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	-325,000
Estimate, 1979	-1,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee will provide for the following projects:

General repairs and improvements	
Facade and roof repairs	\$590,000
History and Technology Building terrace repairs	100,000
Mount Hopkins, Ariz., Observatory site development	260,000
Fire detection and suppression systems	500,000
Handicapped access and correction of hazardous conditions	325,000
Tropical Research Institute dormitory	125,000
Building equipment monitoring systems	50,000
Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies maintenance building	150,000
Total	2,100,000

Unobligated balances of \$2,697,781 were brought forward into fiscal year 1978 for a total available for obligation of \$5,122,781. As of March 31, 1978, six months through the fiscal year, \$572,650 had been obligated. For various reasons, this program is slipping badly. Any funds needed for general repair and improvements may be obtained through the agreed upon reprogramming procedures of the Committee.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1978	\$325,000
Estimate, 1979	575,000
Recommended, 1979	575,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+250,000
Estimate, 1979	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$575,000, the full budget estimate, to initiate architectural and engineering planning for a Museum Support Center. The new facilities are intended to restore a significant amount of Mall building space to public use; to provide adequately for the long-range care and use of the Institution's collection; to provide associated research and study space; and

to incorporate areas for the conservation of the collections, related to training and dissemination of conservation information. The Museum Support Center building with some 338,000 square feet of space is estimated to cost \$21,500,000, including all planning, construction, and an amount for some furnishing and equipping. This recommendation assumes that construction of the Center will begin in 1980. A comprehensive cost estimate will be available upon completion of planning and design. This is the balance of planning and design funds.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978	\$14,509,000
Estimate, 1979	19,305,000
Recommended, 1979	19,305,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+4,796,000
Estimate, 1979	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1978	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Care and utilization of art collections	\$5,870,000	\$5,870,000	
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	7,886,000	7,886,000	
Protection of buildings, grounds, and contents	3,966,000	3,966,000	
General administration	1,583,000	1,583,000	
Total, National Gallery of Art	19,305,000	19,305,000	

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 3,083,921 in 1977 to about 3,700,000 in FY 1979—an average of over 10,000 per day.

The Gallery's new structure, the East Building and the Connecting Link, which were designed by I. M. Pei and partners, and which has been under construction since 1971, will be opened formally on June 1, 1978. The aggregate square footage provided in the new facilities is 112 percent of the area of the original building. The cost of the structure is approximately \$95,000,000. The entire amount was a donation from Paul Mellon, the late Alisa Mellon Bruce, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The Gallery staff now has the difficult task of acquiring works of art commensurate with the beauty of the building itself.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,305,000, the budget request. This should be adequate to finish and staff the new areas so they may be utilized fully by the public and the staff and for continuing the expansion of the Gallery's various art displays and educational programs.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$1, 256, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	1, 317, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	1, 567, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+311, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	+250, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared to the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Fellowship program.....	\$625, 000	\$875, 000	+\$250, 000
Scholar support.....	139, 000	139, 000	-----
Public service.....	145, 000	145, 000	-----
General administration.....	348, 000	348, 000	-----
Building requirements.....	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Total, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1, 317, 000	1, 567, 000	+250, 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 (35-40), both American and foreign, engaged in serious research, writing, and discussion.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,567,000, an increase of \$250,000 above the budget request of the Center. This increase is provided in order to reduce the time used for private fund raising and to permit the Center to focus upon its mission, which is not fund raising.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978.....	\$194, 000, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	223, 260, 000
Recommended, 1979.....	221, 260, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978.....	+27, 260, 000
Estimate, 1979.....	-2, 000, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1979 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill, fiscal year 1979	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
National Endowment for the Arts:			
Architecture.....	\$3,708,000	\$3,708,000	-----
Dance.....	7,742,700	7,742,700	-----
Education.....	5,470,000	5,470,000	-----
Expansion arts.....	7,680,000	7,680,000	-----
Federal-State.....	23,513,500	23,513,500	-----
Folk arts.....	1,900,000	1,900,000	-----
Literature.....	4,100,000	4,100,000	-----
Media arts.....	7,752,400	7,752,400	-----
Museums.....	10,798,000	10,798,000	-----
Music.....	12,211,500	12,211,500	-----
Special projects.....	5,722,600	5,722,600	-----
Theatre.....	6,471,300	6,471,300	-----
Visual arts.....	5,090,000	5,090,000	-----
Administration.....	10,000,000	10,800,000	-----
Subtotal, arts.....	112,160,000	112,160,000	-----
National Endowment for the Humanities:			
Public programs.....	24,500,000	24,500,000	-----
Education programs.....	21,400,000	21,400,000	-----
Fellowship programs.....	14,600,000	14,600,000	-----
Research grants.....	13,200,000	13,200,000	-----
State programs.....	20,100,000	20,100,000	-----
Special projects.....	4,250,000	4,250,000	-----
Youth programs.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Planning and assessment.....	750,000	750,000	-----
General program reduction.....		-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Administration.....	10,800,000	10,000,000	-----
Subtotal, humanities.....	111,100,000	109,100,000	-2,000,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	223,260,000	221,260,000	-2,000,000

The Committee has approved the full budget requests for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities. The Committee is very much aware of the spectacular increase in funding the Endowments over the years. Starting with an appropriation of \$10,700,000 in 1966, appropriations over the years have mounted to the current approved requests of \$149,660,000 for NEA and \$145,600,000 for NEH. Yet the large appropriations have not ever kept pace with applications for assistance. The FY 1978 applications to NEA exceeded \$600 million. Those to NEH totaled more than \$400 million. The growth of interest in Endowment activities through the country has been equally spectacular. Public visitations to galleries, exhibitions, museums, art fairs, etc., keep attaining new heights.

The Committee believes that this is an appropriate time to take stock of the activities of the Endowments. The appropriations made available are large . . . how well have the Endowments spent them? How do they intend to spend them next year? What are their plans? Where do they see themselves going for the next few years?

The Committee requested both Endowments to submit five-year programs to show how much money they thought they would need in five years and for what purposes. Such reports were not received. The Committee has again requested that it be furnished with such reports.

The Committee has requested its excellent investigative staff to examine the operations of both Endowments, to review their procedures, policies, and programs to determine their fairness and effectiveness, the treatment of applicants and applications, their prospective needs for the future and their compliance with the Congressional mandate as expressed in the authorizing legislation. The Committee

wishes to make clear that the investigation has not been ordered because of any criticism against the Endowments, but rather because their extraordinarily rapid growth makes necessary the obtaining of additional information to help the Committee in its work.

The Committee has earmarked \$500,000 of the funds made available to the NEA and \$250,000 to the NEH for the cultural organizations and groups in the District of Columbia. Cultural organizations in almost every state enjoy grants from state, city, and county arts councils and NEA makes available a substantial portion of its funds to the states' arts councils under a matching program. Inasmuch as the District of Columbia does not have the benefit of funds provided by such public bodies, the Committee has approved the \$750,000 to the District. The funds are made available on the condition of their being matched in equal amount at least by either public or private contributions.

For administrative support, the Committee recommends the budget request for each Endowment. These are substantial increases over the FY 1978 appropriations. The Committee expects the Endowments to use these additional amounts to develop long-range goals and objectives and evaluate contracts and grants in terms of meeting those objectives.

The Committee was pleased to hear that the Endowments will continue efforts of recent years to encourage a larger share of women artists to apply for grants from the Endowments.

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 activate the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. It approves the detailing of three employees to act as the council staff. It also approves the allocation of a reasonable amount of support funds.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation, 1978	\$50, 500, 000
Estimate, 1979	72, 000, 000
Recommended, 1979	74, 000, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+23, 500, 000
Estimate, 1979	+2, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$74,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 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 \$74,000,000 recommended by the Committee in this appropriation will provide \$37,500,000 for the Arts and \$36,500,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the total provided, \$17,000,000 is provided for the treasury fund with \$7,500,000 for the NEA and \$9,500,000 for the NEH. Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as are definite funds provided under the salaries and expenses account, except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The remaining \$57,000,000 will provide \$30,000,000 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 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 \$342,000,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978	\$233, 000
Estimate, 1979	264, 000
Recommended, 1979	263, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+30, 000
Estimate	-1, 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 \$1,000 below the budget estimate is for pay and personnel costs.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Appropriation, 1978	\$1, 080, 000
Estimate, 1979	1, 553, 000
Recommended, 1979	1, 178, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+98, 000
Estimate, 1979	-375, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,178,000, a reduction of \$375,000 below the budget estimate. Of the reduction, \$369,000 is for the request for the Natural Area Program. The remaining \$6,000 is for pay and personnel costs.

The National Areas Program is dependent on enactment of legislation for the National Heritage Program. In the absence of legislation and because of the time that will be required by the Secretary of Interior to develop the necessary criteria for the National Heritage Program, once legislation is enacted, the Committee believes the FY 1980 appropriation would be the proper time to justify funds for the Natural Areas Program.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1978	\$1, 819, 000
Estimate, 1979	1, 939, 000
Recommended, 1979	1, 936, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	+117, 000
Estimate, 1979	-3, 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 \$1,936,000, a reduction of \$3,000 for pay and personnel costs.

The National Capital Planning Commission can facilitate movement of federal construction problems through the District of Columbia zoning process. The Committee urges it to do so.

Employees of the NCPC are in a position to use advance knowledge of zoning changes to their own personal advantage. For that reason, the Committee recommends that the National Capital Planning Commission prepare an appropriate conflict of interest procedure to make sure that no possible conflicts exist among its commissioners, staff and employees.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1978	\$25, 000
Estimate, 1979	20, 000
Recommended, 1979	20, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	-5, 000
Estimate, 1979	

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

The Committee looks forward to final approval of plans for the memorial and rapid movement to design and construction.

There are no permanent positions associated with the recommended appropriation for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

Appropriation, 1978	\$712, 000
Estimate, 1979	594, 000
Recommended, 1979	594, 000
Comparison :	
Appropriation, 1978	-118, 000
Estimate, 1979	

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203). Under the Act, the Federal Government will pay 50 percent of the Commission's expenses and the State Government will pay 50 percent.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$594,000, the full budget estimate for the commission. The FY 1979 program reflects a

planned phasedown of operations and termination on June 30, 1979, as provided in law.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1978	\$1, 294, 000
Estimate, 1979	1, 530, 000
Recommended, 1979	1, 630, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+336, 000
Estimate, 1979	+100, 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 \$1,630,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the budget request. The increase is provided to allow the Corporation to expand its staff by seven during fiscal year 1979 to keep pace with the advancing development plan. Economies realized in other areas of the salaries and expenses account will allow the additional staff to be hired at an earlier date.

The Committee is pleased that the development of Pennsylvania Avenue is proceeding ahead of schedule, an unusual occurrence in government operations.

The number of permanent positions for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation is increased to 40.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT (BORROWING AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1978	\$7, 500, 000
Estimate, 1979	13, 400, 000
Recommended, 1979	13, 400, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	5, 900, 000
Estimate, 1979	

Borrowing authority is required by the Corporation in order to acquire various parcels of land and selected structures in the development area. Throughout the life of the plan, it is estimated that land and building acquisition will cost approximately \$113,000,000. The recommended \$13,400,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1979 will complete the acquisition of the sites between 13th and 14th Streets, which is the major current development area being fostered by the Corporation. If site acquisitions proceed more rapidly than is now anticipated, the Committee will consider a supplemental request in fiscal year 1979.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1978	\$12, 354, 000
Estimate, 1979	12, 355, 000
Recommended, 1979	12, 355, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1978	+1, 000
Estimate, 1979	

The public development account of the Corporation includes relocation assistance, public improvements and historic preservation. Over the life of the plan, these activities are estimated to cost about \$68,000,000. The Committee recommends \$12,355,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, including \$11,300,000 for public improvements, \$705,000 for historic preservation and \$350,000 for relocation assistance. The public improvements program is for the second installment of the construction of the Western Sector project, initial construction for improvements between 3rd and 6th Streets and general study costs. Historic preservation funds will be used to assist in the restoration of the Atlantic Coastline Building at 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and in the restoration of the former studio of Civil War photographer Mathew Brady.

If the public development schedule is advanced in conjunction with development activities, the Committee will consider a supplemental appropriation to keep work on an accelerated schedule.

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

Bureau of Land Management: Bureau of Land Management Quadrennial Authorization (H.R. 10787, reported House May 10; S. 2234, reported Senate May 9)-----	\$505,396,000
Office of Water Research and Technology: Water resources research and saline conversion (H.R. 11226, reported House May 15)-----	31,057,000
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service: Historical and Archeological Data Preservation Act (S. 2699, passed Senate May 17)-----	2,269,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Endangered Species Act (H.R. 10883, reported House March 31)-----	16,442,000
Marine Mammal Protection Act (H.R. 10730, passed House April 10, 1978; reported in Senate May 15, 1978)-----	500,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: Regulation and Technology: (H.R. 11827 reported House May 12)-----	9,068,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Ak-Chin water feasibility study (H.R. 8099, reported House March 14; S. 1582, passed Senate October 11, 1977)-----	500,000
Administration of Territories: (H.R. 12481, reported House May 4; S. 2821, passed Senate May 10)-----	8,868,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: (H.R. 12481, reported House May 4; S. 2821, passed Senate May 10)-----	6,000,000
Department of Energy: (H.R. 12163, reported April 20, referred to Interior and Insular Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported Interior and Insular Affairs, May 15 and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, May 19, 1978; H.R. 12557, reported House May 12; H.R. 11392, reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 15, 1978 and reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 19, 1978; and H.R. 8444, passed House August 5, 1977)-----	5,663,998,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission: Salaries and expenses (H.R. 11092, passed House April 11, 1978)-----	490,000

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation :

Salaries and expenses: (H.R. 12536, reported House May 10) - \$1,630, 000
 Public Development: (S. 2566, passed Senate May 18) ----- 12, 355, 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.

Function	Resolution target	Committee bill	Difference
General science—space—technology	\$2, 218, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-\$218, 000
Energy	6, 642, 754, 000	6, 186, 416, 000	-456, 338, 000
Natural resources and environment	4, 280, 458, 000	4, 156, 303, 000	-124, 155, 000
Community and regional development	683, 219, 000	683, 168, 000	-51, 000
Education—training—employment—social services	787, 992, 000	786, 581, 000	-1, 411, 000
Health	567, 807, 000	560, 603, 000	-7, 204, 000
General government	224, 505, 000	220, 473, 000	-4, 032, 000
General purpose fiscal assistance	105, 000, 000	105, 000, 000	-----
Total	13, 293, 953, 000	12, 700, 544, 000	-593, 409, 000

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

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

Budget authority	\$12, 700, 544, 000
Outlays:	
1979	6, 153, 330, 000
1980	5, 437, 696, 000
1981	817, 380, 000
1982	223, 224, 000
1983	68, 914, 000

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with Section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 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, 400, 471, 000
Fiscal year 1979 outlays resulting therefrom	682, 269, 000

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

On page 2, in connection with Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Bureau of Land Management:

Provided, That this appropriation may be used to correct underpayments in the previous fiscal year to achieve equity among all qualified recipients.

On pages 3 and 4, in connection with Oregon and California Grant Lands, Bureau of Land Management:

Provided further, That not less than \$60,119,000 available from receipts shall be obligated in fiscal year 1979 for Oregon and California Grant Lands.

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.), 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 4, in connection with Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities, Bureau of Land Management:

For recreation management activities and for construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, to remain available until expended, \$300,000, to be derived from the special receipt accounts established by section 4(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)), as amended.

On page 4, in connection with Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, Bureau of Land Management:

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under sections 304(a), 304(b), 305(a), and 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701); and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153, to remain available until expended.

On page 5, in connection with Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Bureau of Land Management:

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act.

On page 7, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service:

Provided, That the unexpended balances in the account "Preservation of Historic Properties, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service" shall be merged with this account.

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

of which \$12,500,000 for purchase of the Jennings and Kohle properties in the Lake Tahoe California/Nevada basin shall not become available for obligation until the States of California and Nevada have each (a) provided \$6,250,000 to match the Forest Service grant and (b) established restrictions which will prohibit any additional unrestricted gaming establishments in the Lake Tahoe basin.

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

and (6) not to exceed \$97,879,000 shall be derived from the special account within the Fund established by Section 5 of said Act as amended, and shall be available in the amounts of \$77,216,000 to the National Park Service, \$19,693,000 to the Forest Service, \$470,000 to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and \$500,000 to the Bureau of Land Management.

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

Provided, That none 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: Provided further, That not less than sixty percent of the grants made shall be for neighborhood preservation in historic districts or for historic structures that will contribute to community restoration.

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

None of the funds appropriated to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

On page 10, in connection with Resource Management, United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

Provided, That funds in this appropriation may be used to issue regulations that will permit modification to the habitat of a threatened or endangered species when the net effect of the modification is equal to, favorable to, and not adverse to the protection of the species.

On pages 12 and 13 in connection with Operation of the National Park System, National Park Service:

Provided, That not to exceed \$1,758,000 may be available for operation of the National Visitor Center and of that amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be used for payment of rent.

On page 17, in connection with Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, to remain available until expended, \$77,851,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

On page 19, in connection with Operation of Indian Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

of which not to exceed \$61,528,000 for higher education scholarships and assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1980.

On page 19, in connection with Operation of Indian Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Provided further, That none of these funds shall be expended as matching funds for programs funded under Section 103 (a) (1) (B) (iii) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as amended by the Act of June 3, 1977 (Public Law 95-40).

On page 20, in connection with Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,500,000 shall be available to assist the Tulalip Indian Tribes for construction of a fish hatchery on Puget Sound.

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

grants to Guam, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1428-1428e; Public Law 95-134; 91 Stat. 1161, 1162, 1163)

On pages 23 and 24, in connection with Administration of Territories, Office of Territorial Affairs:

of which \$8,868,000 shall be available only upon enactment of authorizing legislation; and (2) not to exceed \$3,731,000 shall be available for expenses of the offices of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands, the Government Comptroller for Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 95-134; 91 Stat. 1161, 1162), and the Government Comptroller for American Samoa, and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Territorial Affairs: Provided, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: Provided further, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of surface

vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary: *Provided further, That all financial transactions of the Territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such governments, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23) as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834).*

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

\$115,578,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$6,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

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

Provided, That the unexpended balances of the appropriations to the Office of the Secretary, Department of Interior for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Departmental Operations" shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 28, in connection with Sec. 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

Provided further, That no appropriations made in this title shall be available for acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, or services in excess of \$1,000,000 systems life cost, without prior approval of the Secretary.

On page 29, in connection with General Provisions, Department of the Interior:

SEC. 108. Appropriations made in this title shall not be available for processing documents making grants or contracts for water research that have not been reviewed and approved by an organization designated by the Secretary.

On page 35, in connection with Rights-of-Way, Forest Service:

For administrative and other costs incurred in processing application documents for rights-of-way and in inspection and monitoring of construction, operation, and termination of the facility pursuant to such rights-of-way, such amounts as may be collected under section 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976, Public Law 94-579, to remain available until expended.

On page 35, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed 241 passenger motor vehicles of which 7 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which 215 shall be for

replacement only, acquisition of 60 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles.

On pages 37 and 38, in connection with Energy Conservation, Department of Energy:

Provided, That of the total amount of this appropriation, not to exceed \$1,750,000 shall be available for a reserve to cover any defaults from loan guarantees issued for electric or hybrid vehicle research, development, and production as authorized by section 10 of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 2509): Provided further, That the indebtedness guaranteed or committed to be guaranteed under said law shall not exceed the aggregate of \$8,750,000.

On page 38, in connection with Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy:

Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be available to pay the expenses of parties intervening in regulatory proceedings before the Economic Regulatory Administration.

On page 38, in connection with Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Department of Energy:

and (2) not to exceed \$1,112,280,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 1979, and shall remain available until December 31, 1980.

On pages 39 and 40, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy:

From this appropriation, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

None of the funds made available to the Department of Energy under this Act shall be used to implement or finance authorized price support or loan guarantee programs unless specific provision is made for such programs in this or future appropriations acts.

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: Provided, That revenues received from the sale of any products produced in facilities operated as part of Department of Energy programs appropriated under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 40, in connection with Indian Health Services, Health Services Administration:

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles III and V and section 757 of the Public Health Service Act, including

hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary, \$490,048,000.

On pages 40 and 41, in connection with Indian Health Facilities, Health Services Administration:

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), *the Indian Self-Determination Act and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act*, \$70,555,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That not to exceed \$20,000,000 of the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be available until September 30, 1980 for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act (exclusive of planning, design, construction, or major renovation of Indian Health Service facilities).*

On page 42, in connection with Institute for Museum Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the Institute of Museum Services may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

On pages 42 and 43, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

Provided, That not to exceed \$91,300 herein made available for operating expenses of the Commission shall be for expenses of the Commissioners.

On page 48, in connection with Administrative Provision, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

On page 50, in connection with Public Development, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation:

For public development activities and projects in accordance with the development plan as authorized by *section 17(b) of Public Law 92-578, as amended \$12,355,000*, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1990.

On pages 51 and 52, in connection with General Provisions:

Sec. 303. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for the leasing of oil and natural gas on publicly owned lands within the boundaries of the Flathead National Forest, Montana, *except for such leases which the Forest Service determines will not significantly impact these lands and for which the Forest Service in granting the leases specifically outlines exploration and development guidelines designed to protect these lands from significant adverse environmental impact.*

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 bills.

1. The bill provides that certain appropriation items remain available until expended 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 bills. 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 revenues (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 bills since 1953.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Language included in the bill under the Land and Water Conservation Fund requires matching funds from California and Nevada to purchase properties in the Lake Tahoe California/Nevada basin and prohibits any additional unrestricted gaming establishments in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

12. Language included in the bill under the Historic Preservation Fund provides that at least 60 percent of the grants made shall be for neighborhood preservation in historic districts. The bill denies use of the Historic Preservation Fund for restoration of buildings currently being used for governmental purposes.

13. Language included in the bill under the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service provides that the unexpended balances of the appropriations for "Preservation of Historic Properties" shall be merged with the "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

14. 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.

15. The bill includes language in the 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.

16. Language is included in the bill under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative Provisions, allowing for expenses of law enforcement activities; for insurance on motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated in Mexico and Canada; and for other activities, such as repair to damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land of not to exceed \$1; installation of certain recreation facilities; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria of the Service which allow for a more efficient operation and management of the programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

17. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, to allow road maintenance service of trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision

has been included in the annual appropriation bill since 1954. Language is also included restricting the total that can be used to operate the National Visitor Center to \$1,758,000 of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be used for payment of rent.

18. Language is included under National Park Service, Construction, to allow for construction of buildings which exceed \$3,000. This language is also included in the planning, development and operation of recreation facilities account.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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 60 billion cubic feet, or 100 years' supply at current rates of usage.

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

23. 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.

24. 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 and for assistance to Indian school boards for the construction of education facilities.

25. 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.

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

27. 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 commercial transportation purposes.

28. Language included in the bill under the Office of the Secretary provides that the unexpended balances of the appropriations for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Departmental Operations" shall be merged with the "Departmental Management" appropriation.

29. Certain transfers are permitted under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, to meet unforeseen emergencies. These provisions have been carried in previous appropriation bills.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. Language is included under Forest Service, Forest Land Management, to allow for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands.

33. Language is included under Forest Service, Youth Conservation Corps, to allow joint administration between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture of the Youth Conservation Corps program.

34. Language is included under Forest Service, Forest Roads and Trails, specifying that funds available from the national forests each fiscal year shall be merged with and made a part of the Forest Roads and Trails appropriation. This provides for a more effective administration of the program.

35. Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative Provisions, limiting the amount of funds available for expenses incident to donations and exchanges of land.

36. Language is included under 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.

37. Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative Provisions, which prohibits purchase of lands outside the boundaries of national forests under the Weeks Act.

38. 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.

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

40. 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.

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

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

43. Language included in the bill under Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission restricts the funds available for the expenses of the Commissioners.

44. Language included in the bill under the Institute of Museum Services to restrict hiring anyone at the Executive Level V or higher positions.

45. Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and Expenses, to allow for advance payments for telephone services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

46. 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.

47. Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching Grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal year and the transition period amounts of gifts, bequests, and devices of many for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

48. Language is included in the Administrative Provision 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.

49. Title III—General Provisions contains language carried in previous appropriation bills, 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.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The House Committee on Appropriations for many years has had an informal agreement with the various agencies and bureaus funded in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill with respect to guidelines and procedures for reprogramming funds by deferring approved projects and utilizing funds appropriated for these projects to accomplish others.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that the practice of requesting approval for reprogramming or notifying the Committee about reprogramming actions is not uniformly understood by the 29 various agencies funded in this bill.

The Committee is well aware of the need of the administering agencies to reprogram funds to carry out an effective program. Changing conditions because of various factors may result in variations of cost estimates. However to maintain integrity in the appropriations process the Committee must be kept fully apprised of all proposed reprogrammings of projects and programs within each activity undertaken by the agency involved.

It is with this thought in mind that the House and Senate Committees established the following criteria for all reprogramming:

1. *Definition.*—"Reprogramming", as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity to another. In cases where either Committee report displays an allocation of an appropriation below the activity level, that finer level of detail shall be the basis for reprogramming. For construction accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another. A reprogramming

shall also consist of any other significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications.

2. *Criteria for reprogramming.*—

a. Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprogramming shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming; but, instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through regular appropriation processes.

b. A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage. Mere convenience or desire should not be factors for consideration.

c. Reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or to change allocations specifically denied, limited or increased by the Congress in the Act or the report. In cases where unforeseen events or conditions are deemed to require such changes, proposals shall be submitted in advance to the Committee, regardless of amounts involved, and be fully explained and justified.

3. *Reporting and approval procedures.*—

a. Any proposed reprogramming must be submitted to the Committee in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$250,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10% annually in affected programs.

b. All reprogrammings shall be reported to the Committee quarterly and shall include cumulative totals.

c. Any significant shifts of funding among object classifications should also be reported to the Committees in a timely manner.

d. Reprogramming proposals submitted to the Committee for prior approval shall be considered approved after 30 calendar days if the Committee has posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

4. *Administrative Overhead Accounts.*

For all appropriations where costs of overhead administrative expenses are funded in part from "assessments" of various budget activities within an appropriation, the assessments shall be shown in justifications under the discussion of administrative expenses (as is the case with the Bureau of Mines).

5. *Contingency Accounts.*

For all appropriations where assessments are made against various budget activities or allocations for contingencies, the Committee expects a full explanation, separate from the justifications. The explanation shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the fund. The Committee expects annual reports each year detailing the use of these funds. In no cases shall such a fund be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress or to finance new permanent positions or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process. Contingency funds shall not be used to initiate new programs.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$246,938,000	\$275,368,000	\$295,315,000	\$+48,377,000	\$+19,947,000
Acquisition, construction, and maintenance.....	18,707,000	17,683,000	19,758,000	+1,051,000	+2,075,000
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(1,924,000)	---	---	(-1,924,000)	---
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	100,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	56,500,000	58,250,000	58,250,000	+1,750,000	---
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	9,172,000	10,900,000	10,900,000	+1,728,000	---
Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	---	---
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite, special fund).....	11,531,000	20,523,000	20,523,000	+8,992,000	---
Working capital fund.....	2,000,000	---	---	-2,000,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	445,248,000	488,124,000	510,146,000	+64,898,000	+22,022,000
Office of Water Research and Technology					
Salaries and expenses.....	25,307,000	27,154,000	31,057,000	+5,750,000	+3,903,000

	\$470,555,000	\$515,278,000	\$541,203,000	.\$+70,648,000	\$+25,925,000
Total, Land and Water Resources.....					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	17,194,000 ²	20,978,000	17,874,000	+680,000	-3,104,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund (indefinite).....	600,000,000	725,000,000	645,841,000	+45,841,000	-79,159,000
Historic preservation fund.....	45,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000	+15,000,000	+15,000,000
Total, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	662,194,000	790,978,000	723,715,000	+61,521,000	-67,263,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management.....	169,279,000	191,937,000	196,695,000	+27,416,000	+4,758,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	68,660,000	89,943,000	96,153,000	+27,493,000	+6,210,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	---
Development and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	150,000	150,000	150,000	---	---
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..	248,089,000	292,030,000	302,998,000	+54,909,000	+10,968,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	323,152,000 ³	363,714,000	382,317,000	+59,165,000	+18,603,000
Construction.....	161,442,000	121,328,000	111,775,000	-49,667,000	-9,553,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(30,198,271)	---	---	(-30,198,271)	---
Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	14,000,000	15,478,000	15,478,000	+1,478,000	---
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	3,750,000	4,066,000	4,055,000	+305,000	-11,000
Total, National Park Service.....	502,344,000	504,586,000	513,625,000	+11,281,000	+9,039,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	1,412,627,000	1,587,594,000	1,540,338,000	+127,711,000	-47,256,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (6)
ENERGY AND MINERALS					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....					
Exploration of national petroleum reserve in Alaska....	\$363,547,000	\$398,363,000	\$419,689,000	\$+56,142,000	\$+21,326,000
	209,541,000	185,548,000	216,048,000	+6,507,000	+30,500,000
	573,088,000	583,911,000	635,737,000	+62,649,000	+51,826,000
Total, Geological Survey.....					
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	135,270,000 ⁴	121,329,000	132,667,000	-2,603,000	+11,338,000
Helium fund (permanent authority).....		47,500,000			-47,500,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	135,270,000	168,829,000	132,667,000	-2,603,000	-36,162,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	30,880,000	37,761,000	39,344,000	+8,464,000	+1,583,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	36,647,000	70,861,000	77,851,000	+41,204,000	+6,990,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	67,527,000	108,622,000	117,195,000	+49,668,000	+8,573,000
Total, Energy and Minerals.....	775,885,000	861,362,000	885,599,000	+109,714,000	+24,237,000

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Operation of Indian Programs.....	\$685,555,000	\$761,256,000	\$791,092,000	\$+105,537,000	\$+29,836,000
Construction.....	66,319,000	86,815,000	116,265,000	+49,946,000	+29,450,000
Road construction.....	75,335,000	71,410,000	74,010,000	-1,325,000	+2,600,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(22,912,000)	---	---	(-22,912,000)	---
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	21,000,000	21,000,000	-2,000,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	883,209,000	973,481,000	1,035,367,000	+152,158,000	+61,886,000

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

Office of Territorial Affairs

Administration of territories.....	37,470,000 ⁵	49,436,000	53,523,000	+16,053,000	+4,087,000
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(336,000)	---	---	(-336,000)	---
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(938,000)	---	---	(-938,000)	---
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	96,483,000 ⁶	106,920,000	115,578,000	+19,095,000	+8,658,000
Micronesian Claims Fund.....	---	---	12,600,000	+12,600,000	+12,600,000
Total, Office of Territorial Affairs.....	133,953,000	156,356,000	181,701,000	+47,748,000	+25,345,000

SECRETARIAL OFFICES

Office of the Solicitor

Salaries and expenses.....	14,409,000 ⁷	14,895,000 ⁸	14,585,000	+176,000	-310,000
----------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	------------	----------	----------

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1979 (6)
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Management.....	\$34,993,000	\$40,607,000	\$42,391,000	\$+7,398,000	\$+1,784,000
Salaries and expenses.....	(21,454,000) ⁹	(24,597,000) ¹⁰	(26,381,000)	(+4,927,000)	(+1,784,000)
Departmental operations.....	(13,539,000) ¹¹	(16,010,000) ¹²	(16,010,000)	(+2,471,000)	---
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	35,993,000	41,607,000	43,391,000	+7,398,000	+1,784,000
Total, Secretarial Offices.....	50,402,000	56,502,000	57,976,000	+7,574,000	+1,474,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	3,726,631,000	4,150,573,000	4,242,184,000	+515,553,000	+91,611,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	3,726,631,000	4,103,073,000	4,242,184,000	+515,553,000	+139,111,000
Definite appropriations.....	3,011,878,000	3,251,372,000	3,469,642,000	+457,764,000	+218,270,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	714,753,000	851,701,000	772,542,000	+57,789,000	-79,159,000
Permanent contract authority.....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000
Memoranda:					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(55,034,271)	---	---	(-55,034,271)	---
Title I, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	3,781,665,271	4,150,573,000	4,242,184,000	+460,518,729	+91,611,000

TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest protection and utilization:									
Forest land management.....	\$535,754,000	\$689,624,000	\$626,720,000	\$+90,966,000	\$-62,904,000				
Forest research.....	101,488,000	102,152,000	110,718,000	+9,230,000	+8,566,000				
State and private forestry cooperation.....	53,059,000	41,755,000	57,676,000	+4,617,000	+15,921,000				
Total, Forest protection and utilization.....	690,301,000	833,531,000	795,114,000	+104,813,000	-38,417,000				
Construction and land acquisition.....	40,630,000	19,545,000	43,550,000	+2,920,000	+24,005,000				
Youth conservation corps.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	---	---				
Forest roads.....	212,115,000	243,466,000	243,466,000	+31,351,000	---				
Forest roads and trails.....	175,833,000	173,922,000	224,275,000	+48,442,000	+50,353,000				
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(78,781,000)	---	---	(-78,781,000)	---				
Timber Salvage Sales.....	---	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000				
Acquisition of lands for national forests:									
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	165,000	160,000	415,000	+250,000	+255,000				
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund, indefinite).....	38,000	242,000	239,000	+201,000	-3,000				
Rangeland improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	5,200,000	6,374,000	5,400,000	+200,000	-974,000				
Assistance to States for tree improvement.....	1,387,000	1,409,000	1,508,000	+121,000	+99,000				
Construction and operation of recreation facilities (indefinite, special fund).....	4,084,000	3,459,000	3,459,000	-625,000	---				
Rights of way (indefinite).....	---	100,000	100,000	+100,000	---				
Total, Forest Service.....	1,189,753,000	1,342,208,000	1,380,526,000	+190,773,000	+38,318,000				
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY									
Fossil energy research and development.....	608,950,000 ¹³	637,451,000	614,704,000	+5,754,000	-22,747,000				
Fossil energy construction.....	83,800,000 ¹⁴	95,350,000	27,139,000	-56,661,000	-68,211,000				
Energy production, demonstration, and distribution.....	186,847,000 ¹⁵	234,692,000	182,881,000	-3,966,000	-51,811,000				
Energy conservation.....	594,024,000 ¹⁶	904,921,000	907,001,000	+312,977,000	+2,080,000				
Economic Regulatory Administration.....	84,240,000 ¹⁷	98,933,000 ¹⁸	94,733,000	+10,493,000	-4,200,000				
Strategic petroleum reserve.....	3,179,889,000 ¹⁹	4,250,464,000	4,084,624,000	+904,735,000	-165,840,000				
Energy Information Administration.....	48,062,000 ²⁰	63,405,000	59,286,000	+11,224,000	-4,119,000				
Total, Department of Energy.....	4,785,812,000	6,285,216,000	5,970,368,000	+1,184,556,000	-314,848,000				

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978'	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978	(6) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Health Services Administration					
Indian health services.....	\$428,891,000	\$472,852,000	\$490,048,000	\$+61,157,000	\$+17,196,000
Indian health facilities.....	71,257,000	69,955,000	70,555,000	-702,000	+600,000
Total, Indian health.....	500,148,000	542,807,000	560,603,000	+60,455,000	+17,796,000
Office of Education					
Indian education.....	59,660,000	75,735,000	73,735,000	+14,075,000	-2,000,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education					
Institute of Museum Services.....	4,000,000	7,752,000	7,752,000	+3,752,000	---
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	563,808,000	626,294,000	642,090,000	+78,282,000	+15,796,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,500,000	---	---	-1,500,000	---

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,050,000	\$13,129,000	\$8,752,000	\$+6,702,000	\$-4,377,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	88,238,000	96,307,000	96,841,000	+8,603,000	+534,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	4,000,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	-300,000	---
Science information exchange.....	1,777,000	2,218,000	2,000,000	+223,000	-218,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	2,500,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	+1,400,000	---
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	2,425,000	3,100,000	2,100,000	-325,000	-1,000,000
Construction.....	325,000	575,000	575,000	+250,000	---
Subtotal.....	99,265,000	109,800,000	109,116,000	+9,851,000	-684,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	14,509,000	19,305,000	19,305,000	+4,796,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	1,256,000	1,317,000	1,567,000	+311,000	+250,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	115,030,000	130,422,000	129,988,000	+14,958,000	-434,000

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	89,100,000	102,160,000	102,160,000	+13,060,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	8,900,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+1,100,000	---
Matching grants.....	25,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	+12,000,000	---
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	123,500,000	149,660,000	149,660,000	+26,160,000	---
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Salaries and expenses.....	87,800,000	100,300,000	99,100,000	+11,300,000	-1,200,000
Administrative expenses.....	8,200,000	10,800,000	10,000,000	+1,800,000	-800,000
Matching grants.....	25,000,000	34,500,000	36,500,000	+11,500,000	+2,000,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities.....	121,000,000	145,600,000	145,600,000	+24,600,000	---

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978' (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (6)
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	\$244,500,000	\$295,260,000	\$295,260,000	\$+50,760,000	---
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	233,000	264,000	263,000	+30,000	\$ -1,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,080,000	1,553,000	1,178,000	+98,000	-375,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,819,000	1,939,000	1,936,000	+117,000	-3,000
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	20,000	20,000	-5,000	---
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses.....	712,000	594,000	594,000	-118,000	---

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Salaries and expenses.....
 Land acquisition and development (borrowing authority)
 Public development.....
 Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....

\$1,294,000
 7,500,000
 12,354,000

 21,148,000
 =====

\$1,530,000
 13,400,000
 12,355,000

 27,285,000
 =====

\$1,630,000
 13,400,000
 12,355,000

 27,385,000
 =====

\$+336,000
 +5,900,000
 +1,000

 +6,237,000
 =====

\$+100,000

 +100,000
 =====

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Petroleum Reserves (indefinite, special fund)
 (by transfer).....
 Total, title II, new budget (obligational)
 authority, related agencies.....

(561,200,000)
 =====
 =====
 6,927,470,000
 =====

(-561,200,000)
 =====
 =====
 +1,530,890,000
 =====

-265,824,000
 =====
 =====
 -265,824,000
 =====

Consisting of:

Appropriations.....
 Definite appropriations.....
 Indefinite appropriations.....
 Borrowing authority.....

6,919,970,000
 6,910,483,000
 9,487,000
 7,500,000

 8,710,784,000
 8,700,449,000
 10,335,000
 13,400,000

 8,444,960,000
 8,435,347,000
 9,613,000
 13,400,000

 +1,524,990,000
 +1,524,864,000
 +126,000
 +5,900,000

 -265,824,000
 -265,102,000
 -722,000

 -265,824,000

Memoranda:

Appropriations to liquidate contract
 authority.....
 Title II, new budget (obligational) authority
 and appropriations to liquidate contract
 authority.....

(78,781,000)
 =====
 =====
 7,006,251,000
 =====

(-78,781,000)
 =====
 =====
 +1,452,109,000
 =====

-265,824,000
 =====
 =====
 -265,824,000
 =====

RECAPITULATION

Total, new budget (obligational) authority,
 all titles.....

10,654,101,000
 =====
 =====
 12,874,757,000
 =====

+2,046,443,000
 =====
 =====
 12,700,544,000
 =====

-174,213,000
 =====
 =====
 -174,213,000
 =====

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1978 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1979 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1978 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1979 (6)
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	10,646,601,000	12,813,857,000	12,687,144,000	+2,040,543,000	-126,713,000
Definite appropriations.....	9,922,361,000	11,951,821,000	11,904,989,000	+1,982,628,000	-46,832,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	724,240,000	862,036,000	782,155,000	+57,915,000	-79,881,000
Borrowing authority.....	7,500,000	13,400,000	13,400,000	+5,900,000	---
Permanent contract authority.....	---	47,500,000	---	---	-47,500,000
Memoranda:					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(133,815,271)	---	---	(-133,815,271)	---
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	10,787,916,271	12,874,757,000	12,700,544,000	+1,912,627,729	-174,213,000

¹ Includes amounts in P. L. 95-240.

² Includes \$11,574,000 transferred from "Salaries and Expenses". Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$5,667,000 transferred from "Preservation of Historic Properties", National Park Service, less a net of transfers of \$440,000 from and \$487,000 to "Operation of the National Park System", National Park Service.

³ Includes the net of transfers of \$487,000 from and \$440,000 to "Salaries and Expenses", Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

⁴ Excludes \$67,770,000 transferred to "Fossil Energy Research and Development", Department of Energy.

⁵ Includes \$13,961,000 transferred from "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and \$606,000 transferred from "Salaries and Expenses", Office of the Secretary.

⁶ Excludes \$13,961,000 transferred to "Administration of Territories".

⁷ Excludes \$535,000 transferred to the Department of Energy.

⁸ Includes budget amendment reduction of \$1,330,000 contained in House Document 95-331.

⁹ Excludes transfer of \$678,000 to the Department of Energy and \$606,000 to "Administration of Territories".

¹⁰ Includes budget amendment reduction of \$255,000 contained in House Document 95-331.

¹¹ Excludes \$746,000 transferred to the Department of Energy and includes the net of transfers of \$903,000 to and \$1,471,000 from "Salaries and Expenses", Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

¹² Includes budget amendment reduction of \$81,000 contained in House Document 95-331.

¹³ Includes \$532,107,000 from "Operating Expenses, Fossil Fuels". Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), \$62,780,000 from "Mines and Minerals", Bureau of Mines, \$5,500,000 from "Plant and Capital Equipment, Fossil Fuels", ERDA, and \$8,563,000 from program and management funds, Department of Energy.

¹⁴ Includes \$83,800,000 from "Plant and Capital Equipment, Fossil Fuels" ERDA and excludes \$5,500,000 from that account transferred to "Fossil Energy Research and Development".

¹⁵ Includes \$28,765,000 from "Salaries and Expenses", Federal Energy Administration (FEA), \$152,151,000 from "Exploration, Development, and Operation of Petroleum Reserves", Naval Petroleum Reserves, and \$5,931,000 from program and management funds, Department of Energy.

¹⁶ Includes \$217,020,000 from "Operating Expenses, Fossil Fuels", ERDA, \$1,670,000 from "Plant and Capital Equipment, Fossil Fuels", ERDA, \$366,540,000 from "Salaries and Expenses", FEA, \$200,000 from the Department of Commerce and \$8,594,000 from program and management funds, Department of Energy.

¹⁷ Includes \$74,240,000 from "Salaries and Expenses", FEA and \$10,000,000 from program and management funds, Department of Energy, and excludes \$453,000 transferred to the Judiciary.

¹⁸ Excludes \$577,000 transferred to the Judiciary.

¹⁹ Includes \$3,174,617,000 from "Strategic Petroleum Reserve", FEA and \$5,272,000 from program and management funds, Department of Energy.

²⁰ Includes \$39,024,000 from "Salaries and Expenses", FEA, \$2,950,000 from "Mines and Minerals", Bureau of Mines, and \$6,088,000 from the Federal Power Commission.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

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, 1978 ¹ (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1979 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY			
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite ²			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	\$551,000	\$579,000	\$+28,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	3,037,000	3,608,000	+571,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	1,900,000	2,500,000	+600,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	106,045,000	113,000,000	+6,955,000

Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	\$173,926,000	\$202,043,000	\$+28,117,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	395,000	444,000	+49,000
Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund.....	3,400,000	3,100,000	-300,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	475,000	410,000	-65,000
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	----
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Territorial Affairs.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	----
Total, Payments to State and local governments	309,954,000	345,909,000	+35,955,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	2,000	2,000	----
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	----

See footnotes at end of table

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

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, 1978 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1979 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	---
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	55,000	55,000	---
Commemorative activities fund.....	500,000	---	\$ -500,000
Operations and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	---
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	6,430,000	8,000,000	+1,570,000
Total, Receipts applied to operations.....	31,587,000	32,657,000	+1,070,000
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	24,331,684	26,500,000	+2,168,316
Applied to operations.....	2,000,000	2,100,000	+100,000

Federal aid in wildlife restoration:				
Payments to States.....	\$62,389,316	\$77,900,000	\$+15,510,684	
Applied to operations.....	5,400,000	5,800,000	+400,000	
Total, mixed receipts.....	94,121,000	112,300,000	+18,179,000	
Contract authority:				
Land and Water Conservation Fund, Bureau of				
Outdoor Recreation.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	---	
Total, Department of the Interior.....	465,662,000	520,866,000	+55,204,000	
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service				
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):				
Payments to States, National Forests Fund				
(25 percent fund).....	224,098,352	239,727,000	+15,628,648	
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis				
Counties).....	259,038	259,038	---	
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	996,075	1,258,003	+261,928	
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico..	219,320	308,216	+88,896	
Total, Payments to States and local governments.	225,572,785	241,552,257	+15,979,472	

See footnotes at end of table

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND
 THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979
 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, 1978 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1979 (3)	Increase or decrease (4)
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite).....	\$ 34,290,000	\$ 36,902,000	\$ +2,612,000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite).....	66,011,953	72,537,000	+6,525,047
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl) (indefinite).....	310,000	165,000	-145,000
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.....	---	1,556,000	+1,556,000
Total, receipts applied to operations.....	115,661,953	126,210,000	+10,548,047

Contributed funds, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	800'000	800'000	800'000	---
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	\$341,234,738	\$367,762,257	\$+26,527,519	---
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds.....	806,896,738	888,628,257	+81,731,519	---

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.
² Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works appropriation bill).
³ Excludes \$11,000,000 estimated revenue dependent upon proposed legislation.

Contributed funds, Department of the Interior.....	(0)29,000	(0)25,000		
National Foundation on Youth and the Republics.....				
Gifts and donations (unclassified).....				
Coal Loan Administration Budget (obligational).....				
Other Federal-State Land Use Survey (obligational).....				
Comptroller General's Office (obligational).....				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

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.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, 1978 ¹	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1979	(4) Increase or decrease
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite ²			
Land and resource management.....	\$599,000	\$599,000	---
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	1,000	1,000	---
Contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	2,500,000	2,800,000	\$+300,000
Donations, National Park Service.....	2,877,000	2,077,000	-800,000
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service.....	3,000	3,000	---
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial contributions...	120,000	120,000	---
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	---

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc.....	\$5,200,000	\$5,400,000	\$+200,000
Funds contributed for Indian projects.....	399,000	399,000	---
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians.....	2,000	2,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes ³	328,399,000	319,699,000	-8,700,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	340,900,000	331,900,000	-9,000,000
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Cooperative work (indefinite).....	94,500,000	105,002,000	+10,502,000
Other Agencies - Indefinite			
Contributed funds, Department of Energy.....	20,000	20,000	---
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Gifts and donations (Humanities).....	16,000,000	16,000,000	---
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	70,000	70,000	---
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska: Cooperative funds.....	586,000	431,000	-155,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 AND
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979**

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

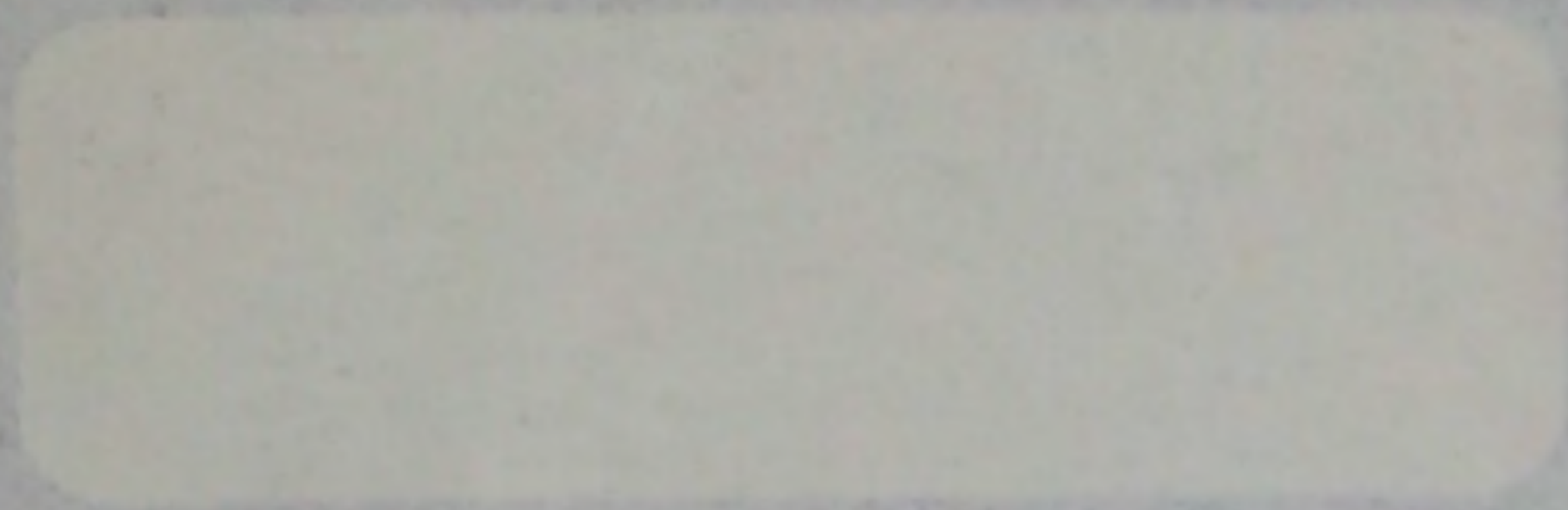
[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1978 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1979	Increase or decrease
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Contributions, Indian Health Facilities.....	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	---
Total, other agencies.....	17,926,000	17,771,000	\$-155,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds.....	453,326,000	454,673,000	+1,347,000

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bureau of Reclamation (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works appropriation bill).

³ Annual appropriation language required.





3 9088 01850 6113

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW MEXICO COMMISSIONED ATTORNEYS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND
THE YEAR PREVIOUS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

PERMANENTLY EMPLOYED ATTORNEYS

Subsequent information received from the State of New Mexico regarding the above information is being furnished for your information.

NAME	1978	1979
David L. Lamy	\$1,150,000	\$1,200,000
Total, other attorneys	\$1,926,000	\$1,975,000
Total, permanent new budget (substantial)	\$3,076,000	\$3,175,000

1. Budget amounts are preliminary and therefore subject to change.
2. Excludes all items from the permanent budget which are not included in
3. In line with the State's budgetary process.