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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1975

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JUN 26 1974
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HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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PART 5

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
33-160 O WASHINGTON : 1974

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD RUNNELS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we begin our hearings with Members of Congress and other individuals and organizations. Our first witness is Congressman Runnels of New Mexico. Congressman Runnels, it is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. RUNNELS. It is my pleasure, Madam Chairman, to be here this morning. I again thank you and members of the committee for letting me have the opportunity to appear before you. I have really three requests in one before your committee this morning. Rather than make three appearances I would ask that my statement appear in full in your committee record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is so ordered.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE HAROLD RUNNELS, IN SUPPORT OF REQUESTS BY THE COUNCIL GOVERNMENTS OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE, THE LAGUNA PUEBLO AND THE RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you again in support of funding requests by officials of the Indian citizens I have the pleasure to represent in Congress.

My statement is in regard to a request for $3,405,000 to fully develop the first section of land for the Navajo Indian irrigation project, a request from the Laguna Pueblo for $2.5 million in funds for the construction of a new junior high school, and a request for $2.7 million for the continuing construction of the Ramah Navajo school system.

Recently, the Gallup, N. Mex., newspaper carried the bold print headline: "Navajo Irrigation To Begin in 1976." This was based on a statement by officials of the Bureau of Reclamation that the first phase of the Navajo Indian irrigation project to bring water to the dry lands of the reservation will be completed by the spring of 1976.

The members of this subcommittee, and especially the chairman, share the responsibility of seeing this dream finally become a reality. The members of this committee have increased the administration budget on this project. I know personally, every year I have been in Congress, and a review of the records

reveals such support each year since the project was signed into law by President Kennedy in 1962. Without your support this project would not have been possible.

The administration this year is requesting $17.2 million for construction on the project itself, $4,875,000 for roads in the project area and $1 million for the design and construction of the irrigation building. These sums represent the exact amount sought by the tribe and the Bureau of Reclamation. We fully support these administration requests.

However, with the expenditure of some $88 million to bring the needed water to the first portion of the land, it is now necessary that funds be obtained for development of the land to bring it into production and provide job opportunities for several thousand Navajo people.

I would like to submit for the record a resolution of the Navajo Tribal Council requesting the Congress fund account 1830, the soil and water conservation account of the Bureau of Indian Affairs with $3,405,000 specifically to assist the Navajo Tribe in preparation of the land and the purchase of the needed materials to establish the first crop.

The BIA has funded farm development costs before. In fact, in this year's BIA budget request there is provision for funds for the Duckvalley, Nevada project which includes the establishment of the first crop. In prior years, similar funds were provided for projects at San Carlos, Fort Peck, Hogback and several others.

BIA has also expressed the opinion that the Navajo Tribe, because of their present financial condition, will need assistance as they have been expending more than their annual income for several years now.

This is one of the main purposes of the Navajo irrigation project, to provide additional income for the tribe, in addition to providing jobs for thousands of unemployed Navajo citizens.

I would like to add that the tribe advises me they have spent more than $6 million of their own money to prepare for the time when the water will be available to the new farmland.

The sum requested is a figure reached after the Navajo Agriculture Products Industry, with the assistance of the BIA and New Mexico State University, completed a plan to develop and operate the first block of 10,000 acres of the project.

Two million dollars of this request will be used for the installation of a sprinkler irrigation system. I am advised by Jim O'Brien, the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, that Bureau officials are 100 percent behind the installation of such a sprinkler system as it would greatly reduce salinity problems, result in a considerable water savings, cost less to operate in the long run, provide an easier method of raising crops, and provide a higher crop return.

In addition, the funds would be used for clearing the land of unwanted vegetation, leveling the land, relocating gas and oil pipelines which will interfere with farming operations, fence the farm area to separate the crops from range livestock, procure seed, fertilizer and other expense necessary to plant, care for and establish the first crop.

LAGUNA PUEBLO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Another funding request that I would like to testify in support of today relates to the construction of a new junior high school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Laguna Pueblo.

When the need for this facility was brought to the attention of the committee in 1972, funds were appropriated for the planning and design of this urgently needed education facility. The planning phase has been completed and the design phase of the project is underway.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has informed Pueblo officials that construction of the new school could begin in fiscal year 1975 if construction funds were available at that time. However, the administration's budget request contained no funds. Delay would mean the school will not be ready until the 1976–77 school year at the earliest. The immediate completion of this project is needed to relieve congestion in the present education facilities.

I would like to submit for the record a copy of a letter dated March 8, 1974 from Robert Dudley of the Albuquerque BIA office to Pueblo officials which estimates the current construction cost at $2,500,000 based on bids expected from contractors in fiscal year 1975. I call particular attention to the remark that should bidding commence at a later date this figure would probably have to be revised upward.

I have been asked by the officials of the Pueblo of Laguna to submit their written statement for the record. I would like to do so at this time madam Chairman.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

The third matter I would like to discuss with you regards the efforts of the Ramah, N. Mex. Navajo school board. In 1970, the Ramah Navajo community, located in one of the more remote areas of the reservation, took over the operation of their own education system. They have provided an education program for grades 7 through 12 for 3 years. In the next 2 years, they plan to assume the responsibility for all grades, kindergarden through 12th.

In 1972, the BIA proposed the construction of a $16 million school facility. However, only $2.7 million has been requested in the budget to date. Having reevaluated their original proposals, the Ramah school board feels that an $8.3 million school facility would meet their requirements for several years. The $2.7 million provided by the committee last year will allow the completion of classrooms and gymnasium for a total of 553 students. This will be completed in December. However, because of the remote location of this school facility, there is an urgent need to build dormitories, cafeteria, staff housing, library, and an administration building. The Ramah school board is requesting the committee to provide the second $2.7 million to begin the second phase of the project in November.

It will be the intention of the Ramah school board to seek the remaining funds required to totally complete the project in future budget requests.

I would like to submit for the record the statement of the Ramah Navajo school board.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today and discuss the requests of the tribal officials of three Indian communities that I have the honor to represent in Congress. I will appreciate your consideration of these problems.

Mr. RUNNELS. I will briefly give you a rundown of what we are asking for this morning. First is the Navajo irrigation project. Of course the administration request is for $17.2 million for the construction, and $4.875 million for roads in the project area, and $1 million for an irrigation building.

What we are seeking here this morning is an addition to the BIA soil and water conservation program of $3,405,000 for assistance in the first crop. This is broken down $858,000 for the sprinkler pipe and installation, $1,232,000 for the sprinklers, $520,000 for the first crop expenses, and $794,000 for fencing, administration, equipment, and so forth.

Both the Bureau of Reclamation and BIA support the sprinkler system. The reason for this is that it will cut the salinity of the water by one-half, by using a sprinkler system rather than row crop irrigation.

The sprinkler system will also result in a considerable water saving. It costs less to operate in the long run, and provides an easier method of raising the crops, and provides a larger crop return.

Also, Madam Chairman, I would like to enter into the record the resolutions by the Navajo Tribe Council, BIA, and all of these resolutions passed by the different councils.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will be placed in the record.
[The resolutions follow:]

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE SOIL AND MOISTURE BUDGET REQUEST OF $3,405,000 IN ORDER TO COMMENCE FARMING OPERATIONS FOR THE FIRST 10,000-ACRE BLOCK OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Whereas:
1. The Navajo agricultural products industry with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has completed a comprehensive plan to develop and operate the first 10,000 acres of Navajo Indian irrigation project, and
2. The irrigation water will be made available to the first 10,000 acres of the Navajo Indian irrigation project by January 1, 1976, and
3. Construction of the main canal system will deliver water to one designated delivery point in each field, and
4. Prerequisites for water conveyances, such as sprinkler heads, pipes, land preparation, crop establishment, and irrigation sprinkler systems are required in order to commence ultimate farming operation and production on the 10,000 acres: Now therefore be it
Resolved, That: 1. The Navajo Tribal Council hereby respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States fund the Navajo area soil and moisture budget's request for $3,405,000 in order to assist the Navajo people in farm preparation and crop establishment.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Ariz.), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 40 in favor and 0 opposed this 16th day of January 1974.

PETER MCDONALD,
Presiding Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 8, 1974.

Memorandum to: Superintendent, Southern Pueblos Agency.
From: Acting Chief, Division of Facilities Engineering.
Subject: Construction cost estimate as requested by Laguna tribal officials for the proposed Laguna junior high school facility.

Our projected total construction cost estimate, including job supervision, contingencies, and overhead, for the proposed 200-pupil Laguna junior high day school, based upon revisions to the functional requirements gathered at the February 15, 1974, meeting held at Laguna between tribal officials and Bureau representatives is $2,500,000. This figure is based on construction bids from contractors being received sometime in fiscal year 1975. Should bidding commence at a later date, this figure will have to be examined by this office and probably revised upward.

It must be noted that this figure is preliminary and a more accurate one cannot be compiled until working drawings and specifications are completed.

We are sending the Albuquerque Area Director and Laguna Tribe copies of this memorandum.

ROBERT A. DUDLEY.

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF CONSTRUCTION FINANCING FOR NEW BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT LAGUNA, N. MEX.

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain the need for an appropriation in the amount of $2,500,000 for the construction of a new junior high school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Laguna children.

For many years the pueblo of Laguna has been concerned over the seriously overcrowded conditions in the schools now attended by Laguna and Acoma children, a BIA elementary school (grades 1 through 6) and a junior and senior high school (grades 7 through 12) which is operated by the States of New Mexico.

The severe overcrowding in the junior and senior high school (grades 7–12) attended by Laguna children is documented in the enclosed letter, dated February 20, 1974, from James E. Burke, school principal. It should be noted that this school building was designed for 350 schoolchildren and now has an enrollment of 600 children. It originally included only grades 7–10, but now includes grades 7–12. The severe restrictions imposed on the athletic program by the present limitations in the gymnasium facilities should also be noted, as well as the exclusion of 38 Laguna children from special eductaion programs because of overcrowded conditions. The construction of the proposed junior high school would relieve this congestion by transferring grades 7, 8, and 9, or approximately 200 students, to the new school.

The pueblo also feels that the educational quality of the programs for Laguna Indian children would be improved if the children remained for an additional period in a school program which concentrates its efforts on the special educational needs of Indian children. The present junior-senior high school is a predominantly non-Indian school in which the educational program is naturally oriented toward the needs of the non-Indian majority. There are no bilingual or bicultural programs for Indian children in this school.

The pueblo feels that Laguna Indian children would benefit from a longer period of enrollment in a school which can give special emphasis to Indian educational needs. The proposed arrangement under which Laguna children would attend a BIA elementary school (grades 1–6), a BIA junior high school (grades 7–9), and a State-operated high school (grades 10–12) would conform to this pueblo goal.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the Congress in 1972, it recognized the need for new school facilities for Laguna children by appropriating funds for planning and designing the proposed facility. The planning phase has now been completed, functional requirements have been prepared, and the design phase for the project has begun.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has informed the pueblo that construction of the new school could begin in the 1975 construction season if construction funds are available at that time. However, if there are no construction funds for the school in the Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget, construction would be delayed until the 1976 construction season. What this delay would mean is that the school could not be built and would not be ready to serve the children until the 1976–77 school year at the earliest.

On the other hand, if construction funds are appropriated by the Congress now, the school could be built in the 1975 construction season and it might well be ready for use by the opening of the 1975–76 school year.

The proposed design includes classrooms, science rooms, shop, physical education facilities, and an athletic field for 200 students. The Bureau currently estimates construction cost of $2,500,000. Further postponement of construction would probably increase the cost of construction still more.

Sound business practice, as well as the best interests of the children, indicates that construction of the school should go forward in the immediate future.

GRANTS MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS,
Grants, N. Mex., February 20, 1974.

To Whom It May Concern:

This information is submitted in support of the application of the pueblo of Laguna for a new junior high school to be located at Laguna, N. Mex.

The only secondary school in the proximity of the pueblo villages is the Laguna Acoma Junior-Senior High School, a public school unit of the Grants Municipal School District No. 3. The school houses 600 students in grades 7–12, and first opened on January 24, 1962. At that time, 239 students were enrolled in grades 7–10. In successive years, grades 11 and 12 were added, and the enrollment increased to about 400 students in a building designed for 350 junior and senior high school students. As a result, additions were requested and a special appropriation was approved. In 1964 the school plant included the following: 12 academic classrooms, 2 business education rooms, 2 science rooms (classroom and lab combined) which were used for chemistry and biology, 1 gymnasium, 1 arts and crafts room, 1 general shop, 1 library, 1 bandroom, and 1 theater-type room with a seating capacity of 200.

At our last reporting period, January 31, 1974, 600 students were enrolled in school. The only additions that have been made to ease the large student population are six portable buildings, containing eight classrooms. The portable facili-

ties were made possible through Johnson-O'Malley funding. In 1971–72 school year and through Johnson-O'Malley funding, a garage building across the highway from the school was rented where instruction in auto mechanics became a part of the school instructional program.

A major problem area at the school is the gymnasium. This area is used for both school and community activities, but has a maximum seating capacity of 350 people at athletic events and other school and community affairs. People are turned away frequently because there is just no room to seat them.

Physical education must be taken 1 year at the junior high level and 1 year at the senior high level as required by State education department minimum standards. They also recommend that it be taken all years of attendance if possible. With only one gymnasium, both girls and boys physical education must be taught simultaneously, and it is not a satisfactory arrangement. Dressing rooms are very small, shower rooms have only eight shower heads, and classes will average 35 boys and 35 girls per period.

Additionally, the gymnasium is used for school assembly programs, but junior and senior high assemblies are held separately most of the time due to crowded conditions. If all students are assembled at the same time, special arrangements must be made.

A most worthwhile program in special education was initiated at the Laguna Acoma School in the 1972–73 school year by the school district. However, only 18 children are served in this program due to the State regulations on facilities and teacher-pupil ratio. There are 38 other children on the reservation who do qualify for special education if facilities were available.

In summary, a new junior high school is needed for the Laguna pueblo children in this age bracket due to the overcrowded conditions that exist at the Laguna Acoma Junior-Senior High School. A new facility like this could only improve the educational opportunities for the young children of the pueblo of Laguna.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. BURKE,
Principal, Laguna Acoma Junior-Senior High School.

Mr. RUNNELS. Also I would like to submit letters by our Governor, Bruce King, the San Juan County manager, the Farmington mayor, and the pueblo of Laguna on the other projects I asked for.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will be placed in the record.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

SUMMARY

This statement is submitted in support of appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project which, in recognition of the obligation of the United States to the Navajo Tribe, was authorized in 1962. The project in the northwestern corner of New Mexico will furnish water for irrigation of 110,630 acres of land and will provide an adequate standard of living for 33,000 Navajos. The President's budget proposes $17,200,000 for fiscal year 1975 for continued construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project by the Bureau of Reclamation. I support this proposal.

The President's budget does not include appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for on-farm development necessary to bring the lands into production. Initial delivery of water to the first 10,000 acre block of project lands is scheduled in 1976. It is estimated that $3,405,000 will be required in fiscal year 1975 in order that these raw lands can be made ready for water application on schedule. This development will be accomplished through the Soil and Water Conservation Account (1830) of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Division of Resources. I urge an appropriation of $3,405,000 in fiscal year 1975 for this program.

STATEMENT

The 1868 treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians provides that any Navajo being the head of a family and desiring to commence farming shall have the privilege to select 160 acres in the Navajo Reservation to be held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and

of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. The treaty further provides that any person over 18 years of age not being the head of a family may in a like manner select and hold 80 acres within the reservation for purposes of cultivation. The treaty further provides that the Navajo head of family is entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements to help him get started in his farm enterprise. Even a casual examination of precipitation records shows that irrigation is essential if these treaty provisions are to be given effect of much significance.

The law which authorized the Colorado River storage project in 1956, Public Law 84–485, explicitly recognized that assistance to the Navajo Tribe in the form of an Indian irrigation project is the responsibility of the entire Nation. The Navajo Indian irrigiation project was authorized in 1962 by Public Law 87–483 to meet the obligation implied in the 1868 treaty and explicitly recognized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act.

The desperate needs of the Navajo Tribe have been the subject of much concern to the people of the United States. Construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project could do much to alleviate the grinding poverty suffered by the 130,000 people of the Nation's largest Indian tribe.

The project would furnish water for the irrigation of 110,630 acres of land. Project construction will generate an estimated 8,750 man years of work at the project site. Navajo people are qualified and capable of handling approximately 30 percent, or 2,725 man years, of the construction jobs.

Employment opportunities associated with full development and operation of the irrigation facilities will have a great beneficial impact. The local annual payroll associated with the agricultural phases of the project is estimated at $41,400,000. Of this total, some $32,500,000 would accrue to Navajo people.

Studies show that jobs would be created for about 850 farm operators and 2,500 farm laborers. An additional 70 employees would be needed to operate and maintain project facilities. Jobs associated with full development of the project—including related off-farm employment—are estimated to total 8,841 of which an estimated 6,626 would be filled by Navajo people. Directly and indirectly, the project would provide an adequate standard of living for about 33,000 Navajos. Also, there would be school benefits resulting from the resettlement of Navajos in the project area; these benefits alone have been estimated at about $1 million annually.

The studies of the Four Corners Regional Economic Development Commission have shown that accelerated completion of the Navajo Indian irrigation project would do more than any other measure to alleviate the problem of chronic economic distress that the Commission was created to solve.

Funds to initiate construction of the project were first appropriated for the 1963 fiscal year and the construction schedule called for the delivery of the first water on the lands in 1970. The most realistic goal now is initial delivery of water in 1976 to 10,000 acres of land with an additional block of 10,000 acres being added each year thereafter until the project is completed. The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 proposes an appropriation of $17,200,000 to continue construction by the Bureau of Reclamation on the principal distribution system necessary to bring water to the project lands. I support that proposal.

The President's budget does not include the funds needed to prepare the land and provide the equipment to apply water on the first block of project land.

For block No. 1 of the Navajo Indian irrigation project the items that must be supplied to bring the land into production as follows:

1. Installation of the sprinkler irrigation system from the water delivery point being provided by the Bureau of Reclamation construction program. This system will be necessary to provide a means of distributing the available water to the crops being grown in the fields.

2. Clearing the land of unwanted vegetation and smoothing of the land surface in areas where it is too rough for effective operation of irrigation and farming equipment.

3. Relocating of gas and oil pipelines which will interfere with the farming operation. The responsibility for these relocations is dependent on the language contained in permits and leases held by the oil and gas companies. The majority, but not all, of relocations will be the company's responsibility.

4. Fencing of the farm area to separate it from the surrounding livestock range.

5. Procurement of seed, fertilizer, and supplies, et cetera, necessary to plant, care for, and establish the first crop.

6. Purchase or lease of farming equipment necessary for land preparation, planting, and establishment of the first crop.

7. Cost of labor to carry out the work involved in establishing the first crop.

8. Purchase or lease of transportation equipment necessary for on-farm operations.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs advises that $3,405,000 could be productively expended in fiscal year 1975 through the Soil and Water Conservation Account of (1830) of its Division of Resources on the first 10,000-acre block of land. I urge that $3,405,000 be appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for this important aspect of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views on appropriations for this project.

SAN JUAN COUNTY,
Box 280,
Aztec, N. Mex., April 4, 1974.

Subject: Navajo irrigation project.

Congressman JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN: Even though San Juan County has some 3½ million acres, and although three-fifths of the surface water in New Mexico passes through the county, the majority of the land is nonproductive, agriculturally speaking, and each year more and more fertile farmland is removed from the ever increasing acres heretofore used in the production of crops for food and clothing.

Although the economic picture of this area reflects a most favorable image now and for many years to come, unemployment amongst our Navajo neighbors is extremely high and is greatly out of proportion when compared to the balance of the general population.

This project was long overdue when originally proposed, has been badly abused as a political football, and has been prolonged quite long enough. This project is not only essential to San Juan County and the Navajo Nation but the entire western region as well.

With these foregoing thoughts in mind the San Juan Board of County Commissioners lends its total support and urgently requests the release of adequate funds for the ensuing fiscal year in hope that this project will soon become a fertile reality.

Cordially,

ROBERT A. BACON,
County Manager.

THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

A statement from Marlo L. Webb, mayor, city of Farmington, N. Mex., pertaining to the funding of this project for the fiscal year 1975.

In addition to the many statements your committee has received supporting immediate completion of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, I, as mayor of the major city in the nearest proximity of the project, would like to go on record as highly favoring this most important project for the following reasons:

1. The development of the farm area will bring much needed employment to the Navajo people. Not only will the farming industry provide jobs but the associated industries which will follow the development of farmland will make available additional skilled and semiskilled jobs.

2. The completion of this project will contribute more than any other program now being considered to bringing the Navajo Nation and its people to the point of being self-sustaining and enabling them to accept their rightful place as productive citizens of this country.

3. The local production of farm crops will make feed available at a more economical price for the Navajos who historically have depended to a great extent on sheep and cattle for their livelihood and will enable them to expand this phase of their economy.

4. To finish the building of canals, siphons, et cetera, which is necessary to make water available to the first 10,000 acres of project land, will continue the employment of many Navajo men who otherwise would again be unable to provide for their families.

5. Considering the amount of money that has already been spent on this project, it is essential that the project be completed as soon as possible in order

that a return on the investment be realized and any further delay will but add to the ultimate finished cost because of continued inflation.

I respectfully urge you to approve the $3.405 million requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for farm development and the $17.2 million requested by the Bureau of Reclamation for finishing the waterways on the first 10,000 acres of project land.

MARLO L. WEBB,
Mayor, City of Farmington, N. Mex.

Mr. RUNNELS. If there are any questions on the Navajo irrigation project I would stop at this point and try to answer them. Thank you, ma'am.

Now I would like to ask for the Laguna Pueblo Junior High School, the administration has made no requests whatsoever. If you will remember this fine committtee provided funds in 1972 for the planning and the design. The planning phase is complete, and the design is under way. The BIA has advised the Pueblo that construction could begin in 1975, if the funds were available at that time. Delay would mean that the school would not be available in the 1976 and 1977 school year. This request from the Pueblo is $2.5 million, based on BIA estimates of costs. If the funds are not available now, you and each one of the members would realize and recognize that the cost will escalate tremendously. I have personally been to the Laguna Pueblo, and I am convinced that it is a real necessity that the $2.5 million be provided at this point in time. If there are any questions on the Pueblo Laguna Junior High School I would be happy to answer those.

The third request that I would have would be for the Ramah Navajo School. The committee provided $2.7 million in construction funds last year for the first phase. This first phase will be completed in December. The second phase could be started in November, if the funds are available. Otherwise again there will be a year's delay, and adequate facilities would not be available to the school located in the most remote area of the Navajo reservation. I have also been to this point many times, and we are asking a request of $2.7 million for the second phase of the Ramah Navajo School.

Madam Chairman, if you and your committee could see fit to approve the request on these three projects, you would make many people that are worthy and needy very happy, and I think, in the long run, would save the taxpayers of the United States many, many dollars, to have it done at this point in time. Particularly again the irrigation project, if you remember, the Navajos have been waiting for many years to have this project completed. It is scheduled to begin in 1976. This is a dream that will come true for many Navajos to do many things, to help the unemployment rate on the reservation, and to grow the crops which they need, and to give needed employment. We would appreciate your consideration in helping us in this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It has been a pleasure to have you with us this morning.

Mr. RUNNELS. Thank you very much. We do appreciate it. I do have the vice chairman of the Navajo Tribe with us, Mr. Wilson Skeet. He and his people have worked many long and hard hours. This is a dream that is about to come true. Thank you and the members of your committee.

Mr. WYATT. May we acknowledge the presence of Mr. Dominy.

Mr. DOMINY. I am on the board of directors of the Navajo irrigation project, working with the Navajo hospitals on this.

Mr. SKEET. I would like to introduce Emory Che, one of our top Navajo in one of the top management positions to operate and maintain the irrigation project.

Mr. RUNNELS. He is a graduate of the New Mexico State University and is the top project manager.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Cleveland of New Hampshire.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, as a cosponsor of forestry incentives legislation, I appreciate this opportunity to express my views on pending requests for cooperative forest management, general forestry assistance, and cooperative tree planting.

Before proceeding, however, I wish to express again my thanks for the subcommittee's responsiveness in the past to our requests for support in a number of areas involving my Second District of New Hampshire and New England. These include your support for restoration of Atlantic salmon in the Connecticut River, the Federal fish hatcheries at Nashua and Berlin, and the Northeastern Forestry Laboratory at Durham.

Against this background, I feel confident that the subcommittee will give sympathetic consideration to the forestry needs reflected in the requests before you. I feel it is safe to say that they represent a new sense of urgency in terms of the environmental, energy, and economic objectives, where we will be relying to an increasing degree on our existing and potential forest resources.

Specifically, I wish to lend my support to an increase in funding for the cooperative forest management program to $12 million. In view of the staggering projected demand for wood fiber in the decades ahead, it is absolutely imperative that we assist the small, private woodland operator through professional guidance, to make his land more productive. Increasing requirements for environmental protection, including control of sedimentation and nonpoint sources of pollution, also argue for an increase of this magnitude.

The administration's budget request of $5,574,000 an increase of only $522,000 over the fiscal year 1974 level is totally inadequate.

Equally imperative is a substantial increase for the cooperative fire protection program in view of (1) the vast increases in fire protection costs, and (2) the parallel rise in the economic, environmental, and energy values our forest resources represent. Therefore, I support a level of $25 million, rather than the $20,177,000 requested by the administration.

Our forest resources are under increasing pressure. I alluded earlier to the need for fiber, and in this connection would like to recall that I submitted testimony recently to this effect in urging the Ways and Means Committee to enact tax incentives for recycling of waste paper and other fibers.

We also depend upon our forest resources for construction materials which represent both a renewable resource and one which requires comparatively little energy for production, in contrast to other building materials. This was one of the primary lessons of our work on the Energy Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works in devising legislation to encourage energy conservation in the construction and operation of private and public buildings. We found that we had to look beyond the short- and long-term energy consumption of the buildings themselves and consider the amount of energy consumed in the process of manufacturing and transporting the materials used.

As a representative of a district in which a large part of the White Mountain National Forest lies, I can testify to the rising demands on our national forests for wilderness preservation, and recreational use, as well as production of pulp and sawtimber. Encouragement of private woodland production can help serve the economic needs of many areas of districts like mine, keep the land in an environmentally compatible type of use, and ease pressures on the national forests where conflicting demands are on the increase.

It hardly needs to be added that the fire protection needs relate as well to these economic concerns, and environmental considerations, including watershed protection.

From my consultation with professional foresters, I understand that the cooperative management program, if increased, will provide additional assistance to small sawmill operators. There is already a vastly increasing demand for bark, chips, and sawdust, which had been regarded as waste. Many processors now find uses for them in molded and other products making use of steadily increasing amounts of the individual tree.

From an energy standpoint, I have just seen a report that the Green Mountain Power Co. in neighboring Vermont is considering using wood chips as fuel for power generation. The utility's president was quoted as saying that a pilot experiment will depend on the logistics of collecting, grinding, and delivering such chips. Given the increasing demand for wood chips generally, this would represent a vast expansion of an already promising market. Thus an investment of Federal funds would represent just that: an investment repaid many times over the achievement of many of our economic and environmental objectives.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS—WATER RESEARCH

WITNESS

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Chappell, it is a great pleasure to welcome a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Madam Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to speak today in support of the continued full funding for the Office of Water Resources Research as authorized by Public Law 92-175 and particularly its importance for the State of Florida.

As you know, the President's budget for fiscal year 1975 calls for a reduction of $561,000 in the annual allotment program of the Office of Water Resources Research (title 1, sec. 100 of Public Law 88–379, as amended by Public Law 92–175). This will mean that Florida will receive $11,000 less in fiscal year 1975 than in 1974 for its "seed money" research program. To the director of the Florida Water Resources Research Center this would mean the loss of several times that amount in State contractual agreements for the performance of water resources research.

The cost effectiveness of the program of the Office of Water Resources Research was thoroughly appraised by Congress prior to the amendment of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 by Public Law 92–175 which increased the authorization for the section 100 annual allotment program from $100,000 to $250,000 per State institute. Subsequently it appropriated $140,000 for each for fiscal year 1973 and $110,000 for each for fiscal 1974. The $2,040,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1973 was initially impounded by OMB, but later released to the Department of the Interior and reallocated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It has been proposed that the $540,000 appropriated by Congress for the State institutes for fiscal year 1974 be reallocated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act for internal administration in the Department of the Interior and for Government pay raises.

If the State water resources research institutes are to continue the excellent research and training programs that they have sponsored since the inception of the program under the Office of Water Resources Research it is mandatory that they be adequately funded as authorized by Public Law 92–175.

The Florida institute can be proud of the technological advances that it has made in the field of water resources, and it can be proud of the local and State money that it has attracted to augment the Federal funds which have remained at a level of $100,000 for the annual allotment program for a number of years now. Cost participation is not required under section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act, yet Florida's ratio was $1.11 for every dollar of Federal support in 1973 and is higher during the current fiscal year. This cannot be called a Federal categorical grant program in any sense of the word.

I should like to summarize some of the problems that we have in Florida; one's that the Florida institute has helped solve and will continue to help solve if they are adequately funded.

It is predicted by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Florida, that our State will have approximately 10 million residents by 1980.

The estimated population as of July 1973 was 7,845,092. The approximately 27 percent increase in the projected population for 1980 is extremely critical as far as water resources are concerned. The greater number of people will continue to settle in regions which can ill afford to accommodate them, particularly the southeast coast and the middle and lower gulf coast of the peninsula.

Some of the most pressing current and anticipated problems in the State are outlined in the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972, Chapter 72–299, Florida Statutes, the contents of which were based to a large extent on a project completion report by the Florida Water Re-

sources Research Center entitled "Model Water Code." (OWRR Project A–009.) These include a water use plan for the State and for each of the five districts established under the act; the establishment of the salt water-fresh water interface along the coast and in the subsurface beneath the artesian aquifer, the development of parameters as to the use of the subsurface for water storage and pollution abatement; and ultimately the establishment of a water use permit system.

Other problems which require immediate attention are: (1) a need for codification of Florida water resources laws and the rules and regulations adopted under the authority of the laws, and (2) the identification of all parameters to be used to separate water management State-owned lands from riparian land which involves the establishment of mean high water lines along our lakes, seashores, and flood plains. The second problem mentioned above has been partially completed by the Florida center with funds from the OWRR annual allotment program and the Florida State Cabinet, Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. In addition to this work the Florida center's program for last year was directed, among other things, toward showing that it is possible to enhance the growth of citrus trees with waste water from citrus processing plants—done with the active cooperation of the Coca Cola Co., Minute Maid Division—in developing efficient screw presses for the removal of moisture from the water hyacinth and evaluating the ensiling properties of the residue; in locating the salt water—fresh water interface in Pinellas County on the middle gulf coast of the peninsula; in developing, with the cooperation of the central and southern Florida Flood Control District, an optimum water allocation model based on an analysis of the Kissimmee River basin; and in delving further into the use of plant pathogens as a biological control for noxious aquatic weeds.

During the next few years the most pressing current and anticipated water problems in Florida will continue to be given highest priority by its Water Resources Center. It is very important, for example, that they endeavor to "seed" research which will lead to answers concerning the fate of the Biscayne Aquifer, the source of burgeoning southeast Florida's water supply; that they cooperate with the Center of Competence for Eastern Water Law at the University of Florida in its efforts to codify Florida water resources laws; that they cooperate to the fullest with the State Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in their efforts to clear our streams and lakes of noxious aquatic weeds.

Perhaps the most significant activities and accomplishments of the Florida center are connected with the rapport that has been established between the center and the water-oriented State agencies located in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Brooksville, Tampa, and West Palm Beach. With the assistance of a users committee composed of representatives from the State agencies the center's program has been extended into all parts of the State. With this increasing visibility, the programs of the Florida center are becoming known to the entire community of the State.

Madam Chairwoman, I recommend very strongly to this committee that the annual allotment to each State water resources research institute be increased from the appropriated amount of $110,000 in fiscal year 1974 to an appropriated amount of $250,000 as authorized by Public Law 92–175.

Madam Chairman, it is also my pleasure to be able to voice my support for increased appropriations to help create stronger forestry programs in this country.

The fiscal year 1975 budget contains small increases for the cooperative forest management, general forestry assistance, and cooperative tree planting programs, but these programs fall far short of what funds are actually needed. Actions taken by the Congress in recent years have included the enactment of forestry incentives legislation to stimulate timber production on private forest lands. The Congress now should act to increase the dollars needed to catch up with forestry needs and inflationary costs. Because of the overwhelming importance of our Nation's forest resources, I urge the committee to adopt the recommendations outlined by my distinguished friend and colleague, Congressman Bob Sikes, and include $12 million for cooperative forest management, $25 million for fire protection and $25 million for forestry incentives when you mark up your appropriations legislation.

Recent studies of the timber resources of this country indicate that the United States will face a problem similar to the one we currently face with regard to energy, if comprehensive management of this resource is not undertaken and if we do not encourage greater production and protection.

Approximately three-fifths of our forest lands in this country are in small private ownerships. These forests can produce, through proper management, at about double the rate at which they are currently producing and at the same time maintain and increase their contributions to the quality of our environment. Wood is both renewable and biodegradable, and has become increasingly important because of the current energy situation. Wood remains a low energy conversion substitute for materials such as steel and aluminum which require eight and forty-four times as much energy, respectively, as wood for conversion to usable products. In addition to its value in the area of energy, a sufficient supply of forest products is necessary to help reach our Nation's goal of adequate housing for all Americans.

The forests in my own State of Florida provide the raw material for an industry which is valued at $1.5 billion per year. Florida also remains keenly aware of the growing need to manage these forests in such a way as to protect our water supply, our wildlife resources, and our outdoor recreation areas.

Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, the overwhelming importance of our forest resources is undeniable. Equally important, however, is the need to provide comprehensive protection and management of this valuable resource. For these reasons I urge the committee's support for increased funding for our forestry programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine statement.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. JOHN RARICK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Rarick, it is a pleasure to welcome you this morning.

Mr. RARICK. I appear before you this morning to do something unusual—to make a recommendation of approximately a 20 percent increase above the President's budget request on the Forest Service budget for fiscal 1975. Starting at page 1 and continuing into page 2 I have listed each of the categories, and I have also supplied each of you with a more detailed explanation on a separate sheet. For the purpose of brevity, since I realize you are a very busy committee and want to think all of these alternatives over, I want to comment especially on something that is dear to my heart, and I think probably the rest of the members. In the South we are very concerned about the continued infestation of the southern pine beetle. Therefore I am certainly definitely interested in an increase in funds for control of insect and forest pests.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are aware that Wednesday afternoon the second fiscal year 1974 supplemental bill will be on the House floor. There are funds in that bill for the suppression of the southern pine beetle. I urge you to be on the floor.

Mr. RARICK. I am sure you are aware of the battle we have had to try to help your area on the Tussock moth.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are also funds included in that bill for the Tussock moth.

Mr. RARICK. I am very definitely interested in additional moneys for the insect and disease control for fiscal year 1975. Of course, we also have in our farm bill the forestry incentives program. Even though that particular line item is not before this particular subcommittee, the test in there is in regard to the productivity. For that reason, I certainly encourage your committee to provide an increase in additional amount of money for economic programs, because if we are going to hinge more and more of our Federal funding in agriculture, farming, and productivity, it is only fair to have more specialists in the service to decide what is productive.

You will notice particularly my recommendations for an additional number of 2,865 employees for the Forest Service. Our Subcommittee on Forests has passed out the Senate bill, but thus far it remains before the full committee, tied up in the old bugaboo of the OMB and impoundment. We lost 1,600 Forestry people and that bill was designed to replace them. I think somewhere along the line we should start doing some more pushing to increase the personnel in the Forest Service.

In conclusion, I certainly want to commend you and our other distinguished colleague, Wendell Wyatt. I understand both of you are taking a vacation to Bermuda, Latin America, or somewhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, we are just retiring.

Mr. RARICK. I can assure you it has been a pleasure working with you and the other members of the committee. I know we are all going to miss you in the 94th Congress. In fact, many of us are looking forward to seeing who they feel could ever try to replace the two of you. Should you have any questions, I have made available this study. That would complete my testimony this morning except the recommendations that we do continue. If we can't go full funding, at least somewhere along the line we can make a compromise above the budget figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

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Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, may I just commend Congressman Rarick for his statement and everything he has in it, and tell him how cognizant this committee is of the leadership he has provided from the authorizing committee in the development of renewable natural resources which have been so sadly neglected.

I would like to say, Judge Rarick, that your DDT bill, which has been passed out of committee, I think you should give serious consideration to pressing it for floor action in spite of the action of the EPA. If you read the statement of the EPA, they blame it all on the Forest Service and say that they were negligent to the point of dereliction so far as research is concerned. The fact is they have never lifted a finger to help the Forest Service get any research money, nor have they so far, to this very moment. I think that that statement was bitter, it was inaccurate, it was unfair. I think they should be relieved of this responsibility. I commend you for what you have done thus far.

Mr. RARICK. I hope the members of the committee are cognizant that the DDT bill—I have to even mention the bill name—has passed the full committee. We waited 2 weeks on the action by Mr. Train, the Administrator. Then, when he made the conditional release, why we felt at that time perhaps it was not politically feasible to go ahead because there would be so much opposition. What would we be trying to accomplish when EPA now says they are going to allow the use of DDT. However, in talking with various forestry people, they have indicated that they are afraid that if the release order is not timely enough, and has too many conditions and alternatives, it still may not be enough to control and reduce the tussock moth infestation this coming spring.

In that regard, you might also be interested to know that our subcommittee has passed out the Forest and Range Land Environmental Management Act. We spent considerable time working and trying to take care of all of the horns that might be loose. They did have some land management and land use in it. We tried to remove any of that, except for public land, and for cooperative programs where the people have agreed. We are behind the CEA bill and behind the sugar bill, the rice bill, and the peanut bill, and I guess these annual funding bills get priority over anything in forestry, but the bill is there. The chairman does assure me that he hopes to have some action on that probably yet this term. It has already passed the Senate.

Mr. WYATT. I am satisfied the EPA would not have approved the conditional use of DDT if it had not been for the action of your subcommittee and full committee.

Mr. RARICK. We certainly feel that. Their order is going to be a little bit too late, even though they do try to blame everyone else for the ban of a year ago. If you are so inclined to feel that we should move with the bill, I would be most happy for you to talk to our chairman, Mr. Poage.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have some problems.

Mr. RARICK. Yes, you surely do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman. We very much appreciate having you appear this morning in support of the Forest Service budget. The committee is well aware of the problems.

Mr. RARICK. Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee.

[Mr. Rarick's prepared statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN R. RARICK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Madam chairman, I do appreciate having the opportunity to appear before you to discuss the forest service budget for fiscal year 1975.

Generally speaking, I recommend an increase of approximately 20 percent over the amounts requested in the budget.

For the sake of brevity, I ask that the following list, with indicated increases, appear at this point in my statement:

Program:	*Increase (millions)*
Forest land management	$59.4
Sales administration and management	2.8
Recreation use	13.5
Reforestation and stand improvement	5.2
General forest land management	6.4
Range resource management	4.9
Soil and water management	6.4
Mineral claims and leases	5.3
Wildlife habitat management	1.1
Forest fire protection	8.1
Insect and disease control	5.7
Forest research	18.1
Timber management research	1.4
Watershed management research	3.3
Fire and atmospheric sciences research	.5
Wildlife habitat and range research	1.3
Forest recreation research	.9
Forest insects and disease research	4.1
Forest products utilization research	1.5
Forest engineering research	1.0
Forest evaluation research	1.2
Forest economics and marketing research	.7
State and private forestry cooperation	12.7
Cooperation in forest fire control	4.8
Cooperation in forest management and processing	6.4
General forestry assistance	1.5
Construction and land acquisition	23.4
Water resource development construction	2.1
Fire, administration, and other purposes	4.2
Research construction	5.3
Recreation construction	1.2
Pollution abatement	10.6

Madam chairman, I realize that this means of presenting my recommendations to you without comment or reasoning may appear questionable. I will, however, be happy to answer any questions that you or the members of the subcommittee might have about any particular item in this list.

For the remaining portion of my testimony, I would like to comment briefly on items of particular concern to me and to the State of Louisiana.

First, I am particularly interested in increasing the amount designated for "insect and disease control" and for "forest insects and disease research." Of primary concern to the people of Louisiana and the South is the importance of continued research and control of the southern pine beetle.

Also, in this light, I would like to mention that both the Forests Subcommittee and the full Committee on Agriculture have approved legislation to direct the Administrator of EPA to approve the use of DDT on forests and other agricultural lands whenever the Secretary of Agriculture deems it necessary. Further action on this legislation was postponed when EPA issued a conditional order allowing the use of DDT. As you know, Madam Chairman, one of these conditions was an ongoing research program designed to find an alternative to DDT in the control of the Tussock moth.

Second, Madam Chairman, it is important for us to consider the amount of money designated for cooperative fire control. This is a very important program that must be protected and enlarged where necessary. As you know, Madam Chairman, last year $4 million was impounded by OMB from this program and

was only released after we introduced legislation and scheduled hearings to force this expenditure.

A third point of concern to me is the proper recognition of those areas of the country that are the most productive. As you are aware, Madam Chairman, that was the intent of the Committee on Agriculture regarding the forestry incentives program. It is for this reason, that I have recommended an additional $0.3 million for an expansion of economic programs.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I think that it is significant to look at personnel requirements of my suggested increase in the budget proposals. It is my understanding, Madam Chairman, that the increases I have suggested would warrant an additional 1,365 permanent employees, 1,500 other employees, or a total of 2,865 additional employees. I urge this committee to look closely at this matter and take whatever steps necessary to see that the Forest Service has the personnel necessary to get the job done.

As you are aware, Madam Chairman, the Senate has passed legislation setting a floor on Forest Service personnel; identical legislation has been approved by the Forests Subcommittee and is pending before the full Committee on Agriculture.

Of some importance to this committee in deliberations on the Forest Service budget is a consideration of the effect of environmental requirements and court decisions on the operations of the Forest Service. Again, Madam Chairman, I am aware of the significance of these issues and will be happy to discuss them at length with you or any of the other members of the subcommittee. Unfortunately, time simply does not permit an extended discussion of this aspect of the Forest Service situation in my prepared testimony.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman, I would like to commend you and your distinguished colleague, Wendell Wyatt, for your years of service to this Congress and to this committee. I have enjoyed working with you both on forestry matters and know full well that your leadership in this area will be missed when the 94th Congress convenes next January.

Thank you. I will be happy to answer any questions you or the committee might have on the items I have discussed.

Forest Land Management - total increase $59.1 million

Sales Administration and Management

Additional funding of $2.8 million with 62 permanent and 28 other man-years of employment would be used to prepare timber sales which would be available for immediate sale in the event that economic conditions develop that would require additional timber supplies on short notice so as to avert demand supply stress.

Recreation Use activity at $13.5 million.

This includes 135 permanent man-years and 121 other man-years of work that will in large measure move toward the currently needed maintenance level of $20.2 million for which only 8 to 9 million are annually available. This includes operation and maintenance of pollution abatement facilities and administration of recreation uses under permit required now by NEPA. It anticipates heavy use of facilities near large population areas during this period of fuel shortage which is expected to decrease long distance driving to more remote sites.

Reforestation and Stand Improvement

Additional funding of $5.2 million and increases of 72 permanent and 72 other man-years of employment includes increased work in reforestation of 10,000 acres of deforested commercial forest lands and 63,000 acres of stand improvement work in overcrowded young stands.

General Forest Land Management

An increase of $6.4 million with 64 permanent and 25 other man-years of employment and would be used for the following purposes:

(1) $300,000 for land classification activities in critical land areas.

(2) $700,000 for land line location to prevent trespass, urban sprawl on National Forests, and support for timber.

(3) $800,000 for maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes, the physical plant upon which all Forest Service programs depend.

(4) $1,500,000 for increased administrative load for occupancy and use permits, easements, and memoranda of understanding on about 5.8 million acres of National Forest lands occasioned by NEPA and resulting litigation and the need to comply with air, water, and solid waste disposal standards.

(5) $3,100,000 for a multi-layer map system providing functional overlays of base maps now needed for all major new planning and implementation efforts.

Range Resource Management

An increase of $4.9 million and 93 permanent and 34 other man-years of employment will be applied to increasing the capacity of National Forest rangeland and thus the production of beef.

Soil and Water Management

The $6.4 million, 121 permanent and 38 other man-years of employment in soil and water programs would facilitate point and non-point source surveillance and monitoring required under P.L. 92-500.

Mineral Claims and Leases

With the advent of new mining regulations and the National Forest administration efforts in the SEAM effort, $5.3 million, with 116 permanent and 21 other man-years of employment can effectively be applied in the minerals program.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Increases to the extent of $1.1 million with 22 permanent and 6 other man-years of employment would be used for protection and development of habitat for rare and endangered species and to increase forage for wildlife in conjunction with increased efforts on rangeland in support of increased production of beef.

Forest Fire Protection

An increase of $8.1 million adding 81 permanent and 81 other man-years of employment would enable the Forest Service to mount an agressive program to lower the flammability of forest lands through fuel treatment, provide for availability of specialized fire equipment, and strengthen fire prevention.

Insect and Disease Control

Additional funding of $5.7 million, 39 permanent and 28 other man-years of employment would be used to intensify the suppression program so that losses from disease, bark beetles and defoliators can be held to tolerable levels. This increase would also assist the States on a cost share basis.

Forest Research - total increase $18.1 million.

Timber Management Research

Accelerate research on intensive culture of forest trees for timber by $1.4 million with 16 permanent and 2 other man-years of employment to produce new and innovative practices based on research results thereby increasing timber supplies through shorter rotations, increased growth rates, and improved management planning.

Watershed Management Research

An increase of $3.3 million with 38 permanent and 9 other man-years of employment would be used to initiate research on sewage sludge and effluent recycling using forest areas as disposal sites for secondary treated non-septic sewage. Such sewage recycling could more than double or triple the water input on forest land and because of nutrient concentrations could have a significant effect on vegetation. This increase would also permit initiation of a major multifunctional research program of resource management which would provide new information and techniques to more fully manage the soil, water, timber, other vegetation, wildlife and recreation resources, including strip mining reclamation in the East.

Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research

An increase of $0.5 million with 5 permanent and 1 other man-years of employment would be used on fire control technology, prescribed fire management, and wildfire prevention in the North Central - Northeastern States of the Nation. The fire prevention research would attempt to determine what factors in this Region contribute to starting fires and what effective action could be taken to reduce fire starts by various causes. Fire is now being used to improve wildlife habitat, to reduce fuel accumulations, and to arrest natural succession in park and study areas. Research is needed to define these treatments so as to provide better, safer prescriptions, and to measure the effect of this burning on other forest values.

Wildlife Habitat and Range Research

An increase of $1.3 million will provide for research into maintaining quality wildlife habitat under conditions of intensified culture for timber production. In addition, another $1.2 million will be used for research into expanding forage on rangelands: for the production of red meat with another $1 million to be used for research into the interaction between Wildlife Habitat and Range Management. Manpower related to this effort totals 40 permanent and 14 other man-years of employment.

Forest Recreation Research

An increase of $0.9 million with 12 permanent and 3 other man-years of employment would be directed toward research into planning and management of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Forest Insects and Disease Research

$4.1 million is research in an overall USDA effort on research concerned with tussock moth, gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, spruce budworm, western pine bark beetle, and diseases of high-value hardwoods. These include 67 permanent and 12 other man-years of employment.

Forest Products Utilization Research

The $1.5 million, 18 permanent and 3 other man-years of employment would be used in project STRETCH to research techniques that extend timber supply through improved lumber production technologies and to make use of wood in the conservation and production of energy.

Forest Engineering Research

An additional $1.0 million with 8 permanent and 5 other man-years of employment will provide for research on advanced harvesting systems with emphasis on harvesting environmentally sensitive sites.

Forest Evaluation Research (Forest Survey)

Increase of $1.2 million with 20 permanent and 4 other man-years of employment would accelerate Forest Survey toward the objective of a resurvey once each 10 years thereby more fully meeting the needs for these data.

Forest Economics and Marketing Research

An increase of $0.7 million with 10 permanent and 1 other man-years of employment will provide for research on the economics of highly intensified forest management practices.

State and Private Forestry Cooperation - total increase $12.7 million.

Cooperation in Forest Fire Control

An increase of $4.8 million with 5 permanent man-years of employment would be used to assist States on a cost sharing basis in developing more efficient and effective fire organizations. Emphasis would be directed toward prevention of man-caused fires and toward effective initial attack so as to keep fires small. Air pollution and damage to timber, soil and wildlife would be kept to a minimum.

Cooperation in Forest Management and Processing

With added funding of $6.4 million there would be 19 permanent and 6 other man-years of employment. Funding increases will be used in the following manner: $2.25 million to implement the authority for Urban and Community Forestry contained in Public Law 92-288 ($2 million for distribution to the States); $3.65 million to States under Cooperative Forest Management Program to accelerate assistance to private forest landowners and provide more intensive multiple use management of nonindustrial private forest lands; and $500,000 to be used by the Forest Service for program administration and specialist support staff.

An increase of $1.5 million with 10 permanent and 1 other man-years of employment would be used to accelerate the rate of adoption of new technology developed by forestry research activities. Specialized assistance is provided to States, private landowners, wood processors, and consumers of wood products. Examples are:

a. Accelerate training in new computerized forest inventory techniques throughout this country and to honor requests from Mexico, Iran, and other foreign countries which have outstripped our current capacity to provide this training.

b. Accelerate the implementation of emerging research technology on the improved protection of wood in use from insects and fungi attack.

c. Implement a program of forest rangeland management to increase the production of red meat which is an emerging trend that requires range and forest management technical assistance in order to insure that environmental, timber, and wildlife values of the forest are not destroyed.

d. Land-use planning assistance to State and local planning groups is an increasing impact upon forestry programs. Until these funds are available from other sources, General Forestry Assistance funding will need to carry the burden of this assistance effort.

Construction and Land Acquisition - total increase $23.4 million.

Water Resource Development Construction

An additional $2.1 million with 21 permanent and 12 other man-years of employment would be used for construction of recreation facilities on National Forest lands adjacent to water resource projects of other agencies and to construct facilities required to protect the natural resources as a result of recreation use.

Fire, Administration, and other Purposes Construction

An increase of $4.2 million with 42 permanent and 25 other man-years of employment would be used to accelerate acquisition of multiple channel radio communication systems for high fire danger areas and construction of critically needed administrative facilities.

Research Construction

Planning funds were appropriated in prior fiscal years for 12 research laboratories. An addition of $5.3 million (estimated costs based on 1973 dollars) would be used for the phased construction of research facilities at locations where planning has been completed.

Recreation Construction

An increase of $1.2 million with 12 permanent and 7 other man-years of employment would be used to develop facilities in critical areas of need defined in land-use plans. Emphasis would be placed on sites serving population concentrations and congressionally designated areas.

Pollution Abatement

An additional $10.6 million with 53 permanent and 42 other man-years of employment would be used for construction of water and sewage facilities at administrative and recreation sites to alleviate pollution.

Forest Roads and Trails - total $14.8 million.

Increases are for construction and maintenance of totaling $14.8 million with 155 permanent and 143 other man-years of employment.

COUNCIL BLUFFS DAM

WITNESS

HON. BILL BURLISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Burlison. Congressman, it is a pleasure to have one of our own colleagues from the Appropriations Committee appear.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you. You have my very brief statement. I appreciate again this opportunity to come before you. Unfortunately and unpleasantly this is the last time I suppose I will be before this subcommittee with our reigning chairman and I regret that very much, but I am sure that the decision has been made and it is irrevocable. The filing deadline has probably passed.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is completely irrevocable. In fact, Mr. Wyatt and I are enjoying ourselves very much.

Mr. BURLISON. I have appreciated Wendell's very strong support for us on this project in recent years, too.

Madam Chairman, I have set out the three stages that the Forest Service claims that they would have to have this money in order to proceed at a reasonable pace. You will note that the first stage is $772,000. We are hopeful that the subcommittee might suggest this figure. We are hopeful also, of course, that we might get the money released, if it is again approved by the Congress.

You recall in the last 3 years this subcommittee has provided this money to proceed with this project. It has been frozen in each instance. Much to my surprise and dismay, Madam Chairman, and I should have known this or should have checked it long ago to find out, but the Forest Service has been reprograming all of this money that I have come before this subcommittee for in the past 3 years, and you have so generously given me and the Congress has so generously given me. The President freezes it and the Forest Service gets it reprogramed and uses it for their own purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have not allowed the Forest Service to reprogram those funds. They might have liked to.

Mr. BURLISON. Yes, the first 2 years. I stand corrected on that, Madam Chairman. Thank you for mentioning that, because I have been checking to try to prevent it being done this third time. I want to make that request, as I have mentioned in my statement. I would hope the committee will not permit this reprograming any more of these funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has a very dismal view, when it has added money for essential projects, of having them reprogramed for some purpose other than that which the committee designated.

Mr. BURLISON. This is a very essential and desirable water resources project, a relatively inexpensive one. I am hopeful that we can move with it. Thank you so much.

[Mr. Burlison's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BILL D. BURLISON
TENTH DISTRICT, MISSOURI
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
April 8, 1974

Madam Chairman:

I appreciate the opportunity to again appear before this distinguished Subcommittee to present the case for continued funding of the Council Bluff Project, a Forest Service project in the Clark National Forest. Approximately $300,000 has been expended on this project. Last year the Congress appropriated $500,000 for continued construction, but this sum was impounded by the Administration. It is estimated that $2,376,000 will be required to complete the project. This estimate is larger than last year by approximately $310,000. It can be seen that continuing delay is exceedingly expensive. The Forest Service has recently submitted a cost estimate listing the two phases in which the total project can be broken down, and still maintain some degree of efficiency, and secure acceptable bids. That breakdown is as follows:

a.	Construction of intake tower, culvert through dam, stilling basin, additional clearing and construction of the access bridge to the intake tower.	$ 772,000
b.	Construction of the remaining portion of the dam and spillway, including excavation of the remaining portion of the spillway, concrete spillway crest section, seeding and mulching, clearing of Moll Creek, relocation of utilities, construction of earth fill for dam, and installing riprap on the dam surface.	$ 1,604,000
	Total funds needed for completion of construction of the Council Bluff Dam.	$ 2,376,000

We have been testifying for years before this Subcommittee as to the desperate need for this water resource project. That need magnifies each year. In this area of mushrooming population south of St. Louis, there is crucial need for recreation, water supply and flood control, all of which will be served by this project. I hope the Subcommittee will include in its bill the full amount needed to complete the project, or as an absolute minimum the sum of $772,000. This minimum is essential to fund the next construction step.

Madam Chairman, for some years now your Subcommittee has exercised the good judgment to make appropriations for this project. The Senate has agreed and it has been signed into law each time. In each instance also the President has frozen the funds. Much to my dismay and disgust, I have just learned that the Forest Service has reprogrammed this money to other purposes which suit the wishes of the Forest Service. I now respectfully request of this most distinguished Subcommittee that it not permit the Forest Service to reprogram another penny of this Subcommittee's Appropriations, or at least not Council Bluff funds, until the money appropriated for this project is released. I will later be in further contact with the Members of the Subcommittee on this point.

I thank the Subcommittee for its courtesy and consideration.

Ottawa National Forest

WITNESS

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. Ruppe. Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, it has come to my attention that no funds have been included in the proposed U.S. Forest Service budget for Black River Harbor, a lovely recreation area located within the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan. The Forest Service had asked for $165,000 for this campground, but the administration decided against its inclusion. I would like to take this opportunity to request that the committee reinstate this funding in the Service's budget for the upcoming fiscal year.

The park facilities were acquired by the Forest Service through a land exchange arrangement with Gogebic County, Mich. in 1966. Emphasis has been placed in the past on rehabilitation and quality improvements of existing facilities and the expansion of the area to accommodate the increasing use while protecting the environment. I would like to emphasize the fact that there has been a steady increase in the use of the present facilities. We are all aware, I am sure, of the almost renaissance movement of camping and the return to outdoor life. This has put a strain on existing campgrounds. More and more people want to use and enjoy Black River Harbor, and this would be made possible by the granting of the budget request.

The $165,000 would be used for the development of a 47-unit campground which would be capable of accommodating 235 people at one time. The proposed allocation plan is as follows:

Two sanitary treatment stations, $30,000,
Construction and reconstruction of 3,100 feet of waterline, $21,000,
Water intake system, $5,000,
Water storage system, $12,000,
Electrical construction, $8,000,
Sewage dumping system, $6,000,
Signs, tables, garbage facilities, and wilderness trails, $83,000.

The Forest Service has demonstrated a commitment to the campground. A road system has already been constructed at a cost of $89,000 and, also, $300,000 has been expended on a sewage treatment system. This budgetary request, if accepted by the committee and the Congress, would be a great aid in the orderly progression of the development of a beautiful, scenic recreation area which could, and would, be enjoyed by many, and I might add, prove to be an economic boost to Gogebic County.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you for a fine statement.

Forestry Programs

WITNESS

HON. LaMAR BAKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mrs. Hansen. Congressman Baker of Tennessee is our next witness.

Mr. Baker. Madam Chairman and members of this distinguished subcommittee, I do appreciate this opportunity to express my views on

the needs of our forestry programs. With all Americans now realizing that our mineral resources are finite, it is imperative that we pay the greatest attention to timber, our renewable resource. We must have adequate funding of the various programs so we will have the assurance that any long-range programs can carry out the intent of Congress.

It is timely in the 50th year of Federal-State cooperative forest fire protection under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 to review the origins of the act, its accomplishments to date and its current needs. Soon after World War I, prominent American foresters, including Col. Henry S. Graves, Chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, a former chief, and Col. William B. Greeley, a later chief, declared it "high time that further devastation of the Nation's forests be stopped and that practical forest management measures should be applied to all forest lands, both private and public, in order to keep them productive." (Cooperative Forest Fire Control, USDA, FS 1964.)

Activities by congressional leaders, public officials, and interested citizens resulted in enactment of the Clarke-McNary Act on June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Section 2, now referred to as CM–2, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture "to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State * * * in the protection of timbered and forest-producing lands from fire." Such cooperation could be extended, at the discretion of the Secretary "to any timbered or forest-producing lands or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation within the cooperating States."

In the year in which the Clarke-McNary Act became law 28 States cooperated with the Federal Government in protection of 175 million acres of State and private lands. State expenditures amounted to $1,473,085 compared to $396,480 by the Federal Government. Cooperative Forest Fire Protection (CM–2) has been extended year by year until all 50 States now participate in protection of 631 million acres. Fire losses have been reduced to three-tenths of 1 percent of the acreage protected. Unfortunately, more than 40 million acres in 15 States still are unprotected. Fire losses on these unprotected lands are 5 to 10 times greater each year than on protected areas. These lands should be protected also.

Federal funds, initially about one-quarter of the total, have not kept pace with State appropriations. In fiscal year 1972 the United States only provided 14 percent—$19,994,000—of the approximately $138,000,000 used in fire protection. This is too small a share for such a vitally important program. I recommend that the present budget request of $20,177,000 for CM–2 be increased to $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1975. The values at risk in protection of wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities, as well as watershed and timber values, make such added protection imperative.

Madam Chairman, a similar case can be made here for cooperative forest management. There are 4.5 million owners of 296 million acres of private, nonindustrial forest—59 percent of all the commercial forests in the United States. These owners help support 17,637 urban communities by supplying 51 percent of the Nation's annual cut of timber. Their small, unmanaged forests produce about 35 cubic feet of wood per acre per year, less than one-half of what could be grown.

The productivity of these forests must be increased sharply, if future national requirements for wood are to be met. The best way

to make these small forests more productive is to provide their owners with professional guidance in managing, planting, protecting and harvesting their forests. Such assistance is now available under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950—64 Stat. 473. Last year some 800 service foresters assisted more than 100,000 owners in management of their forests. The Federal appropriation of $5,000,000 amounted to 27 percent of the $18,400,000 provided by both Federal and State sources, although the law itself authorized 50–50 sharing of the cost.

It is obvious that the foresters at their present rate of contact are never going to reach enough of these private owners during the remainder of this century to bring their forests up to what will be the needed level of productivity. Furthermore, the need for professional guidance has been increased greatly by the recent authorization for a forestry incentives program under Public Law 93–86. This legislation requires landowners to have approved plans of forest management before they can cost-share the expenses of planting trees and applying cultural treatments with the Government. I recommend that appropriations for the cooperative forest management program be increased to $20,000,000 from the budget amount of $5,574,000.

Madam Chairman, the United States needs the benefits that can be derived from timber, our renewable resource. The United States needs a comprehensive, long-range forestry management plan. The work of the present programs must be continued at a sufficient level. I am confident you will exercise good judgment in reviewing this appropriation request. Thank you for this opportunity to share my views with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

EARTH RESOURCES OBSERVATION SATELLITE PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Symington, it is a pleasure to have you appear before the committee.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity very much. Accompanying me here today is my legislative assistant for science affairs, Mrs. Mary Morrison. With your permission I will proceed with my prepared statement.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee this morning to make a brief statement in support of increased appropriations for the forthcoming fiscal year for the Earth resources observation satellite (EROS) program of the Department of the Interior.

I understand that Senator James Abourezk is scheduled to testify before this subcommittee later today and will make specific recommendations regarding the funding requirements of the EROS program. I take this opportunity to endorse his views regarding the importance of maintaining a viable EROS program, and the need for adequate funding so that analysis and dissemination of data can be achieved in a timely fashion.

The EROS data center, which is located in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., is responsible for the processing and dissemination of data generated by two of NASA's major remote sensing programs: The continuing Earth resources technology satellite project, and the Earth resources experiment package which was flown aboard the recently concluded Skylab mission.

I am chairman of the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, and in that capacity I have been taught a few things about the ERTS and EROS programs. Therefore I feel I am playing an appropriate role in explaining to you what we think of these programs.

The launch of ERTS–1 in July 1972 was the first step in the merger of space technology and remote sensing techniques into a system that will soon play a major role in the monitoring, timely evaluation and efficient management of the Earth's resources.

Madam Chairman, ERTS–1 has been an unqualified success. The usefulness of the data produced by this extraordinary spacecraft has been amply demonstrated in fields as varied as agriculture and forestry, land-use mapping, geological analysis, pollution monitoring, and fresh water management. More than 300 principle investigators have been engaged in analyzing ERTS images over the past year or so, and they are uniformly enthusiastic about the results. It is difficult to imagine an enterprise with broader utility or greater potential for the benefit of all mankind.

If I could digress here a moment, just over a year ago when the life of the ERTS program was in some jeopardy, some 2 or 3 hundred users of ERTS data from all over the world gathered at an ERTS symposium at Goddard Space Center and urged NASA to go forward with ERTS–B the second ERTS satellite which has been scheduled to fly this fall but had been dropped for budgetary reasons.

When the flood of information came in on the kinds of knowledge that were being derived from ERTS–A, it was apparent to everyone at the symposium that this was a program which should be continued. The Department of the Interior had a spokesman at that symposium, and I recall that he was uncomfortable at having to support dropping the ERTS program entirely; in fact he indicated that his Agency was really quite interested in the program and that the Office of Management and Budget had been somewhat discouraging to them.

For the past several years, the Committee on Science and Astronautics, which has legislative jurisdiction over the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has encouraged NASA to pursue a more vigorous remote-sensing program. For example, last year when the administration informed the Congress that a decision had been made, for financial reasons, to delay the launch of the second ERTS satellite by more than 2 years, the Committee on Science and Astronautics increased the NASA authorization bill by $7 million—this was the only increase made in my subcommittee—and urged NASA to prepare ERTS–B for the earliest possible launch in order to avoid any hiatus in the acquisition of ERTS data. Because of this action by our committee, the schedule has been revised, and ERTS–B will be launched about 1 year sooner than had been intended.

I have with me Mr. Frank Hammill, counsel of the committee. When NASA's leadership recently appeared before our full committee to dilate on the success of the overall objectives of the space program,

they emphasized ERTS. I asked Dr. Fletcher if NASA's emphasis on ERTS would have been possible had the committee not acted as it did to restore the funds, and he confessed that was the case, that indeed they were grateful for the committee's initiative.

Again this year, our committee has strongly recommended that NASA undertake development of a third ERTS spacecraft in the near future so that there will be an uninterrupted flow of data in this important program during the remainder of this decade.

I recount these actions by the Science and Astronautics Committee in order to illustrate the strong support that exists for continous acquisition of this important and useful data.

Data acquisition is only the first step, however, in a long process. The ultimate objective of any such program, obviously, is the analysis and timely dissemination of that data to those who can make use of it.

We are told by NASA that the data is coming in so fast now that it is difficult to find professional people and institutions capable of absorbing it in a timely fashion, so that we could save millions of dollars of error in agriculture, fisheries, mining, things of that kind. The timely dissemination of such ERTS information is the function of the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls and the goal of the EROS program. And this is why it is important that the EROS program not be shortchanged.

In summary, it is essential that these two efforts—NASA's ERTS project, and the Interior's EROS program, which dovetail and complement each other—be treated as complementary, that they be fully coordinated, and that each be adequately funded.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the anticipated cost of your request?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I think we are talking about an $8 million increase this year. I believe that is what Senator Abourezk will suggest to you today. Our Committee on Science and Astronautics does not have jurisdiction over EROS. That jurisdiction rests with the Interior Committee. Our committee has fully funded the ERTS program itself. I might say that adding ERTS–B to the list last year cost an equivalent sum of about $7 million for the shot of ERTS–B. $8 million would be the proposed amendment for Interior's budget, in order to continue EROS. EROS is the analysis and dissemination side of the project. One is no good without the other. We have got to get the shot up there, take its pictures.

I wish we had visuals for you but I know you can see them any time and perhaps you have. It takes experts to cipher the significance. When they do, they can tell where floods are likely to go this year. They can discover copper. They can see geological faults that pipelines should avoid. They can find oil now. It is pretty exciting what they can do, and I believe it is probably in my view, Madam Chairman, going to be one of the mainstays of the space program with respect to eliciting the support of the public, which tends to become disaffected with space ventures because they can't always see their relevance to human life and progress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you know that the Indian Health Service utilizes space techniques in assisting their patients in Alaska? I think you will be interested in Dr. Johnson's testimony. It is only by use of the satellite that the doctor is able to talk to the community health aides.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am delighted to hear that. We had known that satellites are used for all kinds of real time communication and education, but we need every one of those success stories in one place because we are going to have to start telling that story.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very exciting and interesting program. Some of the very remote areas in Alaska are completely inaccessible to trained health people.

Mr. SYMINGTON. We plan to fly a satellite over India for education purposes. With it, educators will be reaching some of the villages, and some of the back areas and probably make quite a difference in hygiene and basic education.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Symington. Thank you for a fine statement.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Thank you.

FOREST SCIENCE LABORATORY AT AUBURN UNIVERSITY

WITNESS

HON. BILL NICHOLS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Nichols from Alabama.

Mr. NICHOLS. Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity again to appear before this committee to testify in support of construction funds to complete the Southeast Regional Forest Science Laboratory at Auburn University. On behalf of Dean Dennis Rouse and former Congresswoman Elizabeth Andrews and myself, I want to express my appreciation to this subcommittee for appropriating $700,000 last year for the initial construction phase of this needed facility.

Again this year, the U.S. Forest Service budget did not include moneys for construction, but I am hopeful that this committee will give favorable consideration to appropriating the moneys needed to complete the construction.

As you will recall in fiscal year 1972, $110,000 in planning funds were appropriated to develop plans and specifications for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory proposed for construction on a 6-acre plot donated by Auburn University. The architects, Pearson, Humphries, Jones & Associates, reported the final plans and specifications in March of 1973. The lump sum cost of the facility at that time was estimated at $1,225,000.

Then last year when Mrs. Andrews and I came before your illustrious committee, it was to construct the building in two phases. It was determined that it was possible to provide as phase 1 a usable facility for about $700,000 by constructing the outer shell of the main laboratory buildings, and then this year, of course, we had hoped to go into the remaining portion of the construction.

I might tell the committee that the progress made on this to date is that plans and specifications have been completed. The bids are now being figured and computed, I presume most of them are in for opening on April 18 with the first construction.

I might also add for the interest of the committee that there are three of these regional forest laboratories already existing in the United States. There is one in Montana, I believe, that serves the Western States. There is one in Michigan, which serves the Lake States, and I believe there is one up East, maybe in West Virginia, that serves the Northeast region.

It was recognized last year that the entire complex could not be constructed in two phases for the $1,225,000 estimate. It was believed, however, that it could be done for two installments of $700,000 each. It now appears, Madam Chairman, that the final phase cannot be completed for $700,000, due to the escalation of costs.

The estimate for completing the second, and I might add final phase, is now $816,000. Madam Chairman, I would hope that in the interest of the construction that your committee might approve this much needed project.

May I just add that the first phase of this project is shown in yellow. It includes the laboratories here. In reality there should be a hull all around this portion. This silviculture area will be phase 2. The shop and warehouses which would house any of the machinery that is being devised for getting this wood of the forest, a headhouse to serve the greenhouse. I asked what this was. I am advised that this is the controls for the greenhouse, all of the temperature, water controls and so forth.

This in blue is about $30,000 worth of blacktop and it will be taken care of in one of these two phases. I would be glad to answer any questions that the committee might have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Nichols. Will you please give my regards to former Congresswoman Andrews.

Mr. NICHOLS. I might tell the chairman that Mrs. Andrews continues to be very much interested in this project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Nichols. We deeply appreciate your statement. You have an additional statement on the Clark-McNary funds. Do you want that included in the record?

Mr. NICHOLS. Yes. Thank you, ma'am.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BILL NICHOLS

Madam Chairman, as you are no doubt aware, forestry is a major activity in Alabama. It contributes much to the economy of the State and to the well-being of all its citizens. Yet our forests are beset by destructive agents, such as fires, insects and diseases.

For many years Alabama has cooperated effectively with the Federal Government in fire protection. Initially, such cooperation was intended to be on a 50-50 basis, but it never was financed at that level. Instead the State has gradually picked up a larger and larger share of the cost until now the ratio is only 14 percent Federal to 86 percent State.

Meanwhile, escalating costs of salaries and wages, materials and equipment make it extremely difficult to maintain an adequate level of protection. During the past 2 years the costs for manpower have increased to 19 percent. During the same period the cost of a medium-sized suppression unit, including transport truck, tractor and plow, increased more than 27 percent.

These and other costs are likely to continue to increase in these inflationary times. But we cannot permit any erosion in the adequacy of fire protection. Other public values such as protection of watersheds, wildlife habitat and opportunities for outdoor recreation, as well as production of timber, make it imperative that a sound program of fire protection be maintained.

Therefore, I respectfully urge that appropriations for CM–2 cooperative forest fire protection be increased to $25 million.

Insects and diseases also play havoc with southern forests. Over 53 million acres are infested with southern pine beatles. Damage last year was estimated at 220 million board feet, enough lumber to build 22,000 five-room frame houses. Nationwide the losses from all kinds of pests is much, much greater.

We must find more effective, less hazardous methods of dealing with these destructive pests. Therefore, I recommend that Forest Service appropriations for insect and disease research be increased by $2,900,000 to a total of $13,836,000. Of this amount, at least $1 million of the increase should be devoted to research in control of the southern pine beetle.

I am concerned also with the needs of small woodland owners for professional guidance in the management of their properties. This assistance is of special importance during the current drive to bring idle lands into production by reforestration under the forestry incentives program. Each landowner must have an approved plan of management in order to participate in the incentive program. This work is proportionately greater in Alabama than in any other State because of its large number of small, private forests and the extensive acreage in need of treatment.

Therefore, I respectfully urge the committee to increase the appropriations for cooperative forest management, CFM, to $12 million from the suggested budget of $5,574,000.

Hopefully, the increase in CFM will permit work to begin in the approved, but heretofore unfunded, urban environmental forestry program. This program will enable rural communities to seek professional guidance in planting trees and shrubs for esthetic needs.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY HON. BILL NICHOLS

I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee to again testify in support of construction funds to complete the Southeast Regional Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Auburn University. On behalf of Dean Dennis Rouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews and myself, I want to express my appreciation to the subcommittee for appropriating $700,000 for the initial construction phase of this needed facility.

Again this year, the U.S. Forest Service budget did not include money for construction, but I am hopeful that this committee will give favorable consideration to appropriating the money needed to complete the construction.

As you will recall in fiscal year 1972, $110,000 in planning funds were appropriated to develop plans and specifications for the forestry sciences laboratory proposed for construction on a 6-acre plot donated by Auburn University. The architects, Pearson, Humphries, Jones & Associates reported the final plans and specifications in March of 1973. The lump sum costs of the facility at that time was estimated at $1,225,000.

It was then proposed to construct the building in phases. It was determined that it was possible to provide as one phase a usable facility for $700,000 by constructing the outer shell of the main laboratory building and complete offices, laboratory and shop space for the engineering research group, which is presently housed in Auburn University quarters. This, of course, was appropriated last year and the appropriation was made in the third quarter of this fiscal year. It is my understanding that bids will be opened on April 18, for construction of this phase.

It was recognized last year that the entire complex could not be constructed in two phases for the $1,225,000 estimate, with the added cost of split contracting. It was, however, believed that it could be done for two $700,000 installments. It now appears that the final phase cannot be completed for $700,000 due to the escalation of costs in the construction industry.

The estimate for completing the second and final stage is now $816,000. The work remaining in this last stage includes completion of facilities in the main laboratory to house the research on silviculture of longleaf pines, landscaping, drive and parking areas and construction of the greenhouse-headhouse, chemical storage building and shop-warehouse.

Madam Chairman, I do not believe we can afford to delay the completion of this vital project any longer, as you are aware further delays result in greater costs. I therefore respectfully request that this committee give favorable consideration to providing the money needed to complete the Forestry Science Laboratory at Auburn University.

Cooperative Forest Management Program

WITNESS

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Hansen. Our next witness is Congressman Bennett of Florida.

Mr. Bennett. Madam Chairman, I am concerned over the continued damage to our forests caused by fires. The recent destruction in south Florida from a 30,000-acre fire set by an arsonist points up the public values at stake. Watersheds, wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation are involved as well as production of timber.

Our Federal-State firefighting organizations are alert to the threat. But escalating costs of salaries and wages, materials and equipment make it extremely difficult for them to maintain an adequate level of protection. For example, during the past 2 years the cost of a medium-size suppression unit of truck, tractor and plow has increased 27 percent.

Insects and diseases also destroy many, many trees. In the South over 53 million acres are infested with southern pine bark beetle. Damage last year was estimated at 220 million board feet of timber, enough to build 22,000 five-room frame houses. Nationwide the total charage may exceed 10 billion board feet, caused by the tussock moth, gypsy moth and other destructive pests. We need more effective, less hazardous methods of controlling these pests, among them outstandingly the southern pine beetle.

Another program that deserves renewed attention is the urban environmental forestry section of the cooperative forest management program. Two year ago in Public Law 92–288 the Congress authorized Federal and State governments to offer professional guidance to cities, towns, and rural communities in planting trees and shrubs to improve the urban environment. This work has not been funded. But there has been so much demand for it in Florida that our State forester has tried to work it in with other cooperative forestry activities. Public support for such a program and the need for it are attested in the number of new proposals (bills) introduced in the present Congress. I hope that this work can be funded.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you, Mr. Bennett, for a good statement.

Forestry Programs

WITNESS

HON. JAMES A. HALEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Hansen. Congressman Haley, it is a pleasure to welcome the Chairman of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. Haley. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would just like to express to you my hope that the subcommittee will see its way clear to support adequate funding for programs to assist in the protection and management of privately owned forest lands. By cosponsoring forestry incentives legislation in the 92d Congress (Public Law 92–288), I expressed my views that more needs to be

done to cultivate our privately owned forests which are critical to the Nation's environment and to its energy resource potential since these particular forests comprise three-fifths of the forest acreage in the United States. So far, though, the programs under this law have not been properly funded by the administration and the Congress.

As the chairman knows, I believe that we must get the greatest return we possibly can on each taxpayer dollar in all Government programs. And, programs which encourage and assist in bringing about greater yields from our forest lands, decrease that acreage of timber destoyed by fire annually, and which help manage and protect the forests should provide a good return on our investment and are deserving of greater priority than they have previously been given.

I know the subcommittee realizes the importance of better protection and management of forest and I urge your full consideration of funding levels of $12 million for cooperative forest management, and $25 million for forestry incentives under authority of Public Law 92–288 and $25 million for fire protection under the Clarke-McNary Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for your statement.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Hanley, it is a pleasure to have you appear today.

Mr. HANLEY. Madam Chairman, I want to express my gratitude for the opportunity to appear today.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome you.

Mr. HANLEY. Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before your distinguished committee today in support of funds for Forest Service research on maintaining and protecting forest environments in densely populated areas of the Northeast.

One of the most significant challenges facing decisionmakers throughout the Northeast is the protection and maintenance of environmental quality in and around densely populated areas—including attractive forest environments where man can work and play. As the expanding technology of metropolitan areas invades fragile forest environments, the Nation faces the dilemma that the more we strive for a technological future, the more likely we are to achieve ecological disaster. The pursuit of environmental quality has become a firm national commitment and an integral part of our institutions and values. New institutions, new standards, and actions at all levels of government have committed the Nation to ecological oriented programs that will cost billions of dollars.

However, every State in the Nation, particularly throughout the Northeast, is currently involved in an environmental crisis because much information needed to apply ecological criteria in land-use policies, in and around our cities, is lacking. The need for environmental research to cope with this crisis is emphasized in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which requires a systematic, interdisciplinary research approach for solving problems in environmental

planning and decisionmaking. The act further indicates that research is needed to describe appropriate alternatives to present policies that will help resolve conflicts concerning alternative uses of available natural forested resources. Thus, research needs have been clearly emphasized regarding the maintenance and protection of forest environments—especially near our metropolitan areas.

It is doubtful that a public land-use policy designed to maintain and protect forest ecosystems would necessarily be more complex than the mass of laws, policies, and regulations affecting present ownership and land use today. The effectiveness of forest land policy does not depend upon its mirroring the complexities of ecosystems. On the contrary, an ecological approach would simplify and clarify forest land management. A policy for the protection and maintenance of forest environments in and around metropolitan areas would, by the establishment of standards and guidelines through research, reduce the confusion, conflict, and uncertainty that characterizes land-use policy throughout the densely populated Northeast today.

Through in-house research and grants to universities within the Forest Service Pinchot Institute, research is presently planned that will: Establish baseline data for soil, water, and vegetation in forested environments of megalopolis; assess the impact of present and future technology on these features of the forest environment; and suggest policies, programs, and new technologies to insure a proper balance between technological growth and the adequate maintenance and protection of ecological features required for man's continuous use. As part of its Pinchot Institute program, the Forest Service plans to establish a research project at Syracuse, N.Y., on these problems.

Unfortunately, the President's budget contains no funds for this project, and so I ask that the subcommittee look favorably upon my request to add the funds necessary to begin this important project.

The annual cost for the planned expansion of this Forest Service research is $850,000. The first stage of this proposed research effort will require $425,000 in fiscal year 1975, and the second stage will require an additional $425,000 beginning in fiscal year 1976. I would like to request that the initial $425,000 be allocated to the Forest Service in fiscal year 1975 for this urgently needed research undertaking.

Madam Chairman, I have completed my statement. If there are any questions I will attempt to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. The committee is well aware of your problems. That is what concerns us about the size of the Forest Service budget this year. Thank you very much for appearing today.

Mr. HANLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman and gentlemen, my appreciation to you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Robert Sikes, one of our appropriations colleagues, who is the chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee.

Congressman Sikes, it is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

This is the only time I have appeared before your committee with regret in my heart; not regret to appear, regret knowing that you have announced your intention to retire. I say with full sincerity that the Congress and the Nation have benefited very significantly from your good work and we shall miss your wise counsel and your effective service in the House.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SIKES. Now let me get to the reason for my appearance. A renowned evangelist frequently reminds his audiences that the "hour of decision" is at hand.

The "time for decision" in forestry is at hand also, and I would be its advocate as I have so many times before.

We know beyond a shadow of doubt that the next generation of Americans will require a great deal more wood than is being produced now; perhaps twice as much.

We know that steps to produce the wood needed in the year 2000 and beyond, must be taken now because of the time required to grow a crop of trees.

We know, also, that much of the additional wood must come from the small forests in private ownership, because:

(*a*) They embrace 59 percent of all the commercial forest land.

(*b*) Industrial forests, although managed intensively, do not have a big enough land base to grow the additional wood.

There is another reason for concern with land in private ownership. The industrial forests are intended first for commercial return. Sometimes there is not the interest in wildlife and recreation which can be given by the private owner. This concerns all of America.

(*c*) Public forests cannot be expected to yield much more than they do now because of pressures for other uses. The recent cutback of 9 percent in the planned harvest from national forests as a result of environmental pressures is an example of public pressure.

Unfortunately, the demands of two world wars and an ever-growing population have kept small, private forests at a low level of productivity. Yet the potential is there and it can be realized if we will but take adequate measures in time.

1. The basic step is protection of forest resources from damage by fires, insects, and disease.

(*a*) Fire: I was disappointed to note that no increase was requested in the President's budget for "Cooperative forest fire protection."

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee was startled.

Mr. SIKES. It remains at the same level as fiscal year 1974, a little more than $20 million. Yet inflation is keeping fire organizations from making real progress. Furthermore, some 40 to 60 million acres do not receive any protection at all. I urge that the appropriation for "Cooperative forest fire protection" be restored to the $25 million level that was authorized by the Congress in fiscal 1973.

(*b*) Insects and diseases: I am alarmed over the continued destruction of forest resources by insects and diseases. Last year bark beetles infested some 53 million acres in the South. They destroyed over 220 million board feet of timber, valued at $40 million. Elsewhere in the Nation tussock moths, gypsy moth, spruce budworms, and other pests inflicted losses of similar magnitude.

We must have better information regarding control of these pests. We cannot continue to permit them to nullify our efforts in fire control and tree planting.

Therefore, I recommend that appropriations for insect and disease research by the Forest Service be increased $1,140,000 for southern pine beetle, $1,200,000 for tussock moth, and $560,000 for gypsy moth. These amounts would increase the total appropriation for insect and disease research to $13,836,000 from the $10,936,000 suggested in the budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I remind the gentleman that on Wednesday the second fiscal year 1974 supplemental bill is scheduled for floor action and $6.2 million is included for insect and disease control. I trust you will be on the floor to support the bill.

Mr. SIKES. I shall certainly be there to help. And I congratulate you and your committee for their timely and good work.

The current budgeted amount is about the same as it was a year ago and increasing costs would indicate that less can be accomplished for the same money.

2. The second step toward greater productivity of private forests involves professional guidance and public understanding.

Public concerns for air and water quality, as well as the public goal of increased timber production, make it imperative that forest owners receive professional guidance in management of their properties. Landowners participating in the forestry incentives program have special needs for such guidance. The law requires them to have State approved plans for management in order to share in the costs of tree planting and cultural treatment.

Professional assistance also should be extended to rural communities and small cities so that the environment there may be upgraded. Most large cities have forestry or park departments. Authority for "Urban environmental forestry" was contained in Public Law 92–288 but this portion of the act was not funded. I bring the subject up again because a number of new bills for similar work have been introduced in the present Congress. Their introduction is strong testimony as to continued public interest in such work and the need for it.

Therefore, I recommend an appropriation of $12,000,000 instead of the $5,574,000 suggested in the budget so that both "Cooperative forest management" and "Urban environmental forestry" can move forward at an acceptable pace. The 1974 level was $5,052,000, so again it will be noted that little additional activity is contemplated in fiscal 1975.

It will be noted that $1,679,000 is included in the budget for fiscal 1975 for tree planting assistance. This includes $333,000 for "Cooperation in forest tree planting"—CM–4 cost sharing money for seeding orchards—and $1,346,000 assistance to States for tree planting—title 4 cost sharing money for nursery production. It corresponds with a figure of $1,345,000 appropriated for fiscal 1974. It will be recalled that there is now in progress a new forestry incentives program. Already it is being given an enthusiastic reception. Additional funds are needed to improve forestry nursery production to meet the demands for more trees for the forestry incentives program. I strongly urge that the amount in this fund be increased to $2,700,000.

Now, Madam Chairman, I want to discuss briefly the Gulf Islands National Seashore project. Specifically, I want to urge that an item in the amount of $1 million be included in the fiscal year 1975 budget to

continue the restoration work on the old forts which is now in progress and also to provide for historic project planning—including detailed drawings. I am very pleased that work has begun to remedy the deterioration of these historic structures. This was done through the efforts of and because of the interest of this subcommittee.

I want that to be emphasized.

Time and again you have accepted the challenge to go forward with important work that is needed. This is an excellent illustration. Now it is necessary that additional money be provided to continue their rehabilitation. I am very disappointed that the Park Service has not requested funds for the continuation of the old fort restoration program which was initiated last year with $800,000 in funds provided by the Congress. The Department of the Interior is failing in its responsibility to press forward vigorously on this important phase of the seashore program. I sincerely hope this distinguished committee will keep the work going forward that you have helped to begin.

By way of further explanation of the old forts, some of them date back to Spanish colonial days. All of them played a part in the history of this Nation, and none were in use during wars up to and including World War II. Fort Pickens figured, as did the others, in the War Between the States, sometimes misknown as the Civil War, but there was nothing civil about it.

Some of these forts date from the Spanish colonial days. The Navy has owned them for years. The Navy is not in the old fort business. They were allowed to deteriorate to the point that parts of them had to be closed off. Tourists and other visitors weren't allowed in the forts. It wasn't safe.

Now they are to be restored to the point they will be safe for people to see and enjoy and to the point that their preservation for posterity will be assured.

This committee started the work of needed restoration last year; and the Department was very happy to get the money but to my amazement they didn't ask for funds to carry on the work this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

I will be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. LONG. Will this money be spent if we appropriate it?

Mr. SIKES. They are spending that which was appropriated last year and they have said, "Yes, if we get more we will be glad to spend it."

Mr. LONG. It won't be impounded?

Mr. SIKES. So they tell me. It wasn't impounded last year.

Mr. LONG. I am all for it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you again for taking the time to appear today.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. DICK SHOUP, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Shoup of Montana.

Mr. SHOUP. Mrs. Chairwoman, I wish to support the request by my colleague from Florida for increased appropriations for Public Law

92–288 to include: (1) $25 million for fire protection; (2) $12 million for cooperative forest management; and (3) $25 million for forestry incentives.

As a cosponsor of the original legislation which created Public Law 92–288, I expressed my strong conviction of worthiness of a cooperative approach in protecting forest reserves.

All information points to the unqualified success in projects financed in 1974 under this authority. The increased funding being requested is nominal and warranted.

Mrs. Chairwoman, I appreciate the opportunity to present my views on this important matter to you and the members of your committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

NORTH CENTRAL FOREST REGION

WITNESS

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Blatnik of Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. Madam Chairman, and members of this distinguished committee, I urge you to add to the Forest Service appropriations now before you $250,000 for the north-central forest region. These funds will enable the Forest Service to put its forest surveys, now 3 years behind, back on schedule, and provide the data necessary for planning and land use and management by both public officials and private industry.

I know you fully appreciate the need for these surveys, and so will limit my comments to their importance to my State of Minnesota, particularly the heavily forested portions of northeastern Minnesota including the Superior National Forest.

The timber industry is Minnesota's third largest industry, with an annual income of close to $4 million. The State's pulp and paper mills directly employ approximately 10,000 people, and allied industries employ some 30,000 more.

Accurate, up-to-date surveys of our timber resources are vital to existing wood industries' plans for expansion, and our ability to attract new industry. To underscore their importance, we have recently lost opportunities to bring in new industry, in large part because existing timber resource inventories are not in sufficient detail nor recent enough to give prospective industries sound assurances that the wood supply was adequate and located in the areas where they wished to locate.

Recent technological advances which make accelerated harvests possible, coupled with increased costs of conducting forest surveys, have put Minnesota's survey 3 years behind its 10-year renewal schedule. Without the additional $250,000, the new survey data will not be available until 1980—meaning that the data on which we are forced to operate, for wood industries as well as for planning recreational, watershed and wildlife uses of our forests will be 20 years old before new data is available. This lag will seriously cripple all the State's planning and land management efforts as well as the timber industry.

This $250,000 increase would enable the Forest Service to meet the planned 10-year forest survey cycle for the more heavily forested States in the North Central Region, including Minnesota. The Service would also be able to more than double the size of their field crews, increase the number of plots surveyed from 66 to 158 and increase computer time by about 80 percent.

At a time when forest products are in increasing demand on the world market; when the administration has ordered vastly increased cutting without providing funds for maintenance and replacement; and when natural land for recreation, wildlife habitat and watersheds are being rapidly developed and paved over, it is critical not only to Minnesota, but to the entire Nation that we know exactly what forest resources we have, an what we are doing with and to them.

Madame Chairwomen, I know that you and your committee fully recognize the importance of these forest surveys to the national interest. I am merely adding the precise needs of my State and area, knowing that you will use your wisdom and good judgment in considering this request.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. G. V. MONTGOMERY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our good friend, Congressman Montgomery, of Mississippi.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Chairman, thank you and members of the subcommittee for giving me an opportunity to appear before you today and present my testimony in favor of increased spending for forestry programs.

Before beginning, I would ask your indulgence in order to make a personal statement. In the almost 8 years I have been in Congress, it has been my privilege to appear before this subcommittee many times. On each of these occasions, I have always been impressed with the knowledge and expertise of the chairwoman and her deep and abiding interest in the matters being deliberated. I regret, Mrs. Hansen, that this will be one of the last opportunities I will have to appear before you because of your decision to retire at the end of the 93d Congress. I can fully understand your desire to want more time to devote to your family and personal matters, but you should also be aware of the void you will leave in the House of Representatives and Appropriations Committee. We will miss you and your wise counsel. Our best wishes go with you for a relaxing, but fruitful, retirement.

As to my official testimony, I respectfully urge your favorable consideration of requests to increase the spending for various forestry programs sponsored by the Federal Government. The Congress has come a long way in the last few years in realizing the need to preserve and increase our forest resources. However, the programs we have established will be only a hollow promise to the small private landowner unless we provide the necessary financial assistance to

make the programs operative. My wish would be to provide $12 million for cooperative forest management, $25 million for fire protection under the Clarke-McNary Act, and $25 million for the forests incentive legislation.

Of most importance to me is the forests incentives legislation. This measure would help to overcome the shortages we have experienced in wood products by increasing the productivity on small nonindustrial lands. America's small landowners simply do not have the training or experience to successfully manage their forest lands in order to produce optimum results. The technical assistance provided for in the forests incentives legislation will solve this problem. The 296 million acres of forests held by small 4 million private landowners can and should be made more productive. The $25 million I am requesting for this program will help to achieve the desired results.

I realize the constraints on the Federal budget and the need to set priorities with what money is available for obligation. In determining our priorities, I feel the return on the money expended must be considered. In my judgment, the money we expend for forestry programs will yield a favorable return in the years to come and thus calls for setting a high priority for our forestry program.

I again urge you and members of the subcommittee to give your most favorable consideration to the numerous requests you have received for the fullest funding possible of the various Federal forestry programs established by the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a very fine statement.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Findley of Illinois. Good morning, Mr. Findley.

Mr. FINDLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to have you present this morning.

Mr. FINDLEY. It is a great privilege to appear before you this morning. I know that the subcommittee's work is especially arduous during these months, and so I will be very brief.

As each of you know, in 1971 Congress approved and the President signed the bill to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Ill. Several members of this subcommittee were cosponsors of the original bill which was finally enacted into law.

All who cherish the Lincoln heritage are especially indebted to the distinguished chairwoman of this subcommittee, Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen.

Mrs. Hansen visited the Lincoln Home in June of 1969, when the possibility of its development as a part of the National Park Service was but a dream. Her visit and her enthusiasm sparked efforts in Illinois and in Washington that led swiftly to approval of the legislation.

Often I was inspired and buoyed by her encouraging words as I met her on Capitol Hill. Undoubtedly her support influenced many to

support this project. It was she who brought about the reprograming of funds for fiscal 1974.

When this, her last year in the House, is finished, she will leave many enduring monuments to her public service. None, I feel, will bring more enduring inspiration to future generations than the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Since enactment, progress of the Lincoln Home has proceeded at a rapid pace. The home itself has been deeded by the State of Illinois to the Federal Government. The city of Springfield has also transferred to the Federal Government all of the land it owned in the four-block area surrounding the home. The National Park Service has reprogramed from existing funds the money to purchase the remaining land in the area. Negotiations with the landowners are currently underway, and I have been assured that by June 30 of this year, all the key parcels of land will be in the hands of the Government and ready for development.

The manager from the Lincoln Boyhood National Park in Indiana has been moved permanently to Springfield and has set up temporary staff headquarters in a home on the park grounds. Under his guidance, several nonhistoric buildings have already been removed. A new fire detection and control system has been installed in the home itself. Visitors continue to stream through the home in increasing numbers, their enjoyment and inspiration not at all impeded by the work that is in progress.

The most pressing need is for the visitors center. No such facility currently exists. In fact, visitors who simply want a drink of water or to use a public restroom are presently hard pressed. There is little opportunity to acquaint most visitors with the Springfield community that meant so much to Lincoln, or to explain why this home, the only one he ever owned and the one from which he left to assume the Presidency, was so important to this great President.

Yet, despite all these current shortcomings, the Lincoln Home is one of the top 10 visitor attractions in the entire country. Well over 500,000 visitors are expected this year.

Mindful of this, the Illinois Bicentennial Commission has declared the Lincoln Home National Historic Site a focal point for the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration in Illinois. The commission has urged that sufficient funds be provided so that the site may be as completely restored as possible during the Bicentennial era.

As I mentioned earlier, the Park Service has recently reprogramed $125,000 of fiscal year 1974 money to design the visitors center. Needed in fiscal year 1975 will be money to begin construction.

In order to accomplish the goal of the Illinois Bicentennial Commission, and in order to serve the ever increasing number of tourists who will come to the Lincoln Home in the coming years, especially during the Bicentennial, construction of the visitors center must begin as soon as design is completed.

According to the National Park Service, a total of $693,000 is needed for this construction, and $53,000 is needed to relocate the Corneau House to its original site. If the $746,000 is provided, I have been assured that a facility to serve visitors will be open and functioning during 1976, the first year of the Bicentennial.

My hope is that your subcommittee will make this possible.

Madam Chairman, I have a copy of a letter from the Department of the Interior, dated March 19, 1974, which states the capability of the Park Service for this development, and also a copy of the resolution by the State of Illinois, Illinois Bicentennial Commission.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

They will be inserted in the record.

[The documents follow:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1974.

Hon. PAUL FINDLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FINDLEY: Thank you for your letter regarding a "One Year Program" for the Lincoln Home National Historic Site which the National Park Service would be capable of undertaking if sufficient funds were available. We apologize for this late reply.

Under the regional alignment recently implemented, the Lincoln Home came under the jurisdiction of our Midwest Region. On March 8, a team from the Midwest Regional Office visited the site to determine the priorities and what could be accomplished in fiscal year 1975.

Our Denver Service Center is responsible for accomplishing most of the National Park Service's planning and design work. Because of its current heavy workload on parks directly associated with the American Revolution Bicentennial program, it advises that planning for the Lincoln Home must be delayed until later this fiscal year. These plans are to start with preparing the interpretive prospectus, then follow up with the prerequisite preplanning to design drawings for projects to be constructed. At best, it would be late in fiscal year 1975 before any contracts could be awarded for actual construction on these projects.

We have requested a reprograming of fiscal year 1974 funds for planning of a visitor center, site improvements, landscaping, and parking facilities at the Lincoln Home. Assuming that our request is granted and the necessary lands are acquired this fical year, we believe that we would be able to award contracts for the following work late in fiscal year 1975. There are preplanning estimates based on costs of similar facilities:

	Amount
Visitor center, exhibits, audiovisual programs, site preparation, landscaping, and parking facilities	$693,000
Relocation of the Corneau House and site preparation	53,000
Total	746,000

We appreciate your continued interest and support of the Lincoln Home.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. NORWOOD,
Associate Director.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ILLINOIS BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

RESOLUTION

Whereas Abraham Lincoln is one of the most revered men in American history, and

Whereas the Lincoln home in Springfield, Ill., is one of the most frequently visited Lincoln sites in the world, and

Whereas many people from throughout Illinois, the United States, and the world will visit the Lincoln home site during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States in 1976 and in those years afterward, and

Whereas the Congress of the United States passed H.R. 9798 on August 2, 1971, and the President signed the act on August 18, 1971, authorizing the establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site; Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Illinois Bicentennial Commission declares the Lincoln Home National Historic Site a focal point for the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration in Illinois and urges the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to allocate development funds for the Lincoln Home National Historic

Site so the site may be as completely restored as possible during the American Revolution Bicentennial era.

Adopted by the Illinois Bicentennial Commission, July 19, 1973.

ANDREW MCNALLY,
Chairman.

C. DAVID JONES,
Secretary.

Attest: SAMUEL A. LILLY, *Executive Director.*

Mrs. HANSEN. I appreciate your appearance this morning.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am deeply indebted to you for the inspiration you have provided, as I stated in my statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is one of the most interesting places in the United States to visit. I hope that other members of the committee will have the opportunity to visit this facility.

Thank you again.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you. Your statement was very well done.

Mr. FINDLEY. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Roush, one of our colleagues on the committee.

Thank you very much, Congressman Roush, for appearing this morning.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Once more I am appearing before this subcommittee regarding appropriations for the Interior Department.

I would like to echo what our colleague, Mr. Sikes, said, Madam Chairman. I, too, am saddened by the fact that this will probably be the last time I appear before you personally as chairman of this subcommittee since you are planning on leaving us at the end of this session. May I take this opportunity to thank you, Madam Chairman, for your sincere and informed assistance to the preservation and development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was a pleasure to visit that facility.

Mr. ROUSH. We will miss you.

This time I am also testifying on the importance of funding the water resources research centers at the land-grant college at an adequate level to allow them to continue an important program.

This subcommittee has been extremely responsive and generous in regards to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which has been something of a stepchild of the executive branch of the Government.

In 1971 when the Park Service recommended zero funding for fiscal 1972 development of our then 5-year-old authorized lakeshore, this subcommittee provided the planning money necessary to speed up by 1 year the 5-year plan of the Department of the Interior. Then in 1972 when the Park Service asked for only $1,123,000 for development for fiscal 1973 in spite of the fact that their 5-year plan called for an expenditure of $2.5 million, this subcommittee and the Congress sup-

plied us with $2.3 million. In 1973 when the Park Service asked for a negligible $78,000 for fiscal 1974—although their original 5-year plan projected an expenditure of about $2.2 that year—they received $500,000 more than they requested.

All of those who love and cherish the dunes and the wetlands, the beaches and the wildlife in that area appreciate this strong sense of dedication you have shown to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

I do want to be fair and put the blame of these inadequate funding proposals where it belongs. I know that the Park Service proposes and the Office of Management and Budget disposes. I believe this accounts at least in part for the diminutive budget requests that have been made for the lakeshore and the yearly revisions of the 5-year plan for development.

Now for fiscal 1975 the National Park Service had recommended an appropriation of $178,000 to be used in the road construction program for construction of approximately 4 miles of horse trails in the Tremont area. I had intended to ask this subcommittee to question the Park Service about this recommended funding. I could not understand why horse trails should amount to that sum of money and how this had become such a priority.

I am now relieved to report that such a request is unnecessary. I have talked with the Superintendent of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and had previously conferred with the Regional Director of the Midwest region. They concurred on a revision of the development proposal. Evidently there was some confusion because a low-cost horse trail for the Tremont area has already been commenced, with funds already available, and it is expected to cost about $5,000.

So, I would like to request, and this is also the Park Service's intention evidently, that the $178,000 be appropriated, but that it be appropriated for trail systems—including bike and hiking—at Bailly Homestead and at West Beach. This seems a reasonable request, much more so than the previous one, and fully in accord with the plans for development. I am personally delighted with the change.

However, I want to go beyond this request. Last year's new 5-year plan for development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposed a fiscal 1975 funding request of $556,000—yet we have only a request for $178,000. At this rate, I wonder how many years it will take to develop the lakeshore as the Park Service plans? The details of last year's plan call for boat and canoe facilities, picnic sites, access roads, beach swimming facilities, a special environmental education center, snack services, even skiing and toboggan slides by 1978. At least the beginning of construction of all of these. At the present rate of progression in actual construction, and with the timidity of purpose shown as to funding requests, we will be far from those goals years from now. There is a new 5-year plan now, except it's a 6-year plan and it carries us up to 1980.

So, I am here today asking: (1) that this subcommittee somehow communicate to the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget the sense of urgency, the need for a more rapid adherence to their plans for development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We want people to enjoy the natural features of the landscape there, but in order to do so they need some of these manmade

facilities recommended by the Department of the Interior. How long must they wait?

(2) If that first 5-year plan for development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore had been adhered to, we would be well on the way to having bathhouses, picnic sites, utilities, roads, trails, comfort stations, et cetera. In order to help speed up the Interior Department, I would recommend that this subcommittee go beyond the $178,000 request that has been made. I have asked the Interior Department what area they will plan for next for development. They tell me that their fiscal 1976 request will ask for $35,000 for project planning for construction at Bailly Homestead and for about $301,000 for development. At least so they plan at present. Because this moves so slowly I would like to see this subcommittee add the $336,000 that will be requested a year hence for planning and construction at Bailly Homestead, to the requested $178,000 for this year, so that while we wait for the $2.8 million for construction to get going we can be planning ahead. This would be a total of $514,000.

Frankly, I hesitated to ask this subcommittee to increase the funding this year because of the delay in actual construction that has occurred. Yet I cannot and will not abandon the people of the Midwest and my own State of Indiana who long to make full use of this national lakeshore. It is a promise that we have to keep. So once again, I have made this appeal to your generosity and vision, and with this planning money we can go ahead and perhaps be a little more prepared for the bicentennial than we will be under the present schedule.

I would like now to proceed to the second topic; namely, funding the water resources research centers.

I am honored to be here today to present testimony on the importance of funding the water resources research centers at the land-grant colleges at an adequate level to allow them to continue what is, in my opinion, a very effective and important program.

There are few areas of this country which do not have some sort of water problem. Either there is too much water or there is too little. The ground water level is either too high or it is too low or it is virtually nonexistent. Water is polluted; water has natural impurities that make its taste unpleasant. The list is a long one and it is familiar to most of us.

My district of Indiana has its share of water-related problems. There are water supply problems, flooding problems, drainage problems, pollution problems—that list, too, is a long one. We consider ourselves lucky in northeastern Indiana to be blessed with a large number of natural lakes, beautiful rivers, and an adequate rainfall. But there is much that should be done to improve the quality of our environment and recognize its full potential. Unfortunately, it is much easier to recognize that some things need to be done than it is to know precisely what to do. That is where the water resources research center comes in.

For example, one of the problems that we have in our lakes is the excessive growth of aquatic weeds and algae. Traditional methods of controlling these weeds by cutting, dredging, or by applying chemicals is often more damaging to the environment than the weeds themselves.

Among the programs being considered for funding by the water resources research center at Purdue University this year is a project which is directly related to our weed problem. That program contemplates the use of the white amur, an Asian fish which feeds on all types of vegetation, for biological weed control. Previous work concerning this fish, according to the scientist involved, Dr. Carole A. Lembi, has been done in Arkansas. It would be a real boon to those of us concerned about freshwater lakes, streams, and ponds if the white amur proved to be a safe biological control for aquatic weeds.

There has been some criticism of the program of funding water resource centers suggesting that programs could be more effectively carried out under a centralized program placing more funds in fewer areas. The situation concerning the white amur is indicative of several reasons why this is not exactly true. First, we should recognize the wisdom represented by a decision to investigate the possible effects of the introduction of a new, nonnative species into our environment. Too often in the past, new species were introduced without regard to possible effects, with often disastrous results. Second, we should recognize that the type of research which will be conducted on the white amur is at the same time general and specific. Success would give other areas which face the same problem a reason to conduct similar research. However, it requires research in Indiana to discover what the environmental effects will be in Indiana. Previous results in other locations can give indications, but not definitive answers.

The administration has criticized the program of annual allotments to the water resources research centers as nothing more than a program of aid to land grant colleges which should be funded in some other place. If that were true, I might agree. However, in Indiana that is certainly not the case. The only administrative or indirect expenses paid from the annual allotment is a portion of the annual salary of the director. There is no payment of fringe benefits for investigators or reimbursement of administrative costs. Now and then, a portion of the salary of two or three investigators is included in the grant requests. However, by far the bulk of the funds are spent on the operation of research projects and they are projects which are of enough value to the State of Indiana that State funds are used to supplement the work.

I have received letters of strong support for this program from both the director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the technical secretary of the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board, each of whom said that the continued full operation of the program is essential to the operation of their particular departments. The worth of the program is measured in its results rather than in opinion, however. For the record I am including a list of some of the accomplishments of the program in Indiana as supplied by its State director, Dr. Dan Wiersma.

Two years ago, the annual authorization per center was increased from $100,000 to $250,000. This was followed with an appropriation of $140,000 per center. However, $40,000 was impounded per center. Last year, the Congress appropriated $110,000 per center. Again only

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$100,000 was allocated to each center. This year, the budget request is for only $89,000 per center, a level that would hamper the research program in my State.

I am requesting that this amount be increased to a minimum of $125,000 per center so that the work can be carried on without interruption.

The following list of accomplishments of the water resources research program in Indiana is included for the record:

[The information follows:]

(1) A water resources manpower study supplied the needed information for the development of a training program for water treatment facility operators at both Indiana Vocational Technical College and Purdue University.

(2) A computer program describing watershed drainage systems and geomorphology is being tested and considered for adoption by the U.S. Geological Survey. Several scientists have obtained the computer deck of the program and are using it for instruction and research programs. Computer programs have also been supplied to researchers in England and Canada.

(3) A Hydrologic Atlas which has the rainfall runoff data for 55 Indiana watersheds is available on magnetic tape. Also included are the complete watershed drainage systems of the computer program described above for 14 watersheds. Negotiations are now underway to computerize all the watersheds in the State.

(4) The Soil Conservation Service in Indiana has recently published new guidelines for their engineers relative to urban hydrology. The basic techniques described were developed in this program and it is anticipated that these guidelines will be the basis for a new national publication.

(5) A post development evaluation of a small watershed project considering the new standards set up by the water resources council was made. The concepts developed in the research are now being considered by the Soil Conservation Service to be included in their new handbook on economic analysis.

(6) A systems approach to reservoir management on the Wabash River was developed. As a result, a similar project will be conducted in a part of the TVA system.

(7) The effects of thermal discharge on fish and other life was studied and the information from this research used in public testimony and at hearings.

Mr. ROUSH. That concludes my testimony, Madam Chairman, and I am very grateful for the chance to appear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

You will recall in the full committee meeting to report the second fiscal year 1974 supplemental bill, the committee did not allow $540,000 of OWRR funds to be reprogramed. We have directed OWRR to spend those funds for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Mr. ROUSH. Fine. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Roush.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

WITNESS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Alexander, it is a pleasure to welcome you. We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize your statement for us.

[The statement follows:]

Testimony By
The Honorable Bill Alexander
Before The
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
April 8, 1974

MR. ALEXANDER: Madame Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I especially appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee today in support of appropriations for recreational activities. The action taken by this appropriations body has one of the greatest impacts of all federal assistance programs on the economic development of my state and the Congressional District which I represent.

Between 1940 and 1960 when the population was increasing nationwide, my state lost 163,115 people, over 8% of its population. The First Congressional District was leading the way in outmigration. There was simply nothing to keep our young people at home. Then in 1970, the population of the state showed a climb to 1,923,295, an increase of 7.7% in only 10 years. One of the major factors in this growth is the concentration of our state on the development of industry. And one of the most important industries is tourism.

Arkansas is a land of natural wonders--the unusual and colorful Blanchard Springs Caverns, the clear waters and unspoiled beauty of the Ozarks, the peaceful serenity of the Delta land and lakes all make a perfect vacation spot for our residents and for sharing with the people of the Nation's cities. Even though our state has energetically and purposefully pushed for development of our recreation and tourist attractions, we can't do it alone. Federal assistance is needed to provide the final boost to our economy.

Madame Chairman, let me take this opportunity to thank the Committee for the assistance they gave our state last year. Your funding allowed us to open the Blanchard Springs Caverns, located in the Ozarks and ranked with Carlsbad Caverns and Mammoth Cave, to the public.

This unique natural phenomenon is located in Ozark National Forest, in Arkansas' limestone region. Its development is being carried out by the U.S. Forest Service.

Past funding has allowed us to open one of the three caves at Blanchard Springs. These caves gained nationwide attention in the early 1960's because of their size, unusual variety of colorful formations, and their underground splendor in an unspoiled condition. Life magazine reported in 1964 that these caverns were one of the most extraordinary cave finds of the century.

Last year we received no funding for additional construction at Blanchard Springs. Again this year none has been requested in the Administration's budget. Yet only one of these three caves with their abundance of dripstones, flowstones, rooms, tunnels, underground lakes, and streams, has been opened to the public. The Forest Service could use $1,272,000 in FY'75 for construction of a second cave tour, expansion of the existing sewer system to serve the growing number of visitors, construction of interpretive trails and walkways, construction of a new entrance road and entrance station(The present entrance road is not as safe as it should be for the thousands who use it each year.), and expansion of the work center related to Blanchard Springs. In addition, $259,000 is needed for use under the Forest Roads and Trails Program.

The Forest Service is also requesting $806,000 for maintenance and operation, the same amount for which it was funded in FY '74. 522,118 visitors are expected to come to Blanchard Springs in FY '75. The money I request when measured in terms of the number of jobs created, the revenue brought into the area and the proven benefit to the overall economy and standard of living in the area, is a small price to pay for such an investment in the future of our Nation's countryside.

Arkansas will break ground in June to install a pumping station at Mammoth Spring. The pumping station will make it possible to open the gates in an old-fashioned granite dam which now forms a lake immediately in front of the spring. Without the pumping station, the lake's level can not be lowered since its present level is required for the water delivery system presently used by the fish hatchery operating there. With the station, the lake can be lowered to the natural level of the Mammoth Spring.

Mammoth Spring is the world's largest free flowing natural spring in operation. It is of such national importance that the National Park Service has designated it as a natural landmark. In addition to the attraction of the Spring itself, Arkansas has already invested $40,000 on the renovation of the oldest train station on the Frisco Railroad and the state plan calls for development of 36 acres of park land, including relandscaping the area and installing a visitor interpretive display and picnic areas. With assistance from the Federal Government, the state can reopen the aquarium here which was closed last year. The aquarium would be one more unusual attraction in the unusually interesting combination of recreational and educational facilities being developed near Mammoth Spring. Although the cost of maintaining this aquarium would be low annually, it will take approximately $6,000 to reopen it.

Mammoth Spring, Blanchard Springs Caverns and the nearby and spectacular Ozark Folk Center at Mountain View are a part of the network of recreational resources which are the heart of the Ozark people's efforts to share wondrous mountain scenery and traditions with their neighbors all over the Nation. These recreation areas represent the heart of the region's struggle to preserve these magnificent resources and at the same time survive economically.

The people of the Ozarks are willing to work. They've shown that. I ask you to lend them a helping hand.

Last year, as Arkansas was in themidst of her recreational development program, we felt the rug had been jerked from beneath us when our funding under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Land and Water Conservation Program was cut by almost $2 million dollars. I was pleased to see that the Administration is again requesting an adequate level of funding for this program which through its 50-50 matching funds assists states truly devoted to the development of their park systems and natural resources. Thousands of Arkansas' dollars went unmatched this year, thus cutting in half the accomplishments which could have come about if Federal funding had been available. Although $135,000 worth of construction was done at Mammoth Spring, the work done could have gone to $270,000 worth with the state money available. At Crowley's Ridge State Park, $230,000 was spent on water and sewer facilities, With sufficient matching federal funds, new camp grounds could have been ready for use this summer.

Because of the cutback in these funds last year, the recreational facilities which could have been available this summer to meet the needs of the streams of tourists from metropolitan Memphis and the surrounding area won't be ready. They'll have to look elsewhere for a place of rest, relaxation and natural beauty.

Funding this program at anything less than the $300 million requested would be a grievous error.

In conclusion, I would like to make one further request of the Committee. The Wildlife Refuges in Arkansas are important to the entire Nation. The Department of Interior is requesting $141,500 for the White River National Wildlife Refuge, the same as was requested in FY '74; $97,000 for Wappanocca National Wildlife Refuge, an increase of $24,000 over FY '74; and $69,000 for Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Any funds used on preservation of our Nation's dwindling wildlife population are well spent.

Because of a Corps of Engineers project which will cut off the present headquarters at Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge from necessary transportation routes, a new headquarters building must be constructed. The Corps of Engineers has received from the Congress an appropriation of $60,000 to be used in alleviating this problem. However, this money will only cover the cost of siting a metal building at the place where the new Refuge headquarters would be. It would serve, at least temporarily, as a shop and headquarters office facility. Eventually planned is the construction of a new headquarters costing approximately $125,000 and the converting of the metal building to a shop and equipment storage facility. I think it is important that the Congress commit funding in FY '75 for this permanent shelter.

The need and reason for such an appropriation can best be seen through the words of one of the residents of this area:

> "It may seem to some persons who are on the outside looking in that this is only a big hole of water to provide a resting place for our feathered friends as they migrate from north to south each winter, but to us this is a lake that has been here longer than the town, and we would like very much to see a headquarters building constructed that would give thepeople of this area some feeling that their heritage has been appreciated, and that this area of the state and nation will long be remembered. . .
>
> ". . .When I think of a building and equipment storage that could be constructed with $60,000 for a refuge of this size and capabilities, it makes me wonder if our environment is worth saving if we place a tin or metal building on a site that is to be observed by every person who will ever travel Highway 18 in Arkansas."

Madame Chairman, if I seem to have been carried awar or boastful about what is going on in Arkansas, I know you and the Members of the Subcommittee will understand. I urge that in your final decisions on the distribution of these funds, you carefully consider what I have told you about the people of Arkansas and their struggles to make one of the Nation's poorest areas prosper while developing a vast recreation system and preserving the natural resources of this region.

Thank you again for giving me this opportunity to appear before you today.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes, ma'am. The statement speaks for itself. The point I wish to make to the chairlady and the committee is that until 1970 our population in Arkansas was steadily on the decline. It was only after a concerted effort was made beginning in the midfifties through the sixties that our tourist industry developed. That development depends heavily on Government assistance. Our population has begun to increase, and in fact we showed an increase in 1970 of 7.7 percent.

Due to the tourist industry our attractions are in advanced stage of development at this time, as indicated by the specific projects that I have listed in my statement. There are no new projects. What we strive to do is to complete the job so that we can return to the Government through taxes the money that has been invested in developing our tourist industry.

There are two specific items that concern me greatly. That is the recommendations of the Office of Management and Budget to phase out the fish hatcheries at both Corning and Mammouth Springs. Both of these facilities provide trout for the fishing streams of northern and northeast Arkansas, without which one of our very prime sources of attraction would be lost forever, unless the State could assume that responsibility. I know of no ability of the State to do that at this time. I would hope that that request of the Office of Management and Budget could be reconsidered.

Mrs. HANSEN. The budget request for Mammouth Springs shows no change from last year.

Mr. ALEXANDER. How about Corning in Clay County?

Mrs. HANSEN. The budget request for Corning is the same as last year.

Mr. ALEXANDER. No change.

Mrs. HANSEN. No. I wrote to the members of the delegation of the various Southern States who were interested in these hatcheries to inform them that the committee has "an agreement that no hatcheries will be discontinued until there is State agreement on their acceptance."

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is good news to hear and I appreciate it very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand the problems. In fact I had earlier written all the members of the southern delegation and suggested that they meet with their Governors and discuss this problem with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and come to a common conclusion.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I thank you.

DELAWARE LABORATORY, OHIO

WITNESS

HON. LOUIS STOKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness is our very distinguished colleague from the Appropriations Committee, Congressman Stokes.

Mr. STOKES. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to call your attention to the increased need for air pollution research funds to deal with the problem which our widespread pollution has caused for the trees and forests of this Nation. In spite of previous favorable consideration by the Appropriations Committees of Congress of the request for the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, the needed funds have not been forthcoming because of impoundments and vetoes. Thus, a very valuable program of research has been prevented from producing the type of results which might be of great benefit to urban and suburban areas around the Nation as well as being especially beneficial to those urban centers which have a large industrial capacity, such as Cleveland.

The value which trees can provide to the environment is varied and great. One need only walk through dense inner-cities without trees and then go to a well planned urban or suburban area to understand the difference. But the health differences are equally important. There is a great possibility that the reduction of the adverse effects of pollution may be significantly aided by the increase in the number of trees and in our knowledge and ability to properly utilize, manage, and protect our trees.

I am excited by the potential benefit which proper tree research can yield for the urban areas of our Nation and am deeply concerned that we not pass up an opportunity which holds so much promise. I feel the Delaware, Ohio, project offers this type of potential and it should be utilized.

There are numerous well-documented examples where acute air pollution episodes have caused extensive damage to our forest in almost every region of the country, but of greater concern is the slow insidious decline of trees caused by chronic low-level exposure to pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, ozone, hydrogen chloride, and other oxidants. Trees so affected are more susceptible to attack by insects and diseases, are more easily damaged by other environmental stresses such as drought, freezing, and soil compaction. Acidified rains occur when certain air pollutants are precipitated from the atmosphere. There is increasing evidence that acid rain poses a serious threat to the environment of the United States. Acid rains have already been recorded at several locations in the eastern part of our country. The potential deleterious effects of acid rain on plants, soil, and water are alarming. Directly or indirectly, acid rains could affect the quality and quantity of timber, recreation, water, and wildlife produced in our forests. Indeed, recent events such as the energy crisis further the need for continued examination of all aspects of air quality problems.

I would greatly appreciate the subcommittee's favorable consideration of an increase of $450,000 in order to intensify the research effort on air pollution and trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, in fiscal year 1975. I would hope that as the initial results of the research begin to demonstrate the value of such a program, that over the succeeding years additional funds might be available so that the new knowledge gained from this program would be available to spread to all areas of our Nation the benefits which only trees can provide.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Ichord, it is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. ICHORD. Madam Chairwoman, I wish to thank you for the opportunity to testify today before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee regarding fiscal year 1975 appropriations requests for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. Specifically, I would like to direct my remarks to the urgent need for adequately financing USDA Forest Service programs and would additionally direct the attention of this subcommittee to the appropriations requirements of Council Bluff Lake in the Clark National Forest in Missouri.

With regard to USDA forestry programs, I would like to address those appropriations for forestry programs authorized under Public Law 92–288 which widened the scope of State-Federal forestry assistance programs to include private forest owners and processors under an "urban and community forestry program"; which increased the appropriations authority under the Clarke-McNary Act's fire protection program from $20 million to $40 million; and which increased the appropriations authorized under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of August 25, 1950, from $5 million to $20 million. Additionally, I wish to address myself to the appropriations requests for forestry programs authorized under Public Law 93–86 which provided for a forestry incentives program under the rural environmental conservation program and which amended title IV of the Rural Development Act of 1972 to authorize a 3-year pilot program to organize, train, and equip local rural fire departments.

To simplify the presentation of my remarks, I will list at this point the specific funding levels which I feel are necessary to adequately manage and protect forest lands under these programs.

A. PUBLIC LAW 92–288

(1) *Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, as amended.*—Provides Federal grant-in-aid funds to States to aid in forest management services to landowners. This act, amended by Congress in 1973, increased the States' responsibilities in providing forestry management assistance to landowners and increased authorizations to $20 million. With several Federal programs now motivating private forest owners to develop the resource potential of their privately owned forest lands, the requests for technical assistance from State departments of conservation will far surpass the ability of these departments to provide the needed help. The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 over fiscal year 1974 which only provides for minimal additional technical assistance for sawmill operators. In light of the need under this program, I would respectfully urge this subcommittee's favorable consideration of funding cooperative forest management to the full $20 million authorized by Public Law 92–288.

Full funding of this program is vitally important to the Nation as a whole and particularly to a State such as Missouri. Over the past

12 years, Missouri has lost 2.5 million acres of commercial forest land primarily due to conversion to pastureland. About 300,000 acres have been set aside for recreational purposes and proposals are now before Congress which would add even more of Missouri's commercial forest land to designated wilderness areas. Indeed, at present Missouri is cutting more sawtimber than it is growing, and the State will be hard pressed to maintain the existing State timber industries which employ 22,000 people and provide consumer goods valued at $250 million. As the vast majority of timberland in Missouri is owned by private citizens, it is imperative that these remaining lands be made more productive of all goods and services. Professional forestry assistance under present funding levels of CFM has suffered along with everything else the pangs of inflation and reaches only landowners holding 270,000 acres of the nearly 12 million acres of private forest lands in Missouri. To effectively utilize all of these lands, full funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Act is imperative.

(2) *Clarke-McNary Act, section 2.*—Provides Federal grant-in-aid funds for forest fire control. This act authorizes appropriations up to $40 million for Federal cost sharing with the States in forest fire control on State and private forest lands. No more than $20 million has ever been allocated to the States under this program, although Congress appropriated $25 million for fiscal year 1973. Additionally, although the program was designed for a 50–50 cost-sharing basis, forest fire control by State forestry agencies is currrently being funded at a ratio of 14 percent Federal and 86 percent State. As States, by themselves, are unable to financially keep pace with escalating costs for salaries and wages, material and equipment—estimated to have increased over 26 percent during the past year by the Missouri Department of Conservation—even to maintain current levels of protection, let alone develop and intensify protection on increased forestry acreage, I would respectfully request that the President's budget request for fiscal year 1975 of $20 million for CM–2 be increased to $30 million. Such an increase would provide an adequate rate of cost sharing with the States; provide the necessary funding to bring new additional forest and watershed areas under adequate protection; and intensify the protection of areas already under some protection to safeguard future timber supplies.

B. PUBLIC LAW 93–86

(1) *Forestry incentives program.*—This program established and initially funded under the RECP program for fiscal year 1974 helps smaller, private, nonindustrial landowners to initiate the vast job of developing all commercial forest land to its full potential. Nearly 90 percent of Missouri's forest land is owned by over 200,000 individual owners, I would also like to point out that only 13 percent of privately owned forest land in our nation is owned by wood-using industries. In order to meet the demand for forest products, the productiveness of this land must be improved bringing with it the secondary benefits of improving forest wildlife, watershed capabilities, and scenic values.

In funding FIP we must remember that almost 300 million acres, or 60 percent of the Nation's total area of commercial forest land—that is suitable and available for growing commercial forest products—is in the hands of 4½ million nonindustrial owners, most of whom are pri-

vate individuals. According to Ralph Winkworth, president of the National Association of Foresters:

> Over half of our annual timber harvest comes from these non-industrial private forests and every study of our Nation's timber supply situation indicates that these lands offer the only remaining potential for meeting our future timber needs, much of the future demand for forest recreation, wildlife habitat and other social benefits of the forest also depend upon this segment of our resource base. And so it can be said that the future of forestry in America depends upon how successful we are in our efforts to manage and develop our small private forests. Their productivity, in terms of average per acre yield of goods and services, can and must be doubled in the next two decades. Anything short of this will mean serious and permanent shortages of such basic elements of our standard of living as material for housing, furniture and paper products.

The forestry incentives program along with the restoration of the forestry practices in the new RECP program will go a long way toward meeting the management and development needs of these private forest lands and I respectfully urge that you give favorable consideration to the President's budget request of $25 million for FIP during the fiscal year 1975.

Madam Chairman, in further support of FIP, I would like to point out that approximately 50 percent of the forest lands in Missouri, mostly hardwoods, expected to remain in 1990 are owned by small, private landowners. These owners who have many and varied interests cannot be expected to be motivated to give timber management a high priority in their use of their lands unless it is made financially profitable and assistance in forestry practices and management is made available to them on a continuing basis. I know that my own State of Missouri ranks 13th in need under FIP. Unless these lands can be made effective timber producers, we shall most definitely face disastrous timber shortages in the years to come and increasingly face the prospect of having to make up the shortage out of our national forests. This result is entirely unnecessary if we make a strong commitment today to Federal support of timber management and development of private forest lands.

(2) *Title IV, Rural Development Act of 1972.*—Authorizes Federal funding through USDA to State foresters for cooperative efforts to organize, train, and equip local fire departments in rural areas in order to prevent, control, and suppress wildfires which threaten rural America. Madam Chairwoman, this title has never been implemented despite its being amended by Congress in 1973 to authorize a 3-year pilot program funded at $7 million annually to provide needed assistance to rural fire departments. Within the framework of title IV, the Division of Forestry would provide to rural fire departments assistance in training and equipment to strengthen existing departments and to organize, train, and equip new rural fire departments where needed. The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 includes no request for implementation of title IV of the Rural Development Act of 1972. I would respectfully urge that title IV be implemented with appropriations of $7 milion annually for the 3 fiscal years beginning July 1, 1975.

Madam Chairman, while my testimony on forestry programs has primarily focused on the need to provide management, development, and fire protection to the 296 million acres of forest land—some three-fifths of the total—in the care of some 4 million private owners, I

would be remiss if I did not also draw this subcommittee's attention to the need to provide adequate funding to protect these and other forest lands from the scourge of forest insects and diseases. Forestry officials from my State have indicated to me their deep concern that the USDA Forest Service pest control cooperative programs are woefully inadequate and stand in need of vast improvement. I would request your thorough study of these programs and leave with you the thought that loss of trees each year from insects alone could build 1 million homes annually.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I would like to again direct the attention of this subcommittee to and reiterate my support of the Forest Service's Council Bluff Lake project now being developed in the Clark National Forest in Missouri.

Funds were first allocated to this project in 1967 but since that time the project has suffered impoundments of $1,164,000. The recreational need and value of this project have never been at issue, and I would categorically state that given the reality of some 2½ million people who reside in the nearby St. Louis metropolitan area and who are currently without significant recreational outlets, that it is necessary and imperative that the Forest Service continue at an accelerated rate to develop the water and recreational potential of the Clark National Forest.

The lake project at present enjoys a 1.72-to-1-benefit-cost ratio using a 7-percent discount rate, and 2.04 in benefits if the provision of the Water Resources Development Act of 1973 is employed.

Present needs for completion of the project call for $2,376,000 to finish construction and $330,000 for completion of land acquisition. Given the proven need for this project and the unconscionable delays caused by past withholding of funds, I would urgently request this subcommittee's approval of a minimum of $772,000 for continuing construction and that $330,000 be provided for the project in the land and water conservation fund.

Again, Madam Chairman, I wish to thank you and this distinguished subcommittee for the opportunity to bring my views before you today and would deeply appreciate your careful and thoughtful consideration of the proposals contained in the foregoing remarks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you..

EARTH RESOURCES OBSERVATION SYSTEMS PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is a former colleague in the House, Senator Abourezk. Senator, we will place your prepared statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES ABOUREZK

BEFORE THE
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

April, 1974

I wish to thank you and the members of this Committee for allowing me this time to testify before you on the Earth Resources Observation Systems Program, commonly called EROS.

While it would be easy to spend several hours discussing the unprecedented accomplishments of the EROS program in the last year, I can appreciate the Committee's valuable time and in light of this I would like simply to attach a digest of significant accomplishments from the research using the data obtained from the first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1). (Attachment #1) Obviously, this is not meant to be an all-encompassing list of the EROS achievements, it is simply meant to be a brief summary of many of the highlights which EROS has enjoyed in the last year.

My reason for requesting this time before you today, is to express my grave concern in regard to two serious problems now facing the EROS program. The first is its present fiscal status. While the EROS budget was cut by $2 million, or 20% last year, in spite of almost unprecedented inflation and an immensely increased demand for EROS data, the Administration has again slashed the budget another 15% this year thereby leaving EROS with an operating budget of a meager $7 1/2 million for FY 1975.

This cut has had an extremely detrimental effect on present EROS operating capabilities as well as the potential for future development in the adoption of space technology for earth resource research. In a response to our inquiry earlier this year on the effect of the Administration slash of the budget, the U.S. Geological Survey said that the reduction in funds "will make it necessary to eliminate support for all Interior bureaus and University programs." A significant number of states already have at least one University which now enjoys an EROS support program. Many of these university programs such as the Remote Sensing Institute at South Dakota State University, are currently involved in vital soil survey and land mapping studies, the results of which will offer unprecedented opportunities for the states to update their data on the conditions and availability of land within their borders.

In addition to an ill-timed halt to university support programs, there is another problem which in some ways is even more grave. The demand for EROS data has increased beyond even the most optimistic expectations of a year ago. While orders for data once trickled in, literally thousands of orders are now received each week. With the recently completed Skylab mission, new orders could reach a million per month. Projected photo sales for 1974, merely

18 months since the first ERTS launch, are close to a million dollars. For 1975, figures are expected to increase 150%--but only if the EROS budget is allowed sufficient funds to obtain more equipment and personnel to keep up with the meteoric demand. Presently, because of the insufficient number of personnel and the lack of adequate equipment, as well as another problem which I will mention later, there is a serious backlog of orders -- sometimes delaying receipt of the vital data as much as three months.

In addition to actual demand for data, EROS has also caused unprecedented international cooperation among all nations--large and small; developed and underdeveloped. More nations are cooperating in the ERTS experiment than any other experiment in history and these nations are freely providing the results of their investigations to the U.S. and to other countries. At the present time, the EROS Data Center is supplying ERTS data to 96 countries.

But all of these priceless achievements are now in serious jeopardy if EROS is left with the meager operating budget of $7 1/2 million for FY 1975. I think that it is especially important to put this sum in perspective.

In 1974, the Federal government spent twelve times the EROS budget on paper alone. It spent $17.8 million on lightbulbs, $11.5 million on carpeting and even $3.5 million on pens.

Certainly we can allow the people in this country the vital data now being gathered from ERTS, by providing EROS the necessary funds, if the Federal bureaucrats have over a hundred million to spend on their paper shuffling.

With the almost unprecedented rate of inflation, with the awesome demand for EROS data, with the priceless good will created through international cooperation, a great deal more will be lost by maintaining the EROS budget at the present unbelievably low level. I would like to propose an amendment which would add an additional $8 million to that budget for FY 1975. I am attaching a detailed justification (Attachment #2) for this additional amount which includes the addition of 15 new positions on the EROS staff.

I believe that every dollar of an $8 million increase is justified. Actually, the annual EROS operating budget could use far more than this if they were to operate to their full potential. However, as one who appreciates the tight fiscal constraints under which this Committee and the Congress have pledged to remain, I believe the additional $8 million would enable EROS and the Geological Survey to operate on a somewhat normalized basis.

I sincerely hope that this Committee, in its wisdom, will see fit to allow this budgetary increase. Certainly it is an investment which will yield a return many times its size.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my statement, there are two serious problems presently affecting the EROS program. The second problem deals with the way in which the EROS data is now being handled. It is becoming increasingly clear that the present arrangement for receiving and processing EROS data is extremely inadequate.

Presently, the EROS people "borrow" three NASA receiving stations which are also being used for other programs. Because of the extraordinary load upon the present reception and processing system, a large majority of EROS data users are able to obtain only from 30 to 50% of the data relayed from the satellite. In addition to this massive backlog, NASA now sends all of the processed data by mail to the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It seems almost incomprehensible to me that in this age of instant communication that we are still almost back in the days of pony express when it comes to transmitting this vital data for space. The ERTS satellite was launched by rocket, it is received by an intricate antenna network and is then delivered by the local mailman along with the neighborhood supermarket ads. The problem doesn't even end there. Upon receipt of the data at the EROS Center, another two or three weeks are consumed in re-cateloging the information and preparing it for dissemination. The whole process can take up to three long, laborious months. In the meantime, researchers working on timely sutdies of crop disease predictions, floods, water runnoffs, and pollution monitoring, are stuck waiting for information which could very easily mean the difference between success or failure.

Needless to say, this long delay has rendered some of the EROS data useless. I believe that it is unnecessarily useless, for there is a solution to this grave problem.

What is needed is a system in which the data is received, processed and made available for sale to the public within 24 to 48 hours.

I have done some research into this and have learned that such a system can be installed at a cost of $8 million. Brazil's recent construction of just such a facility offers an excellent case study. For less than $8 million, Brazil constructed an ERTS receiving and processing station and erected an antenna not even a year ago. Today, with inflation and other considerations, that figure could rise above eight million dollars. However, the EROS Data Center has some built in advantages which will negate the effects of rising costs. First of all, the three acre center already has ample floor space for the additional equipment and personnel. In fact, the building was even originally designed for this purpose. Secondly, because the equipment has already been developed, almost every piece of equipment can simply be "taken from the shelf." These factors have convinced me that the grave problems which EROS presently faces can be overcome -- but they urgently need our help. I am therefore proposing a second amendment

which would appropriate an additional eight million dollars for installation of this vitally necessary equipment as soon as possible.

I am attaching a copy of the justification for this amount (Attachment #3) at the end of my statement.

I deeply appreciate your consideration of these proposals. I know of your concern for the critical need for fiscal responsibility and I sincerely believe that these proposals are completely in line with a sound fiscal policy. I sincerely hope that you will agree with me by amending the EROS budget to include the additional funds I have outlined in these proposals.

Again, thank you.

Attachment #1

A DIGEST OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
FROM RESEARCH USING ERTS-1 DATA

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Range Management

A. Crop classification accuracies of 80 - 90 percent have been recorded for:

-Corn and soybeans - South Dakota, Illinois, Michigan
-Field corn and popcorn - Nebraska
-Winter wheat - Kansas
-Rice, safflower, asparagus, corn, cotton - California

B. Timber and grassland inventory

-Seward Peninsula, Alaska - color composite image plus 10 man-hours delineated 7 vegetation types of which only 4 types had been described on existing maps.

-California Forest Fire burn areas mapped more accurately than previous estimates.

-Bureau of Land Management moving into operational use of ERTS-1 data to monitor grassland growth in central California and parts of the Great Plains.

2. Land Use Mapping

A. Land use change analysis

-ERTS-1 application clearly demonstrated in Phoenix, Arizona.
-State tax assessors and BLM land managers toward operational use of data.
-Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia; 73% of all change mapped from high-altitude aircraft was identified in ERTS data and classified at Levels I and II.
-Rhode Island - Eleven categories of land use identified in ERTS-1 data and confirmed by high-altitude photography. Cost efficiency of mapping land use with ERTS for Rhode Island is an order of magnitude greater than conventional aircraft mapping methods.
-Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission of Alaska - using ERTS-1 images for land-use inventory for aiding selection of 880,000 square kilometers of public domain for State, Indian and private use.
-ERTS-1 image mosaics of western states - being used by BLM for updating private land ownership boundaries.

B. Updating Small-Scale Maps

-ERTS-1 images have corrected and improved maps at 1:1,000,000, 1:500,000 and 1:250,000 scales. National map of Bolivia (1:1,000,000 scale) revised in 1973. States of Nevada and California produced as image mosaics at several scales. State of Delaware, New Jersey, Florida, Arizona, now in production.
-ERTS-1 use in identifying change and assessing need for revision of large scale (1:24,000) map series clearly demonstrated - Lake Anna reservoir and nuclear power plant in Virginia.
-US 95 misplotted on 1:250,000 scale Wilmington, Delaware sheet.
-Changes of lakes and reservoirs in Florida and California clearly demonstrated on ERTS-1 images.
-ERTS-1 photoimage mosaics of Antarctica have revealed previously unknown features, including blocks of mountains in Southern Victoria Land and at the head of Lambert Glacier.
-Also identified needs for map revision due to changes in ice shelves and glaciers.

3. Geological Analysis and Resources

A. Synoptic view provided by ERTS-1 images and image mosaics provide regional perspectives that permit mapping major lineaments; e.g., 1200 kilometer lineament across northern Nevada extending into California, Idaho and Montana may be a major structural break along which volcanism, geothermal areas and scattered ore deposits are localized.

B. Surface composition of large areas can be mapped by use of multispectral images. Absorption bands in near-infrared region appear to be a key in identifying limonite alteration zones related to mineral deposits.

C. Volcano and earthquake monitoring - Ground emplaced sensors and ERTS-1 data relay capability successfully demonstrated that increase of seismic events prior to eruption can be used in forecasting; e.g., February 17, 1973, eruption of Fuego Volcano, Guatemala.

4. State and Quality of the Environment

A. Air - Smoke plumes from industrial centers and fossil fuel plants have been mapped in Virginia, Chicago-Gary area, Pittsburgh, Seattle, San Francisco, Houston, and Four Corners Region.

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B. Water - Paper plant waste effluent at Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y., mapped from ERTS-1 image of Lake Champlain is being used in law suit by State of Vermont.

-Chemical and solid waste dumping in New York Bight mapped from ERTS-1 data taken several days after dump was made.
-Turbidity patterns in Delaware Bay, as seen in ERTS-1 data provide insight on tide dynamics and planning for deep port use.
-Turbidity patterns and algal concentrations are being monitored in San Francisco Bay.
-Oil slicks identified in ERTS-1 images near Baltimore suggests capability for spotting and tracking oil pollution.

C. Land

-Strip mine activities in Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio have been mapped using ERTS-1 images. Ohio found an 18% increase in stripped land area, surveyed at a cost of less than $20,000. In 1960 a similar study using conventional techniques cost $200,000. Feasibility of monitoring western coal stripping activities has been established.
-Siltation from construction and floods in rivers, lakes and reservoirs has been proven through use of ERTS-1 data.

5. Water Resources

A. Flood Plain and Flood Inundation Mapping

-ERTS-1 application established on East and West Nishnabotna River, Iowa; Gila and Salt Rivers, Arizona; Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri, to Gulf of Mexico. This work demonstrated 1) that the effects of flooding could be mapped in the near-infrared band 7-12 days after peak stage, 2) that repetitive observations could track the flood crest at several locations along the Mississippi, and 3) that 87,000 square kilometers of the Mississippi Basin could be mapped for less than $20,000 to determine extent of inundation, assess regional effectiveness of flood control measures and identify areas where significant changes may be required to avoid future disasters.

B. Snow Cover Mapping

-ERTS-1 images coupled with ground emplaced snow pillows and stream gage data relays improved runoff forecasts of Verde-Salt River Watershed in time to lower reservoirs, increase power generation ($1,000,000 worth) and avoid floods in Phoenix, Arizona.

-ERTS-1 images were used to estimate snow covered area within 4% at Thunder Creek Watershed, Northern Cascades, Washington.

C. Glacier Observation

-Repetitive ERTS-1 images have been used to map unusual glacial surges (Bering Glacier and Yetna Glacier) in Alaska.

D. Measurement of Water Quantity and Quality

-Data collection platforms measuring quantity and quality of water have been relayed via ERTS-1 from watersheds in Arizona, New England, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Florida, and San Juan Mountains, Colorado, in near real time. Coupled with ERTS-1 images columetric estimates can be made improving flood forecasting and reservoir management.

E. Ground Water Resources

-ERTS-1 image analysis of linear features, many related to fracture systems, have provided new insight into the exploration for and development of ground water resources in Arizona, Pennsylvania, Alabama.

F. Reservoirs and Dams

-Impoundments as small as 4 acres can be identified on ERTS-1 images produced directly from computer compatible tapes (CCT's).

-ERTS data now being used operationally to locate water impoundments under National Program for the Inspection of Dams (H.R. 15951).

6. Marine Resources

A. Coastal Processes

-River effluents, sediment transport, erosion of headlands have been mapped from ERTS-1 images in the Great Lakes, on both coasts of the conterminous states and Alaska. This information can be used operationally to prospect for off-shore placer deposits, monitor rates of erosion and assess potential adverse effects of water pollution.

B. Sea Ice

-Ice type, size, concentration and direction of movement have been determined from repetitive ERTS-1 images in Beaufort Sea.

-Presence of meltwater on sea ice as well as open leads have successfully been mapped.

-Grounded ice along submarine ridges have been observed on north coast of Alaska.

-Applications to shipping, offshore structures, ports and pipeline planning are significant.

C. Biological Information

-Schools of menhaden and shrimp have been related to water depth, turbidity and other environmental conditions identified in ERTS-1 images of the Gulf of Mexico.

Attachment #2

JUSTIFICATION

Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Program

FY 1975 Request, $7,573,000; FY 1975 revised request, $15,573,000; FY 1975 proposed supplemental increase, $8,000,000. The increase consists of:

Amount (Increase)	Positions	Total Program	Explanation
$1,250,000		$2,690,000	To increase research directed at the use of ERTS data in resource management.
$5,250,000	3	$9,807,000	To provide services and equipment for increased capabilities for furnishing data to users.
$ 500,000	12	$1,553,000	To provide for increased costs in management of the digital processing system acquisition phase.

Cost Factors Involved in the Increase

Salaries and benefits for 15 permanent positions at an average annual rate of $22,100, $332,000; travel and transportation, $130,000; rent, communications and utilities, $300,000; printing and reproduction $75,000; architectural and engineering services, $300,000; contractual and other services, $2,830,000; supplies and materials $300,000; equipment $3,800,000; miscellaneous, $210,000.

PROGRAM OF WORK

1. Research and Development + $1,250,000

Increase the capability of potential operational users of ERTS data such as the Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation, and other Interior bureaus by conducting experiments specifically directed at the use of ERTS data in their resource management decision making processes. Success criteria for such experiments involves adequacy of data to serve as a major factor in decision

making. Timeliness of data delivery and data availability in the proper format for effective interpretation are essential to this test of operational utility.

2. EROS Data Center $5,250,000

Increase the capability of the Data Center at Sioux Falls, S.D. to supply data to users, decrease delivery time, and provide data in more usable and suitable forms for interpretation. This will be accomplished by (1) upgrading the equipment and software and increasing the capacity at Sioux Falls for archiving, quality control, and distribution; (2) the development, in cooperation with NASA, of an all-digital processing system; the purchas checkout and installation of specialized digital processing instrumentation (e.g. laser beam reproducers and tape decks and controllers for processing high density digital tapes); (3) supporting user training and assistance beyond that which is reimbursable; (4) augmenting automatic methods for extraction of specific resource information from ERTS data; and for thematic mapping and (5) for A & E design of long lead time data acquisition facilities.

3. Operational System Study $1,000,000

Conduct definition studies in cooperation with NASA for an operational satellite and ground data processing system that is optimized to meet user needs and efficiency in operation.

4. Program Management $[illegible],000

Coordinate all program phases to meet user needs, technical schedules, and technical specifications for process and equipment.

AMENDMENT JUSTIFICATION

Increases sought under this proposed amendment are based on the following:

1. Preliminary results of the Federal cost-benefit study.

A sample of potential benefits from an operational earth resources satellite system indicate that the benefits will exceed the system costs. Studies of operational satellite configurations have identified system costs and verified that technology is available for implementation.

2. Accelerated launch of ERTS-B.

ERTS-B was scheduled for launch in FY 1976, at the time our budget for FY 1975 was developed; it is now scheduled for launch in early FY 1975 (Fall 1974).

There is therefore a need to reschedule the EROS Program to coordinate it more closely with NASA's plans.

3. New developments in data processing methods.

Presently the user of ERTS data is receiving images that contain only 10-15% of the digital information actually transmitted by the ERTS satellite and the data are not in optimum form for full and most effective use. Recent progress in digital processing techniques makes it possible to transfer essentially all of the data to the user, in a more manageable form, and at reasonable cost.

4. Increased user demand for data and services.

Demand for data and services at the EROS Data Center has increased 300% in the last 6 months; more than 6,000 individual inquiries must now be processed each month.

5. Need for more timely delivery of data.

Experiments, especially those involving vegetation and water observations require more timely delivery of data to achieve substantial benefit. The program additions proposed here along with improvements being implemented at NASA will help to improve delivery time.

EROS PROGRAM
PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Permanent positions:

GS-14	2
GS-13	5
GS-12	6
GS- 9	2
	15

Object Classifications

Permanent positions	$ 332,000
Civilian Personnel Benefits	23,000
Travel and transportation of persons	50,000

Transportation of items	80,000
Rent, communications, and utilities	300,000
Printing and reproduction	75,000
Other services	2,830,000
Supplies and materials	300,000
Equipment	3,800,000
G.A.E.	210,000
Total Obligations:	$8,000,000

Attachment #3

EROS RECEIVING STATION

The EROS Data Center as located and originally planned, was intended to be a complete receiving, processing and distribution center, without the above mentioned current shortcomings. At a cost of $8,000,000 the necessary hardware to eliminate these shortcomings could be installed and on line within one year after permission was approved.

This hardware should be acquired in steps aimed at adding specific functional capabilities as required by ERTS program schedule and user needs. This phased growth must be accomplished in such a manner that the added capabilities can be intergrated into the baseline system without a requirement for system down time. A desirable feature for the total procurement would be that no hardware be discarded as the system grows and becomes operational. This phased growth would look like this:

PHASE I

BASELINE RECEIVING SYSTEM	This first phase should be programmed to fit ERTS-B launch. If preliminary hardware orders are initiated by early summer, 1974, this is realizable. The dish, pedestal, tracking servos and receivers owned by Department of Interior (in storage at Sioux Falls) would be employed. A two-channel wideband VTR would be employed to record simultaneous RBV, MSS, Time Code, Housekeeping Data, and voice commentary on one tape. This one tape approach to data recording simplifies data management. An RBV/MSS Processor would correct major system errors and apply appropriate signals to a high resolution quick-look monitor.

PHASE II

COMPUTER COMPATIBLE TAPE OUPUT	If funding allows, this capability could be delivered simultaneously with Phase I. It basically consists of a CCT Formater and modified computer tape decks.

Attachment #3 - 2

PHASE III

HIGH RESOLUTION LARGE FORMAT FILM OUTPUT	Approximately three months after the end of Phase I, the laser recorder/ display system would be intergrated. The direct print-out of 1:1,000,000 scale factor imagery via laser beam recorder has been found to be a mandatory electron beam recorder product is too small in format (70mm), inaccurate radiometrically (5 to 8% error), and fails in resolution as a function of position.

PHASE IV

INTERACTIVE DISPLAY	This capability can be added at any time following Phase I. It consists of a color additive display sub-system which is on line with the RBV/MSS Processor. It allows a better man machine interface and serves as an on-line system controller. It also allows operator control of the data processor parameters in real time. This capability is not enjoyed by NASA. They sorely need it.

PHASE V

DIGITAL ARCHIVE	The addition of another wideband tape system allows the creation of a corrected tape archive. By archiving corrected data with "poor" scenes eliminated (excess cloud cover, etc.), users would be able to order custom processed imagery. The present system puts the user at the mercy of the film chemistry. Film error is the largest radiometric error in the entire NASA system. It makes present imagery useless for absolute measurements.

The hardware mentioned can easily be made to fit next-generation requirements such as future operational earth resources satellites.

In comparison to the cost of the two ERTS satellites, $113 million, the additional cost of $8 million, to have a ground data handling system that can serve the public in a timely manner, is small.

It would be poor management to continue to depend entirely on the existing NASA ground data handling system for ERTS-B, when a system that would serve the public in a timely manner could be installed in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Senator ABOUREZK. First of all I want to thank the chairwoman, Congressman Evans, and my colleagues on the committee here for the opportunity to testify on the Earth resources observation system, commonly called EROS. I would like to submit for the record the full text of my statement and briefly summarize my remarks before you now.

My reason for requesting this time is to express my grave concern in regard to two serious problems now facing the EROS program. First is its present budget. While the EROS budget was cut by $2 million or 20 percent last year, the administration has again slashed the budget another 15 percent this year, thereby leaving EROS with an operating budget of a meager $7.5 million for fiscal year 1975, only half of what they had requested.

In a response to my inquiry earlier the Geological Survey said that the reduction in funds will make it necessary to eliminate support for all Interior programs as well as all university support programs which are now underway in a great number of States throughout the country.

With the almost unprecedented rate of inflation, with the awesome demand for EROS data, with the priceless good will created in the 96 countries currently participating in EROS research, far more than the mere budget cut will be lost if the EROS budget is forced to stay at its present low level. I would therefore like to suggest an amendment which would allow EROS the funds which they had requested for fiscal year 1975 for an additional $8 million.

While the budget has been slashed 35 percent in the last 2 years, the demand for data produced by EROS has increased over 300 percent. Because of this unanticipated demand there is an urgent need for more equipment and manpower as well as for a continued viable research program. I am therefore convinced that every dollar of an $8 million increase is justified.

I think it is important to put this sum in perspective. The Federal Government in 1973 spent 12 times this budget on paper alone. It spent $17.8 million on light bulbs and $11.5 million on carpeting. In total the cost of supplying the Federal bureaucracies in paper, pens, and so forth came to over $100 million. The question we now face is whether we are willing to spend one-tenth of that on the EROS program. I think we should make that expenditure.

The second problem, in addition to the budgetary problem, is that the present arrangement for receiving and processing EROS data is inadequate.

Presently, the EROS people borrow three NASA receiving stations which are also being used for other programs. Because the present system is not equipped to handle this load, a large majority of EROS data users are able to obtain only from 30 to 50 percent of the data relayed from the satellite.

In addition to this backlog, NASA, once it collects the information from the sophisticated antenna at Rockville, Md., in California and in Alaska, sends it to the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., collection center by mail. It is incredible to me that after using all the sophisticated equipment they would then use the U.S. mails. I don't have to tell you how ridiculous this is.

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Senator ABOUREZK. What is needed is a system in which the data is received, processed, and made available for sale to the public within

1 or 2 days, which can be done. I have done some research into this and have learned that an antenna-receiving station can be installed at the data center in South Dakota at a cost of $8 million, the center already has ample floor space for the additional equipment and personnel. In fact, the building was even originally designed for this purpose.

Second, because the equipment has already been developed every piece can be taken off the shelf, and used for that new collection facility. The second amendment I am suggesting to the committee is one which would appropriate an additional $8 million for installation of this vitally necessary equipment, as soon as possible.

I want to thank once again the committee and the chairwoman for allowing me this time.

I have with me a statement on Indian requests which I have submitted.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert that statement in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES ABOUREZK

This committee has before it, in the administration budget for the Department of the Interior, two matters of crucial importance to the native Americans of South Dakota. These appear in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for operation of Indian affairs as the line item for education and the law enforcement segment of the Indian services line item.

As the committee is aware, the Indian people have been denied a meaningful education since the time that we imposed on them economic and political conditions antithetical to their ways. In recognition of this situation, the administration has promised a basic policy change by making the concept of self-determination a living reality. I assert that the backbone for such a policy is adequate funding for education. Yet today in many areas of Indian education we see a very real crisis because of insufficient, limited, or absent funding. And as the need for a decent, relevant education on all levels is skyrocketing, Indians are continuing to beg for those rights we have granted others since the time of Horace Mann: The right to keep and educate one's children.

The situation at the community of Cherry Creek, S. Dak., is typical of the kinds of problems and needs that Indian schools on the elementary levels are now facing throughout the State. I have communications documenting the deep concern of these Indian parents and what they must go through if they want to keep their children with them and give them an education. I consider it a crisis situation when parents and community members at Cherry Creek, or anywhere in this country, have to scrounge for discarded furniture and materials to make it through a school year because of lack of funds. The BIA finally provided Cherry Creek with two additional classrooms this spring and summer and, if funds are available, two additional teachers.

The real need at Cherry Creek is for a high school, yet the BIA can promise only that if funds and ceiling do become available, we will provide a meaningful K–9 program. As a K–6 school, Cherry Creek has had to send a number of its children outside the community, with the older children attending boarding schools. With new housing and community development forcing expansion into a junior high school, the enrollment promises to double that which already is causing critical problems.

For another point of view on schools serving Indian children compare the amount of money spent per child. The associated school boards of South Dakota estimates the amount spent on education in the State at between $1,322 and $629 per child a year. Indian contract schools, such as St. Francis on the Rosebud Reservation (Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc.), with 500 Indian students in a K–12 program, suffer by this yardstick. They tell me that regular program funds average $474 per child ($155 less than the bottom figure for all children). They are asking for approximately $185,000 as an add-on for fiscal year 1975 from BIA education funds. This would bring the average spent per child, including supple-

mentary monies, to about $845, which is still $277 below the highest amount statewide. Although the actual expenditure per child in other contract schools in South Dakota may well be less than that at St. Francis, the history in this case is well documented and serves to point up the need for special attention to the budget proposals for Indian education.

In the area of higher education, I am informed by Indian students that their grants have either been cut or were never adequate to meet their needs. The area office at Aberdeen concurs that grant aid is inadequate, especially for married students, and that many students cannot be assisted at all. For example, 325 students were denied this year because of lack of funds. BIA grant aid was provided to 1,605 students in the Aberdeen area as compared to 1,732 students last year, a cut of 127 Indian students.

One of the first expressions of self-determination in the area of higher education were the community colleges created and operated by the tribes for their people. Some college centers, as those at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, get only about one-third of the actual cost of educating the student and have expressed their need for equal funding with such schools as Haskell and Navajo Community College. As an example of the financial plight of these schools, take Sinte Gleska College Center at Rosebud. It opened in 1971 with 150 students and now has 294 students, an increase of almost 100 percent. BIA funding for the College Center has remained static at $225,000 for the last 2 years. Meanwhile, other such colleges as the Cheyenne River Community College have had their proposals rejected for lack of funds in the BIA education budget.

The second matter that I wish to stress for consideration by this subcommittee is the urgent needs of the tribal governments of the Sioux for adequate law and order budgets in the coming year. In recent weeks, one leader after another has recited to me the threat to tribal stability and welfare because of deficiencies in funds for law enforcement and peace-keeping activities. This situation results from two major causes, in my view: the paucity of funding to the tribes for these purposes and the increasing stresses placed upon the social fabric of the Indian community—as, indeed, they are upon the Nation as a whole.

The first of these causes this committee can deal with directly. When, for instance, the LEAA grant to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux terminates in October, where else can they look for assurance that the concept of ordered liberty can be realized? To take another example, when the Flandreau Santee amend their constitution and bylaws to provide for police and judicial services, how are they to fund law enforcement activities, preventive, and rehabilitative programs, tribal courts, and detention facilities? The list could go on—the Lower Brule Sioux require staff for a new jail under construction; on the Rosebud Reservation the need for a substantial increase in budget over the current year includes at least $50,000 to combat the ominous encroachment of drug abuse. Each of the tribes in the State of South Dakota has its desperate shortages of resources in its struggle to maintain an orderly society in a world where so many influences are massed in opposition to the social order.

To permit the tribal communities to meet the challenges these influences pose, it is incumbent upon us in the Congress to provide the resources for an enlightened and realistic system of law enforcement. This system must incorporate a trained and sensitive police force, skilled in the humane use of the products of a practical technology adapted to the circumstances; it must include provisions for prevention of criminal activity and for early measures of rehabilitation before the corrosive effects of wrongdoing, too long countered with simplistic retributive procedures, waste the potential of yet more human lives; the structure must include an adequate court system to deal out effective and dependable justice in civil and criminal contexts; lastly, it must provide for decent and rational correctional institutions. No legislative body can singlehandedly overcome the deteorioration that the social structure appears to be undergoing at this time; however, this committee can aid the forces of a good and upright people to confront the threats to their traditional way of life.

The concepts of a meaningful education and a peaceful way of life are deeply rooted in the tribes of South Dakota. I urge this committee to give its recognition to the validity of these concepts as it considers the fiscal year 1975 budget requests for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT BY SENATOR JAMES ABOUREZK

When I presented this subcommittee with a statement of support for Indian education and for law enforcement activities on tribal lands in South Dakota,

it apparently was not clear that I was recommending appropriations in addition to those contained in the administration budget. An analysis of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' request revealed certain gross inadequacies which, coupled with my acute awareness of the needs of native Americans in South Dakota, compelled my statement to the subcommittee. In this addendum to my statement, I want to emphasize that I am appealing for add-ons to the proposed BIA budget.

The low level of funding of education in the Bureau's submission jeopardizes the Indian family structure and undermines the basis for continued progress toward self-determination, in my view. Young children from a rural area are uprooted and sent to bustling urban centers, where they have only the institutional guidance of the boarding school. The school officials at Cherry Creek can document the decline in grades and lack of achievement in pupils who must be shipped out of the community for their secondary education. The efforts of parents and other citizens of such communities as Cherry Creek are aimed at halting the erosion of family life and parental control over children at a tender age.

The future leadership of the tribes, which are striving for self-determination, is set back each time we in Congress determine that a higher-education center for the Indians can scrape along on the same budget as last year and the year before, like Sinte Gleska. Both Sinte Gleska and Lakota need $300,000 additional if they are to continue to develop and meet community needs.

For the Indian students attending institutions of the majority culture, the support offered by the Government is grudging, as I indicated in my statement. On November 5, 1973, the Aberdeen area director wrote me, "Approximately 326 applicants were denied this year for lack of funds. Until such time as sufficient funds are available we cannot correct these deficiencies." He added, "It is often difficult for our students to believe that the BIA does exhaust its higher education funds before all eligible applicants are helped."

My question is this: What are we, as the elected representatives of these eligible applicants, going to do to see that they are helped as they have been encouraged by us to believe they should be?

The law enforcement deficiencies of the BIA budget rank with those in education, as I noted in my statement. Where the Bureau proposes $50,100 for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, realistic estimates by the tribe come to $542,600. This is the minimum necessary to operate a police force with jurisdiction over 1,500 square miles of reservation, a court of Indian offenses to enforce the tribal legal code and detention and rehabilitation programs.

The Lower Brule requirements come to $310,000, including the operating costs of the new jail—not the $85,700 proposed by BIA. On the Rosebud Reservation, faced with a drug menace, as well as with increasing peace-keeping responsibilities, the tribal government is pleading for a total of $397,000; the Bureau recommends $242,000, in apparent ignorance of problems facing the people there.

The estimates of the Standing Rock Sioux are for $582,000—more than double the Bureau's proposed $250,900. Similarly, the chairwoman of the Crow Creek Tribe repudiates the BIA's figure of $106,700 and stresses the realistic requirement of $280,000. I note once more that the Bureau has no provision for the Flandreau Santee to implement the police and judiciary functions of their new constitution.

I think these additional comments make it plain why my earlier statement contemplated add-on funds in order to cope with critical problems of the Indians in South Dakota.

I see that BIA grant aid was provided to 1,605 students in the Aberdeen area as compared to 1,732 students last year. I can't quite understand that. The committee provided every penny that asked for increases in the Indian scholarship program which was appropriated in a supplemental.

Senator ABOUREZK. You mean that is what you were told by BIA?

Mrs. HANSEN. By those individuals who testified. Thank you very much for appearing today.

Senator ABOUREZK. Thank you very much for allowing me to.

WITNESS

HON. JAMES JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Jones.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Let me say rather than reading the statement I would like to submit it for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. JONES, APRIL 8, 1974

1. Full funding of $109,647,000 of budget authority for the Bureau of Mines. Includes energy research, especially oil and gas research at the Bartlesville Energy Research Center and through contracts to be supervised by them. Request that report direct study of expanding the BERC so that it can compete with AEC multiprogram labs.

2. Full funding of the $8,650,000 requested for construction of the Claremore Indian Hospital. Support for concept of Indian health care centers, such as the one at Stilwell. Review of concept for applicability to Tulsa urban Indian needs.

3. $450,000 over the budget to complete design, through title II, for construction and renovation of facilities at the Chilocco Indian School; $200,000 is available for title I in fiscal year 1974.

4. Full funding of $300 million from the land and water conservation fund for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, together with the continuing availability of the $180 million left from prior fiscal years.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES R. JONES, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA, APRIL 8, 1974

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before you today to testify on behalf of several items of interest to my district, but also, and more importantly, items which are fully justified and needed in the interests of fairness and equity, or in the national interest.

First, however, I would like to take this occasion to say again, on the record and in this forum, how deeply I regret the recent announcement that the gentlewoman from Washington, will be retiring at the conclusion of the 93d Congress. You have been a real friend to me, to my District and to the people of Oklahoma. We shall all miss you. The Nation shall miss you and the wise and compassionate stewardship of the important affairs of this subcommittee.

ENERGY RESEARCH

Madam Chairwoman, the first item I would like to discuss is the appropriation request of the Department of the Interior as it relates to energy research. As this committee well knows the Department is requesting some $549 million for energy research in the next fiscal year. Of this amount, about $406 million will go for research in coal and about $36 million for research in oil, gas, and oil shale. Without in any way wishing to detract from the need to expedite a broad effort to make use of our most abundant natural resource, coal, I do think the disparity in the amounts adds emphasis to the relative modesty of the request for oil and gas research.

All Members of Congress are proud of their districts and can usually be counted on to extol the virtues of them. In the case of oil and gas research, however, it is not congressional hyperbole to say that the First District of Oklahoma contains a unique concentration of oil and gas research facilities and technical talent

which is already serving the Nation well. Not only do I fully support the requested funding for oil and gas research. I firmly believe we should move to expand such funding. At the same time, however, we must be realistic and recognize that first class research talent cannot be attracted and utilized overnight. I wish and I think every American wishes this were not so, faced as we are with severe energy shortages and an unwelcomed and unaccustomed dependence on others for something as vital to our welfare as energy. From this standpoint, we must not only fully support the requests in this area, we must provide through our words and deeds the assurance that this work will be supported in future years. Moreover, we must take the long view and provide such assurance as we can that the essential scientific staff and facilities can be added or planned for in the next budget.

Madam Chairman, the Bureau of Mines expects that such research can add an amount of 100 million barrels of oil and 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas annually by 1980. In the perspective of our recent energy shortfall of about 2 million barrels of oil a day or the 2 million barrels of oil to be provided by the Alaskan pipeline at its maximum, this is a target well worth our most diligent efforts.

Moreover, these estimates and the request for funds are based on work pursued over the last several years in laboratories such as the ones in my district. With expansion of these facilities and addition to their staffs, it would be reasonable to contemplate additional scientific discoveries.

There is another and perhaps more important reason to support this research than simply adding to our energy reserves and meeting our daily needs. Beyond simple questions of economics and payouts, we must be aware that we are producing a nonrenewable and precious resource. Of the approximately 425 billion barrels of crude oil discovered in the United States about 290 barrels remain in the ground after conventional recovery methods have been applied.

Similarly approximately 600 trillion cubic feet of natural gas are known to exist in low permeability basins in the Rocky Mountain area.

And, 191 billion barrels of heavy oil and bitumen—in tar sands—exists and are not producible by conventional methods.

In the interest of conservation of these precious commodities, we must not let conventional methods and shortrange economic considerations, high-grade the resources, "kill the wells" or "pull-the-pipe" and leave over two-thirds of these raw materials in place. Support of research in the oil and gas area is an investment in future self-sufficiency—not only in an important source of energy for the present, but in an increasingly basic raw material for the future.

Madam Chairwoman, on February 12, 1974, I spent most of the day touring the oil and gas research facilities in Tulsa, getting briefed on the opportunities and meeting the staff. It is interesting that the field projects now being planned to utilize earlier laboratory findings are much more expensive than laboratory research. Because of the immense variety of that research, the applications of these findings can be replicated in many different fields. This means that without immediate or large expansion of these laboratories, their findings can be usefully and justifiably tested in several places. This leads me to believe that a large expansion of this laboratory research effort is justified and could be productively handled.

Finally, I would like to add a note of regret that more effort and planning for the future of this work has not been undertaken. The Bureau of Mines Energy Research Center in Bartlesville, Okla., is slated, along with five other Centers to be transferred to the proposed Energy Research and Development Administration. With its 180 employees—about 20 to 30 will be added if this budget request is approved—it will be competing with AEC laboratories employing from 6,000 to 8,000 people. In this scale there is little hope of avoiding the atomic energy domination of ERDA that so many members of both the House and the Senate fear.

Of course, the solution of this fear is not hand wringing or organizational tinkering, it is to envision and subsequently fund a massive increase in the Government laboratories that are conducting nonatomic energy research. Madam Chairwoman, for this reason, I also urge full funding of this request. And more importantly, for the future, I urge this committee to direct in its report that immediate attention and study be given to the possibility of a massive increase in facilities and staff for these energy research centers in future budget requests.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE

We are very pleased that funds are included in this budget for construction of the new hospital in Claremore. This facility will be of considerable benefit

to my constituents in the Tulsa area. I am also intrigued by the potential for health care centers nearer concentrations of Indian population. In this connection I understand that one of these facilities will soon be ready for operation in Stilwell, but needs to be funded to begin serving the 4,275 Indians within a 20-mile radius. I would like to see this concept reviewed from the standpoint of the urban Indians in my district.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Of equal, or perhaps greater concern to the Indian population of my district is adequate facilities for the education of their children. The present principal facility in our area is the Chilocco High School, north of Ponca City. Only 6 of the 50 buildings on this 4,500-acre campus are modern enough to fit into the program planned for this facility in the future. Many of the buildings are more than 60 years old and several date back to the founding of the school in 1885.

The Westinghouse Learning Corp. has helped to develop a comprehensive plan for the school and $200,000 was made available in fiscal year 1974 for phase 1 design of the necessary facilities, including, where possible, remodeling. Our request is simple and modest, Madam Chairwoman, that $450,000 be made available in fiscal year 1975 to complete phase 2 design.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Madam Chairwoman, I would like to urge the full funding of $300 million requested for this program which has meant so much to so many people in our country, in our State, and in my district. This $300 million, together with the approximately $180 million left from prior years will make $480 million available in fiscal year 1975.

I think the administrative delays in past years, which led to underutilization of funds available and to the $68 million budget last year, have largely been solved. In the early years of such programs, establishing appropriate machinery adequate to insure proper expenditures and be fair to the various types of jurisdictions involved takes time. It is usually time well spent since all of us want careful scrutiny of any expenditure of public money.

In Oklahoma I am happy to report that all funds available through the State have now been obligated. Procedures have been developed to insure that 90 percent of these funds go to political subdivisions with only 10 percent held at the State level. Moreover, in the course of the effort to obligate this year's funds, the need for $18 million in projects was identified at the town and county level throughout Oklahoma. Since only $3 million or less will come to Oklahoma with the full funding requested, it is easy to see that those projects funded by the $3 million will be fully justified since they will be picked from such a large list of needed and desirable projects.

Madam Chairman, our Government is frequently and justifiably criticized for being remote from the people. It has been a part of my entire approach to public office to bring government closer to the people. I am, therefore, especially pleased to endorse a program which, at least the way it is being administered in Oklahoma, is providing facilities from people's taxes that can be seen, used, and touched at the local level by the people.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to present my views.

Mr. JONES. Madam Chairman, on behalf of so many of my constituents in my district and throughout Oklahoma, I wish to express our regret that you will be leaving at the end of the 93d Congress. You have given a sympathetic and full hearing to the needs of the State of Oklahoma, and your leadership will be missed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to attend to the needs of Mrs. Hansen.

Mr. JONES. One of the two points I would particularly like to stress is the full funding for energy research, particularly that portion of it pertaining to oil and gas research. The budget request, as you are well aware, is $109.6 million for the Bureau of Mines. We have a substantial research effort in oil and gas in my district in northeastern Oklahoma.

Mrs. HANSEN. This will be included in the special energy appropria-

tion bill. The chairman has decided to present a separate bill. The bill will be on the floor shortly after the Easter recess.

Mr. JONES. So it will not be a part of this.

Mrs. HANSEN. A portion of the Bureau of Mines funds will be included in the special energy bill.

Mr. JONES. So long as it is there, that will meet the test. We feel that the money we are going to put into oil and gas research in the next few years will substantially help us meet our project independence and our ability to become self-sufficient.

The other point I wanted to touch on had to do with Indian health, specifically the new Indian hospital in Claremore, Okla., which is not in my district, but is very near to Tulsa, the primary city in my district.

This facility, plus the Indian health care centers, as are programed for Stillwell, Okla., are greatly needed. Hopefully the Interior and Appropriations Committees will give some attention in the future to methods of helping the urban Indian to obtain health care treatment in the urban areas themselves.

I think the statement is self-explanatory on the other projects. I won't take the rest of the committee's time. I talked to several of you individually, and I think you know the importance this means to me, to our State, and to my district.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for appearing today.

Mr. JONES. Thank you. I have an additional statement I would like to insert in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

METROPOLITAN TULSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tulsa, Okla., April 5, 1974.

Hon. JAMES R. JONES,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: Our organization is most interested in your program to expand the scope in operation at the Bartlesville Energy Experiment Station. A number of items come to mind regarding the unique status of this particular institution.

1. There is a high degree of competence in the staff.

2. The facility has the ability to handle expanded programs in enhanced recovery of oil and gas and enhanced utilization of oil and gas. Particularly, we cite the motor fuels lab which is working on a number of projects which will increase miles per gallon for automobile engines.

3. The facility has a demonstrated ability to work with a broad spectrum of industry to complement the basic research undertaken by the laboratory. This would enable the laboratory to contract for applied research with private industry to compliment the basic research undertaken by the laboratory.

4. There is competence among various oil companies and their research departments in this area as well as research programs of Tulsa University and other higher education institutions in a close proximity to this laboratory.

Discussions with the various oil companies operating in the Tulsa area as well as officials at Tulsa University indicate an opportunity exists to enhance energy research through the expansion of the Bartlesville laboratory. We have discussed this possibility with the various oil companies as well as officials at Tulsa University and they have agreed that the potential exists for cooperative programs of enhancing our Nation's energy research capability. We support you in your efforts to secure adequate funding for this program.

Kindest regards,

JAMES H. PRICE,
Manager, Governmental Affairs Division.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Preyer of North Carolina.

Mr. PREYER. Madam chairman and members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to present my views on appropriate funding for the State Water Resources Research Institutes program in the budget for fiscal year 1975. As you know the President's budget calls for a significant reduction in the program's funding. Perhaps a review of the program's history can best illustrate the impact of this reduction.

In 1971, the Congress amended section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 to increase the annual allotments to State Water Resources Research Institutes from $100,000 to $250,000 and to authorize technology transfer programs to assure the prompt utilization of research findings. This action came after hearings in both the Senate and House with extensive testimony on the value of the program and the need for the increase to offset losses due to inflation and to meet those pressing research needs. The President signed the bill into law without adverse comment.

The timing of the enactment was such that the President's budget for fiscal year 1973 did not include any additional funds under the increased authorization. Congress added $40,000—increasing the fiscal year 1973 annual allotment from $100,000 to $140,000—which OMB apportioned for the fourth quarter—but did not release to the Institutes. The President's budget for fiscal year 1974 again did not include any increase and the Congress added $10,000 per institute—up from $100,000 to $110,000—which has again been apportioned for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1974. I understand that OMB will follow last year's practice and not release the $10,000 added by the Congress.

The President's budget for fiscal 1975 not only does not include any of the authorized increase, but cuts below the 1964 authorization reducing the appropriation request from $100,000 to approximately $89,000. Is this the first step in the dismemberment of a small but important program? It must not be permitted to be so.

The Water Resources Research Institutes across the country work hand in hand with State, Federal, and private agencies in the development of a research program focused on State, regional, and national research needs. I am most familiar with the work being done in North Carolina under the aegis of the Water Resources Research Institute of the University of North Carolina. These studies currently underway or recently completed deal with such varied subjects as public participation in water pollution control policy and decisionmaking, effects of stream channelization and drainage on fish and wildlife, hydrologic effects of layering in coastal plain soils, environmental consideration in land use planning, water demand forecasting for State planning, recreational capacity of water resources, water quality management systems for North Carolina, and characterization and treatment of urban land runoff.

Clearly, all of these studies are of invaluable assistance in estimating the ecological considerations in land-use planning. In fact, in North Carolina and General Assembly and the Governor's office have been very active in developing a land-use plan for the State of North Carolina. They report that the work of the Water Resources Research Institute has been of great assistance in this endeavor. And these are problems which go beyond State lines. Urbanizing regions all across the country face regional water problems. And the implementation of the Federal and State Environmental Policy Acts additionally requires greater understanding of environmental values and project impact.

That is why I have come before you today to ask that you restore the funding levels to a level commensurate with the benefits the program can provide. Assistance to the States for institutes should be increased from $4,539,000 to the full authorized appropriation of $13,500,000. Other increases are needed under matching grants and additional water research.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my views on a program so important to our entire country.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

GUAM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. ANTONIO B. WON PAT, A DELEGATE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our friend from Guam, Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify in behalf of Guam's request for funds for our economic development program and for the office of the Government Comptroller for Guam. I wish to add my support to remarks made last week by Mr. Jose Perez, Administrator of the Guam Economic Development Authority, and Mr. Floyd Fagg, Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory.

The Guam Economic Development Authority is requesting funds totaling $1 million to carry on its program of promoting and encouraging the various facets of Guam's economy such as commerce, agriculture, fishing, industry, and tourism. All are necessary for the continued prosperity and well-being of the American people of Guam. And, additional funds amounting to $625,000 are needed by the office of the Government Comptroller for Guam to continue its work in reporting on the fiscal condition of the Government of Guam.

As one of the initiators of the Guam Development Fund Act, which was passed by the Congress in 1968, becoming Public Law 90-601, and which was implemented only recently, I have watched with great satisfaction the enormous strides taken by Guam's economic development in the past several years through the assistance of the Federal Government in terms of rehabilitation grants and loans. This economic development becomes all the more significant when we remember that it did not actually begin until the year 1962, when President Kennedy removed the naval security clearance requirement which prevented the free flow of people and goods in and out of Guam.

One of the most important purposes for which funds are being requested today is the encouragement of agricultural activities on Guam. At present, Guam imports about 90 percent of its foodstuffs, the supply being dependent on regular shipments from the mainland, with no interruptions in transoceanic shipping service. The funds being requested would be used to promote a fish farm, poultry and vegetable processing plants, and livestock development. Recently I testified before the House Agriculture Committee on my bill to authorize Federal agriculture assistance to Guam. This legislation, combined with the request being made today, would go a long way toward making Guam less dependent on the outside world for its food supply.

Other purposes for which funds for economic development would be used include encouraging Guamanians to open up local businesses, and providing special facilities for the tourist industry.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I fully support the requests being made on behalf of Guam. I know that they will add immeasurably to the stability and economic viability of this important American territory in the Pacific. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our friend Congressman Johnson of California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman, I appreciate your giving me this time to come here and make my annual visit to you and the members of your committee.

Mr. YATES. It is a pleasure to have you, Mr. Johnson.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is always a joy to have my neighbor from California appear.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have a statement here for the record that points out our concern.

[Mr. Johnson's prepared statement follows:]

Madam Chairman, once again, let me take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation, both personally and on behalf of the people of the Second District of California, and for the people of all of the State of California, for the outstanding service to the Nation which has been performed by you, Madame Chairman, and by the members of this committee, in providing under very difficult conditions for adequate conservation and wise utilization of our natural resources which are so important to us in this day and age.

One of the fallout benefits of the present energy crisis, is an awakening of interest in our resources, a growing awareness among the people of this great Nation of ours in the importance of our resources. This, of course, is nothing new to you, Madam Chairman, nor to members of this committee. The Nation has advanced greatly in the conservation of our resources because of your leadership over the past several years. You are to be congratulated for this.

This year, the Congress, and especially this committee, faces a situation much the same as we have experienced in the past few years, in that the recommended level of appropriations for Interior and related agencies is, to say the least, at the barest minimum. We have, for instance, recent estimates from the U.S. Forest Service indicating that 3.3 million acres of national forest lands are in serious need of reforestation, as a result of fires, windstorms, insect and disease attacks, and for other reasons. During the past 5 years, the Forest Service has replanted some 600,000 acres and nature has replanted a third as much again. Reforestation of some 800,000 acres would be something to crow about, except, during the

same period, natural causes, such as fire, insect and disease attacks, and other natural causes, have resulted in the deforestation of 812,000 acres. We are not making any headway.

And, I do not believe we will make headway at the level of spending advanced by the administration in the current budget. This, in spite of the fact that everyone in the executive and legislative branches of Government pretty much agrees that if we are going to solve our housing problems, and meet the needs of our growing Nation, we are going to have to intensify the harvest of our timber. And we cannot do this by drawing against our savings in natural resources. We must do this on a sustained yield basis, and this can be accomplished only through intensified conservation and sound management of our resources.

This type of false economy is prevalent throughout the appropriation requests of the agencies over which you have jurisdiction. I cite the reforestation situation only as an example of what I know this committee, with its sound knowledge of the operation of these agencies, has uncovered and I would merely conclude my general remarks by saying I endorse wholeheartedly whatever efforts this committee would take to achieve a policy of conservation and wise utilization of our resources for the good of the Nation and its people.

Madame Chairman, with those introductory remarks, I would like to turn to two or three particular items of direct concern to the people of northern California and the first relates to the Lake Tahoe area. This committee, is of course, very familiar with the problems at Lake Tahoe and the national significance of this beautifully scenic area of the States of California and Nevada. The committee last year, of course, made available additional funds to help acquire some key parcels of developed land, primarily Meeks Bay Resort, in order to help preserve the ecology of this very fragile portion of the basin. Today I am pleased to report that the acquisition of this property is moving ahead, and should be consummated prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

We at Lake Tahoe face a continuing problem, as you are well aware, I'm sure. The Forest Service proposes to acquire 10,000 acres of very strategic land owned by Fibreboard in the Tahoe Basin by an exchange for timber cutting rights in four national forests in California. However, were that exchange to be implemented, it would result in the 16 counties involved not receiving their 25 percent allocations (approximately $2,446,000) from these national forest receipts. This, of course, is a serious matter for many of our counties in the West, as you well know. For example, some of these counties in my district receive as much as 70 percent of their budgets for roads and schools through these Forest Service receipt allocations. Thus, it is understandable that, while the counties originally endorsed the exchange as being in the public interest, they are now opposed to its consummation unless some provision is made to assure their 25 percent allocations.

I have introduced legislation in this session of the Congress which would resolve this problem for the future, not only for these counties but also for other national forests as well. Additionally, I have introduced legislation to authorize, specifically, appropriations from the Federal share of national forest receipts for acquisitions within the Tahoe Basin. It is unlikely, however, that either of these pieces of legislation can be enacted and implemented in time to deal effectively with the present Fibreboard situation.

Unless the Government moves expeditiously to acquire Fibreboard's 10,000 acres in the Tahoe Basin, it is quite conceivable that Fibreboard will become discouraged through the protracted delay and implement its existing plans to develop the land for second homes. As a matter of fact, when this exchange was initiated, Fibreboard was already considering a private recreational development of these lands. You will recall that several years ago we made an effort in the House to acquire these lands, which did not succeed. This is now our "last call for dinner!" It will, indeed, be a tragic defeat for the great efforts that have been expended over many years to protect what remains of the watershed, scenic, environmental, and recreational values of this magnificent basin if we miss this opportunity.

I have been assured of support for this acquisition in the Senate and, as you know, through your questioning of the Forest Service personnel, this acquisition is very important to them.

I am advised that Fibreboard has had its property appraised at a "fair market value" in the vicinity of $15 million. However, in order to consummate the exchange as originally contemplated, Fibreboard, in its negotiations with the Forest Service, agreed to accept a valuation of $10 million. I am advised by representatives of Fibreboard that it will accept this negotiated value in cash for the prop-

erty in order that it may become a part of the National Forest. Here is a case in which private enterprise is willing to meet the Government more than half way in preserving a unique part of our heritage.

In these circumstances, I respectfully request you and the members of your subcommittee to add to the Forest Service appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund $10 million in the 1975 fiscal year budget to consummate this acquisition.

Although the administration has recommended full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the 1975 fiscal year, there remains unappropriated from the Fund approximately $260 million. This surplus remains in the Fund because the administration did not request full funding in the 1974 fiscal year. Thus, the $10 million I am requesting for this acquisition can be made from the available balance within the Land and Water Conservation Fund without in any way impinging upon the administration's program for the 1975 fiscal year budget.

Madam Chairman, I would like to call to your attention another major problem which I believe has at least very great regional significance and very probably national significance. This relates to the problems being experienced on the Trinity River in northwestern California. As you undoubtedly know, the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley's project was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation under authorization enacted by Congress in 1965. This project involved two reservoirs on the Trinity River watershed, the larger of which is the Clair Engle Reservoir and the other is the Lewiston Reservoir with a transbasin diversion from the Trinity River watershed to the Sacramento River watershed. The water which is transported into the Sacramento River Basin is used for generation of hydroelectric energy and for multiple-purpose water consumption in the central California area.

Over the years, the Trinity River project has created a very serious problem in the management of the anadromous fishery. A drought in the summer of 1973, and a serious flood in January 1974, has further aggravated the condition of the river. As part of the overall project, the Bureau of Reclamation under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service, constructed a hatchery at Lewiston. This, presumably, was to have been a substitute for the natural spawning areas which were destroyed by the project. For a variety of reasons, including the flow problems, the hatchery has been less than successful.

A joint Federal-State task force has completed preliminary studies, finding that one of the causes of the problem is the reduced flows in the Trinity River below the reservoirs due to the diversion of the water into the Sacramento River Basin. While the Trinity River project did not include any flood control benefits, it does by its very existence stabilize the flows in the river and thereby prevents the annual flooding which did have a major flushing effect. Since the river has stabilized, the migration of steelhead and salmon has been impeded by the development of bars and the intrusion of plant life into the river.

The State of California has requested that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation increase the standard flows from the reservoirs. Should the flows be increased, the State is prepared to undertake a $1.8 million, 8-year study of the fishery. To be successful, it would have to be a cooperative venture involving Federal, State, and local governments.

The flow problem is only one of the difficulties compounding the loss of the fishery in the Trinity. In order to understand and solve these problems, I have urged the expansion of the Trinity River task force to include not only the four basic agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Division of Fish and Game, and the California Department of Water Resources, but also the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the local government. This expanded task force has been asked to prepare a 3-year action plan.

A program was developed by the task force. All of the recommendations made by the task force are indeed very valuable and they are essential to the river. However, in view of the current spending limitations, I felt that we had to come up with a smaller cost and this is what I have tried to achieve in the program I would like to submit here for this committee's consideration.

You will note that this is a cooperative venture, costing the Federal Government some $625,000 for the first year of operation, with the State of California providing an additional $300,000. I would respectfully urge the first year funding of this program for the Fish and Wildlife Service in fiscal year 1975 with the thought in mind that the scope of the full 3-year Trinity River action program as outlined here would be subject to full review and evaluation after the first year's operation and before additional funds would be committed.

This type of action program, although directed specifically at Trinity River, would result in a great many benefits to the entire north coast area and to the anadromous fisheries of the west coast in general. Therefore, I believe the request does have true regional and even national significance.

Madame Chairman, before closing this rather lengthy discussion of some of the problems relating to northern California, I would like to touch upon a couple of other points, the first of which relates to Indian funding in California. Later this afternoon, you will be hearing from representatives of the California Tribal Chairman's Association relative to a matter we have discussed on several occasions and in great depth. This relates to the funding of Indian programs in California. Rather than take any more time of the committee and I know that you are running night and day in order to hear from all those concerned with the programs, I would merely endorse the comments made by the representatives of the group in urging additional funds be made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in order to bring the Indians of California into line with those of the other States of the Union as it relates to Federal assistance in education, housing, roads, range improvement, and planning. The records will show that on a per capital basis, the State of California is certainly coming out on the short end of the stick. California, with 7.2 percent of the Indian population of the Nation, is receiving 1.4 percent of the Indian funds. Other States with comparable populations of Indian peoples are receiving as much as three and four times as much Federal assistance for housing, health, education, and other essentials as are the Indians of California. We have discussed this in the past, and through the wisdom of this fine committee, you have provided special appropriations and allocations for the Indians of California. This is, of course, deeply appreciated.

Unfortunately, the interest of the executive agencies of the Government, and primarily the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has not matched that of this committee and the Congress of the United States and we have to rely upon the Congress to provide additional funding for these programs. I hope that we can continue in this direction.

Madame Chairman, I conclude this presentation and my testimony with a general commentary about the funding of the Interior programs in the Second Congressional District of California. In an era when costs are mounting, the appropriations for ongoing programs in the northern California area I represent are on the decrease. Looking over the items for the Second Congressional District, I would comment that we are in desperate need of adequate surveying in many of the areas, but there is no money for a cadastral survey. We are in need of maintenance of our facilities that the Bureau of Land Management has in the district, but we have no money for maintenance. We are in desperate need for adequate roads and trails systems, but the money is being reduced. The Bureau of Land Management has made, on recreation development, obligations on which the State and local government have proceeded in good faith, but we have no funds for this type of activity recommended for the Bureau of Land Management.

Our national park visitations are steadily increasing and the pressures are mounting on these facilities, but the programs are not keeping pace.

I know from the testimony you have received that this is not an isolated situation in northern California, and therefore I endorse wholeheartedly any efforts that this committee may make to keep the agencies of the Federal Government maintaining the realistic level of service and management of public lands for the benefit of the public.

Thank you.

TRINITY RIVER BASIN ACTION PROGRAM

The Trinity River Basin has been severely impacted by man's activities which include the construction and operation of Trinity and Lewiston Dams, road construction, logging and mining. These activities and other land uses have had considerable impact on the fish and wildlife resources, especially in the watershed below the reservoirs. With the correction of these problems, the Trinity River Basin can be fully restored as a viable multi-faceted ecosystem that can continue to serve a multitude of man's needs.

In the interest of protecting the Trinity River Basin and its land and water resources for their shared-use values, a coordinated and integrated management plan adapted to the capabilities and limitation of the area's natural resources and environment must be formulated.

An integral part of this effort must be implementation of interim actions which can be taken now to improve the fish and wildlife populations. These interim actions will make it possible to gain field experience in the application of various techniques, as well as an opportunity to evaluate their effectiveness in accomplishing the desired overall objectives.

Three problem areas have been identified by the Trinity River Task Force. They are:

(1) Fish restoration.
(2) Wildlife restoration.
(3) Watershed restoration.

A three-year action program is proposed for the Trinity River Basin. This is a two-fold proposal featuring the formulation of plans for future action and advancing interim measures in two specific areas--fish restoration and watershed restoration. The omission of wildlife restoration efforts from this plan in no way lessens its importance, however, the greatest impact of such a program would be to emphasize the restoration of wildlife populations, affected by the flooding by Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes. This should be the subject of a separate study.

It should be noted, however, that wildlife restoration would be considered in formulating plans for future action and would benefit somewhat from the conduct of the watershed and fish restoration programs proposed here. A summary of the programs is attached.

The cost estimates are inclusive, however, it is anticipated this would be a cooperative venture involving Federal, State and local governments. It is expected that the State of California will contribute approximately $900,000 toward the cost of the programs. The balance would be funded by the U. S. Government with the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife taking the lead, with the full cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service and Corps of Engineers.

It is proposed that the program be monitored closely by the Congress on a year-to-year basis with annual reports and justification made mandatory.

COST ESTIMATES

TRINITY RIVER BASIN ACTION PROGRAM

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
		(thousands of dollars)		
1. Formulating plans for future action	$200	$300	$200	$700
2. Interim improvement measures				
a. Fish Restoration Program	490	464	591	1,645
b. Watershed Restoration Program	235	545	465	1,245
Total	$925	$1,238	$1,223	$3,367
State of California Contributions	300	300	300	900
Federal Expenditures	625	938	923	2,467

TRINITY RIVER BASIN ACTION PROGRAM

JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT

FISH RESTORATION PROGRAM

In 1963 the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project was completed and export of Trinity River water to the Sacramento Valley was begun. Since completion of the project, the numbers of adult steelhead entering the Trinity River have declined dramatically. Similar declines, though of lesser magnitude, have occurred among populations of fall-run king salmon. These declines are substantiated in diminishing returns of these fish to Trinity River Hatchery and in reductions in angler harvest from the river despite increased fishing effort.

The causes of the steelhead and salmon declines in the Trinity River are not known. The factors responsible for the declines must be clearly and rapidly defined if we are to insure perpetuation of these resources. It is also particularly important that the factors adversely affecting steelhead and salmon populations in the Trinity be identified because they may have been brought about by the water export features of the Trinity Project. If the project is responsible, the ramifications are great, especially when one considers the potential impact of similar water export developments proposed for the Eel River. In the event that the causes of the declines lie with the construction and operation of the Trinity Project, it will be imperative that methods for overcoming the present difficulties and preventing similar problems from arising in association with possible future projects be developed now on the Trinity.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	(thousands of dollars)			
1. Increase flows for fisheries*				
a. Monitor and evaluate increased Trinity River flows	$150	$127	$281	$ 558
2. Fish habitat restoration				
a. Pool and riffle restoration	50	50	50	150
b. Tributary sediment control	60	60	60	180
c. Tributary barrier removal to increase available spawning and rearing habitat	70	70	70	210
d. Hydraulic restoration of pools	100	100	100	300
e. Removal or modification of Lewiston Weir	-	10	-	10
f. Monitor and evaluate actions (a. through e. above)	60	47	30	137
Total	$490	$464	$591	$1,645

* Increased flows are subject to Secretary of the Interior's approval

TRINITY RIVER BASIN ACTION PROGRAM

JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT

WATERSHED RESTORATION PROGRAM

Currently there is a severe soil erosion problem in the Trinity River Basin. Several major tributaries are contributing large amounts of sediment into the Trinity River which is seriously damaging the fish habitat. This is a result of poor land use practices; specifically, logging, road construction and mining.

Full application of today's watershed conservation knowledge in all phases of land management will improve water quality, reduce topsoil loss, improve the hydrologic balance by retarding and dispersing runoff, reduce the adverse impacts on anadromous fish habitat and generally maintain the capability of the watershed.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
A. Sub-watershed Actions				
1. Road Closure -- Road Drainage	$ 25,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$125,000
2. Revegetation	50,000	100,000	100,000	250,000
3. Other Erosion Control Measures	50,000	100,000	100,000	250,000
4. Establish Soil Erosion Standards	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
5. Construct Pilot Debris Basins	20,000	180,000	100,000	300,000
B. Erosion Control, Other Critical Areas	25,000	50,000	50,000	125,000
C. Monitor and Evaluate Action Activities	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
Total	$235,000	$545,000	$465,000	$1,245,000

Mr. JOHNSON. Your committee has been so good to us over the years. I have two matters that I would like to really speak to. The first item covers the Lake Tahoe Basin Area of California. There are 10,000 acres of undeveloped land that is owned by Fibreboard Corp. They want to dispose or develop the 10,000 acres. Their appraisals were $15 million for the 10,000 acres, but if the Government would purchase or would enter into a cutting rights deal, they would agree to an appraisal of $10 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you propose to fund this from the Land and Water Conservation Fund balances?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right. The way we are told, due to the lack of funding on the part of the administration there is an amount of money of some $260 million. Some of that has been encumbered, I presume. The exact amount in the fund originally was $260 million, but I think there has been some obligations against it, but this would not disturb their fiscal 1975 funding. We are asking that this $10 million in consideration come from that surplus.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you need authorizing legislation for this proposal?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, as I understand it, this money could be made available to the Forest Service as a line item in your budget. That would give them authority. They have agreed with Fibreboard on the $10 million appraisal figure. I figure that is a very fair figure for 10,000 acres that looks right into Lake Tahoe.

If they start to develop this, naturally the lands are gone. The other way—they were trying to do it on a cutting rights exchange—caused an awful lot of trouble with the 16 counties affected and the 4 national forests, and the loss of revenues to the counties for schools and roads.

This, if it could be put together, would be the simplest way to do it. The money is there and I think the land, as far as acquiring land for conservation purposes, 10,000 acres of raw land that looks into Lake Tahoe is a very fine acquistion for the Government to make at this time and place it under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, where it would be held in perpetuity for conservation purposes, open purposes, and keep it from being developed within the Basin.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is item 1.

Mr. JOHNSON. To me that is the biggest thing we have got in all of California as far as setting aside lands for the Nation.

Mr. YATES. What happens if we don't provide the money?

Mr. JOHNSON. They are going to go ahead and develop it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which would be a real tragedy, I agree.

Mr. JOHNSON. The next item is the problem that we find in the Trinity River Basin. The Government built a project on that river sometime ago, and diverted for the most part most of the runoff into the Sacramento Valley in the trans-mountain diversion. Since that time we have had nothing but problems with the fish and wildlife people of the State and the local interests within the county.

We have worked with the California fish and game, the Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the California Water Resources Department in trying to bring about a study that would take into consideration all of the problems that go with the Federal operations within the Trinity River Basin. This has caused nothing but turmoil out there for sometime and is still boiling.

We are asking for consideration on a 3-year-program study that would cost approximately $3,267,000. The State would come forward with $900,000. This would be over a 3-year period. We have a full account of what they are trying to do, in the statement. This would be carried on over a 3-year period, with the total Federal cost being $2,467,000. The State's cost would be $900,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is Tahoe Basin your highest priority?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would rather have the Tahoe Basin naturally. Tahoe we figure is a national problem. That has great support from around the Nation and throughout the world. This other little matter is just something we have with a great river basin that has been lost to the likes of some people, including all of the agencies I named. They claim that they do have a problem, and it is a conglomerate problem because all of the agencies are involved.

Originally the Trinity River was authorized by Congress, the development there, and made a part of the Central Valley project. The reservoirs and the water in Trinity County are stored and used for three purposes mainly, flood control, water conservation, and generation of power.

When we dammed the Trinity River up there, we changed the ecology and the habitat in the whole area you might say, from the standpoint of fish and wildlife, and erosion problems that go with the cutting of the timber in the area, the road building that has been in the area, and the fisheries that were found in the Trinity River, steelhead and salmon, were some of the best in the country. Seemingly we are losing the anadromous fish run in the Trinity River. This has been put together by the Wildlife people, California fish and game, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the California department of water research.

It has been under study and consideration for sometime. We are making the request of this committee to allow for the funding of a task force or action group to go to work out there and carry it on over a 3-year period. We think that within the first year there could be some benefits accruing from the action group's recommendations. We hope that that would be the case, and the same thing for the second year. Then in the third year we should be able to complete it and know exactly what we want to do with the river.

It is like all these rivers where you dam the rivers and use the rivers for purposes other than in the natural state. We need power resources and recreation. Nevertheless we have changed the ecology balance and what have you of the area. I think the State will agree to come in for approximately one-third of the cost, with all the Federal agencies that are involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was this river dedicated?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it was dedicated in about 1961.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did they dam this river?

Mr. JOHNSON. They did it to make it a part of the Central Valley project for water and power.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then why shouldn't Central Valley provide the funds?

Mr. JOHNSON. Their fund is broke. We just raised the rates in the other committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you think this should be considered?

Mr. JOHNSON. It probably should have been considered in the first instance. Today when you build a project of this kind you go into all these other matters and they run up the costs of the project considerably. If there had been a proper evironmental impact statement prepared on this project it probably would have cost a great many millions more. We are trying to get some of these that we have authorized constructed. Even though Congress went into them and authorized them we find there are certain interests in the United States that don't think they were too well planned and therefore challenge the environmental impact statements, but no relief was given on that where the agencies and departments said they would fully report it and then they took it to court.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you believe some of these projects need a re-review by the Public Works Committee so that there could be additional authorizations?

Mr. JOHNSON. Possibly so.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there should be a re-review.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think we have given further consideration to your water development in the Northwest since it was built too, in many ways. This was built under the old criteria, and they didn't worry too much about what happened to the fish and wildlife, and what happened to the ecology of the area or anything else.

We think this study will make known the deficiencies in this area, and then each particular agency would have to come in and assist in cleaning up and perfecting the area for more benefits. The Bureau of Reclamation would be in there. The Corps of Engineers would be in there and the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers should pay the total costs. They have more money than the Forest Service.

Mr. JOHNSON. Not yet. We can't find enough. I think the other agencies have all looked at this and feel this job should be done, fish and wildlife people, the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why hasn't this been included in the budget?

Mr. JOHNSON. If you will just give us a little inkling on this we will try to help you out with the Office of Management and Budget. I would almost say on a matter of this nature we can do a pretty good job selling it to Congress. We might not be able to do so well down at OMB to start with, but I think after a fashion it would be all right. That is all I have. I left you a very fine statement. I want to say, Madam Chairman, I as one hate to see you leaving the Congress. You have been a very fine Chairman as far as California and the Nation is concerned, and to my area in particular. You and your committee have been very, very good to us.

I hate to see Wendell leaving, a man who knows all about things happening in the West. He has been a good friend of all of us, but I know that the others will carry on. We thank you for past considerations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It is a pleasure to have you appear today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

WITNESS

HON. PATSY T. MINK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished friend, Congresswoman Mink of Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to testify on behalf of reinstatement of the full $100,000 for each State water research institute.

Under the proposed administration budget, the Office of Water Resources would be one of the few agencies to suffer a sharp budget cut for fiscal year 1975. There would be a reduction of $11,000, or 11 percent, in Section 110 Annual Allotments and no change in the level of funding for Section 10 Matching Grant or Title II Additional Research.

This is the first time the basic allotment for water resources research will be reduced in this 10-year-old program. It should be noted also that the fiscal year 1974 title II appropriation was cut by more than $700,000 from the actual expenditure in fiscal year 1973. Thus, two parts of the program have been cut in successive years, and the level or requests has not in recent years approached the authorized level of funding.

Hawaii has utilized its annual allotment funds to support research projects that are pertinent to the utilization, conservation and development of water resources in the State. In the current fiscal year Hawaii's program includes a project on harvesting fog drip for the water-short Kohala-Kona coast on the island of Hawaii. Another project concerns field study of drip or trickling irrigation to reduce the sugarcane water requirement which is by far the largest single water consumer on the island of Oahu. A recently completed project has provided a set of realistic guidelines for planning domestic and public water demand for urban land uses on the same island. It is important to note that projects like these are formulated and, wherever possible, cost shared with governmental and private water agencies in the State.

This is merely a partial listing of the many ongoing and completed efforts and related activities of the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Hawaii that have benefited from this program. The capabilities of Hawaii's center are derived directly from the basic support provided from appropriations of the Office of Water Resources Research. A reduction in the appropriation such as is proposed will severely disable the center in carrying out its important role for the State.

It seems to me Congress should insist on continued authorization of $100,000 for Section 100 Annual Allotment funds for each State water research institute, including Hawaii's.

Water is a very valuable commodity in Hawaii since the supply is limited and found mainly in certain areas. Since there are no water pipelines between islands, each island must maintain its own capacity. We have developed a sound program of water resources research in the State, which has produced tangible benefits in excess of the cost. I urge that adequate funding be continued.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine statement.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Walsh of New York.

Mr. WALSH. Madam Chairman, for the second year in succession, the U.S. Forest Service has submitted a plan to the Agriculture Department for inclusion in this year's budget which would have established a research unit on the campus of the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse University. For the second year in a row, the project was not included in the Department's budget as submitted to Congress.

I feel this is a vital project and urge that it be added to the budget by this subcommittee.

Every State in the Nation, particularly throughout megalopolis, is currently involved in an environment-energy crisis—caused mainly because much of the information needed to apply ecological criteria in land use policies is lacking. The maintenance and protection of environmental quality—while at the same time meeting the energy crisis—has become a firm national commitment and an integral part of our institutions and values.

At the same time, man's misuse of forest and water resources throughout megalopolis has caused a regional kaleidoscope of conditions that are so lacking in concern for the basic underlying needs of society for ecological support systems as to make land use planning an exercise in futility.

The idea that unlimited, uncontrolled growth is good is no longer an unquestioned dogma. Indeed, quite the contrary, communities across the land are alarmed by pollution, congestion, ugliness, sprawl, decaying neighborhoods, and a shortage of energy. Many aspects of the problems are tied inexorably to the destruction of open space, forest conditions, and water resources that are required for community enhancement and life support systems.

One thing is certain. We must begin to look at the use of open space and forest resources—that surround and interlock our metropolitan centers—from a very long-range point of view. That means not decades, but generations.

Some of our society tends to see many decisions that eventually destroy our air, water, soil, flora and fauna, as ill-considered choices. In reality, however, the detrimental changes we see in our natural forest and water environments around our cities were not perpetuated by unwise men; these changes were set in motion by decisionmakers who simply did not have the knowledge and facts necessary to calculate the long-range impact of their policies.

Before ecological criteria can be applied in forest land-use policies, a major Forest Service research effort is needed in at least three interrelated problem areas. First, ecological baseline information through biological research is needed to insure adequate understanding of the forest environment as it relates to the soil, water, and forest vegeta-

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tion. Second, systems analysis research needs to measure the impact of present and future technology and social systems—and to forecast the consequences of these systems on ecological baseline data. Finally, multidisciplinary teams of political scientists, biologists, and systems analysts must synthesize the information gathered in the first two phases and suggest or document imaginative courses of action that will insure the ecological integrity of those forest environments within and surrounding metropolitan regions of the Northeast that are required for man's ultimate survival.

As part of its Pinchot Institute program, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service plans to establish a research project at Syracuse, N.Y. on these complex problems. The first stage of this research effort will require $425,000 in fiscal year 1975 and the second stage an additional $425,000 in fiscal year 1976.

Madam Chairwoman, I sincerely urge that this subcommittee consider adding this proposal to the budget for the Forest Service as it was originally proposed last year and in 1974. The information gathered in this effort could well pave the way in the future for sound planning in the use of land around our major cities and the ultimate survival of our natural resources.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. TENO RONCALIO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Roncalio of Wyoming. We will insert your prepared statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY HON. TENO RONCALIO, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mrs. Chairman, I appear before you today to respectfully request your consideration of the fiscal year 1975 budget appropriations of several programs of particular importance to my State of Wyoming.

The items I would like to discuss include restoration of full $250,000 funding for the Water Resources Research Institutes in each State, full funding of the U.S. Geological Survey's water resources and oil shale resource investigations, prompt approval of the full $2.9 million requested by the Bureau of Mines for research into nonnuclear methods of recovering natural gas, approval of the $1.8 million requested by the Bureau of Mines to complete the subsidence control project at Rock Springs, full support at the $1.7 million level for the SEAM (surface, environment, and mining) program, full funding of the U.S. Forest Service's cooperative management work including its assistance in fighting the mountain pine beetle, an increment to Forest Service funds for controlling bark beetle infestations, and increasing of the Federal funds for firefighting on State and private lands to the $30 million level.

Mrs. Chairman, I am also alarmed that no money is requested for National Park Visitor Center in Lovell. The $1.45 million in construction funds needed for this work must be added to the National Park Service request. Finally, addition of $250,000 to the Forest Service request for construction of the Shell Falls Overlook in the Big Horn National Forest is also imperative, as is approval of the funds requested for Forest Service and National Park management and maintenance of Wyoming's West Slope Wind River and Flaming Gorge Recreation Areas, and of the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks.

I wish to direct the subcommittee's attention to the Department of the Interior's Office of Water Resources Research program for funding of a water resources research institute at a qualified college or university in each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico. In 1971, the Congress recognized the importance of this work and the inadequacy of the existing $100,000 per institute grant level. The annual authorization was increased to $250,000 per institute. Yet, in 1974, the administration limited the annual allotment to $110,000, and the Office of Management and Budget impounded an additional appropriation of $10,000. Now despite rampant inflation and the energy crisis, the administration proposes a further cut to $89,000 per State for 1975.

These actions defy logic. Water shortage has been predicited as our next certainty in the West, where development of our vast oil and coal resources will depend heavily upon improvement of our limited water supply, there can be little doubt about the importance of water resources research. Wyoming's Water Research Institute at the University of Wyoming directs a major effort to water problems related to coal development. Its programs have also provided service to the State Game and Fish Commission, Highway Commission, and Engineer's Office, all of which have voiced strenuous objection to the present proposed funding limitation. Though geared to immediate solution of our unique water problems, Wyoming's research results will surely benefit the entire Nation in the future, as will the work of the institutes of Nebraska and the Pacific Northwestern States of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, who have asked my support for their work to insure sufficient water for forests, for fish and wildlife habitat, for recreation and for essential production of electric power.

It is clear that now is the time to increase, rather than cut, funding for water resources research. I strongly urge that the full $250,000 per institute, authorized for this important work by Congress be restored.

Also of grave concern to me are the U.S. Geological Survey's water resources and oil shale resource investigations. About 80 percent of the vast Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah shale oil reserves are located on Federal lands. These survey programs will dovetail with our local State water research institutes in providing guidance and information essential for intelligent management decisions during future extraction of our shale and oil. I respectfully ask that the committee approve full funding of both of these efforts.

The Bureau of Mines' research programs for development of nonnuclear methods for stimulating natural gas recovery are of prime importance. If successful, this work will avert exposing our Western lands to the hazards of thousands of nuclear explosions as are now proposed by the Atomic Energy Commission for recovery of an estimated 300 trillion cubic feet of natural gas locked in "tight" marginal reservoirs beneath Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. This gas could augment our national gas supply by about 30 percent.

The 1975 budget requests a total of $2.9 million for development of nonnuclear gas recovery methods. This includes $1 million for massive hydraulic fracturing; $1.4 million for combined hydraulic fracturing, chemical injection and conventional chemical explosive methods; and $500,000 for combining all of these methods with deviated drilling. While the much more dangerous and wasteful nuclear explosive stimulation methods devised by the Atomic Energy Commission have received more than $46 million of Federal funding support, the long neglected approaches now being undertaken by the Department of the Interior have received Federal incentive of less than $1 million. I find this situation very alarming, especially since many of us who have studied the alternatives believe the nonnuclear methods are much more promising. They involve no fears of nuclear catastrophes, no problems with endangering or wasting of valuable uranium, coal, or shale oil reserves by exposure to nuclear explosions, and no problems (as are now being encountered with nuclear recovery) with sale of substandard or contaminated radioactive gas. The industry is beginning to recognize these advantages and plans for cooperative government-industrial funding of gas recovery experiments by massive hydraulic fracturing are already underway. I respectfully urge the committee to give enthusiastic approval of the full $2.9 million requested for this work in fiscal year 1975.

In fiscal year 1974 the Bureau of Mines requested $800,000 for filling of mine voids, sealing of abandoned mine shafts, tunnels, and entry ways in Rock Springs, Wyo. Though much similar work has been done in the East, this was the first subsidence work approved for the Western States. I strongly urge that the committee include approval of the $1.8 million needed for completion of the Bureau of Mines' subsidence control project at Rock Springs.

I also would like to direct your attention to several items in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's budget. One of these, the SEAM (surface, environmental, and mining) program, is of particular importance to my State. SEAM is proposed to aid land managers, the mining industry, and the States in satisfying both environmental and mineral needs through proper planning of strip mining and followup reclamation activities. Wyoming has the largest strippable coal resources in the country and it is clear that massive strip mining operations for much of the State are fast becoming inevitable. The vast oil shale resources of southwestern Wyoming are another major energy resource to be surface mined, as are phosphate, uranium, and betonite deposits. We must insure that these surface-mined areas can be reclaimed for forests, for use by wildlife and domestic livestock, for recreation facilities, and for new building space for growing towns, communities, or industrial sites. As you are well aware, this can be achieved only if mining and environmental impacts are preplanned. The SEAM program is beginning to research and compile methods and information of vital value to the character and quality of areas confronted with large strip mining operations.

The leadership for SEAM has been assigned to the U.S. Forest Service, which will work in cooperation with other USDA agencies and the State colleges and universities. A program planning office has already been established, and major research efforts have begun in Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah. In view of the energy crisis, the Forest Service anticipates the need for significant program expansion, with more than doubling of its present funding level (to about $5 million) in fiscal year 1976. However, in fiscal year 1975, as they complete organization of their plans, they have requested only that the fiscal year 1974 level of $1.7 million be sustained. I urge you to approve this request so that this vital work can move forward.

Another area of concern is the Forest Service's work for prevention of loss of our forest to insects and fire. Vast areas of Wyoming's Federal, State, and private forest lands are being ravished by the Mountain Pine Beetle. This pest, which has proved most difficult to control, is destroying not only valuable timber stands, needed for meeting projected national lumber demands, but also unique recreation areas. Mrs. Chairman, this problem has reached such epidemic proportions in the Black Hills National Forest and other areas that we have even had to resort to costly helicopter removal of infested trees.

The Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, which provides professional forest management assistance to landowners and States, has an authorization of $20 million. This program promises the best means of providing technical assistance to private lands undergoing destruction by the Mountain Pine Beetle. The fiscal year 1975 budget calls for $5,570,000. This request increases the fiscal year 1974 budget by $500,000, but it is not nearly enough to meet the imperative need of controlling all such pests and of establishing good forest management practices on Wyoming's 1,200,000 acres of commercial forest land. Mrs. Chairman, in light of the Nation's growing need for timber and for well-managed forests, I respectfully urge favorable consideration of funding the Cooperative Management Act to its full $20 million level.

Just as Federal aid to State and private pest control efforts should be stepped up, I strongly urge maximum funding of the Forest Service insect and disease control efforts. The budget contains $11,260,000 (an increase of $57,000 over fiscal year 1974) for control, and $18,966,000 (an increase of $395,000) for all forestry research, including pest control. These increases reflect rising costs, not a change in program level.

Because of the cyclical nature of bark beetle infestations it is extremely difficult to predict hatch size before the fall surveys are conducted. Since the funds available do not always coincide with the need, I support a continuing appropriation or supplemental appropriations to provide flexibility for the Forest Service's efforts in this area. I understand the Service is working with the committee on this problem, and I strongly support an increment to the fiscal year 1975 funding level.

Forest fires, like forest pests, are not limited to Federal lands. The Clark-

McNary Act provides for 50-50 Federal-State funding for forest fire control on State and private lands. Currently about 83 percent of this program is being funded by the States, 16 percent by the Federal Government, and 1 percent by private owners. Increasing costs of firefighting equipment is increasing the burden on State forestry funds, while Federal participation is not keeping up. This year's budget includes $20,130,000 for cooperative forest fire control, an increase of only $100,000 over last year, and $1,478,000 less than was spent on this program in fiscal year 1973. In order to meet increasing costs of fighting fires, to offer coverage to lands now included in the program, and to bring Federal-State financial participation in line, I recommend raising this year's appropriation to $30 million.

Several of the National Park Service programs are also vital to Wyoming. I respectfully request approval of funding for construction of the Big Horn Canyon Transpark Highway. For more than a year the nearly $5 million for construction of this road has been tied up waiting for completion of an environmental impact study. This study will be completed by the end of April 1974, and it is planned that construction bids will be taken during the summer of 1974. Your favorable action will enable this long-delayed project to at last move forward.

The planned National Park Service Visitor Center in Lovell, Wyo., is also in need of your committee's attention. Thus far this project has received a total of $145,000 in fiscal year 1974 for design and preliminary planning of the center. Final construction drawings will be finished and ready for bid in September 1974. However, because of the administration's emphasis on development in Bicentennial parks this year, no construction funds are requested in fiscal year 1975. Virtually all of the fiscal year 1975 NPS development funds are dedicated to development of certain designated Bicentennial parks. Mrs. Chairman, this total disregard and interruption of our orderly park construction programs cannot be tolerated. I must insist that the fiscal year 1975 budget be amended to include the $1.45 million needed for the Lovell center. This amount allows $1 million for the center's construction, $300,000 for its roads and parking facilities, and $150,000 for its audiovisual equipment. Deferral of this request until fiscal year 1976 will not only be a hardship to Wyoming and a costly interruption in our Nation's park construction program but it will also delay a valuable evaluation of an important approach to energy conservation. The Lovell center will be the first public building in the world designed specifically for heating and cooling by solar energy. It is planned that solar energy will provide for at least 70 percent of the heating and cooling at the Lovell site. When completed, its unique design will provide the Nation with a wealth of information regarding construction, maintenance, and operation of a solar-powered public facility. I urge the committee to insist that orderly continuation of this worthwhile project be funded during fiscal year 1975.

The Forest Service is also charged with care and management of the West Slope Wind River recreation composite of Wyoming's Bridger Teton National Forest. This unique area of outstanding beauty has not in the past received adequate funding for maintenance of its facilities. In recent years visitor use of this area has mushroomed, and there is dire need for your approval of the Forest Service's fiscal year 1975 request of $225,000 for development of its recreation and public use areas and of $80,000 for its roads and trail construction projects.

The Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Wyoming, and Utah's Ashley National Forest are also of concern because of mushrooming visitor use. During 1972, 714,000 visitors from 50 States and 19 foreign countries were recorded. Sustained heavy use is straining all of the area's facilities, including its sewage disposal facilities. Major modifications and complete water treatment facilities are needed to comply with State and Federal health standards. The fiscal year 1975 Forest Service and National Park Service budget calls for $1,217,500 for construction and $260,000 for roads and trails.

Mrs. Chairman, I ask your committee to approve full funding of this badly needed work, as well as for the growing needs of the Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Teton National Park, and all of Wyoming's national recreation areas.

Finally, I would like to conclude with requests for two additions to the U.S. Forest Service budget: One for addition of $250,000 for construction of the Shell Falls Overlook in the Big Horn National Forest and the other for addition of $800,000 for the Eisenhower Forestry Research Consortium to conduct environmental research at nine western universities including the University of Wyoming. Thank you.

Mr. RONCALIO. Madam Chairman and my colleagues, I want to begin where my good friend, Bizz Johnson, left off. I am not sure I look forward to the years ahead if you are not going to be here.

I have short, concise, to the point, 9-page statement which you have inserted in the record. I will just highlight it.

I can assure you, Madam Chairman, that the grouse, the male, is still dancing his courtship at the end of the runways at the airport of Jackson. We haven't desecrated the life of Teton County nor has the airport been extended. We hope to avoid a donnybrook over that.

The most important single item, I think, is for the restoration of the funds for the University of Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the second fiscal year 1974 supplemental which is scheduled for floor action on Wednesday the committee directed the Office of Water Resources Research to spend the $460,000, they had requested to transfer, for the purposes for which that money was appropriated. This was part of the $10,000 the committee added last year for State institutes.

Mr. RONCALIO. Does that leave the restoration of the $250,000 annual funding for the Water Resources Research Institutes?

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Mr. RONCALIO. I am grateful for every little dollar. We appreciate it very much in Wyoming. The point I was making is that this is the worst possible time I know of to detract from research for water conservation or for beneficial use of water in the State of Wyoming.

We are being besieged unlike anything in the history of this country by some of the most knowledgeable, powerful international, multinational energy companies of the world. They are going after every ton of coal we have no matter where it is located. They will strip millions of tons of coal per year quite soon from our Fort Union formation and from virtually every State around us.

Mr. WYATT. Except Montana.

Mr. RONCALIO. You joke.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt doesn't want Montana to furnish the energy for the entire Nation.

Mr. RONCALIO. He may have a point there. In addition to that, on the other extreme, at depths of 5,000 feet or more Wyoming has enough coal, I don't know how many millions of tons, that is not strip-mineable but what is called deep minable coal, low sulfur bituminous.

Dr. Edward Teller, the man who gave us the hydrogen bomb, said we ought to start using nuclear stimulation in the deep coal fields. Nuclear stimulation has proved one thing. It can decimate and contaminate the hell out of our natural gas and make it unusable. That is all it has proven in 12 years. There isn't a single foot of natural gas usable or proven usable from the three shots that have been made in these tight gas fields. Now Dr. Teller comes along and literally scares everybody in Wyoming. If you are going to go nuclear in the deep coal in Wyoming there is not a township that isn't eligible for that type of nuclear stimulation. This leaves nothing for people to live on top of. What was a joke a year ago becomes a frightening reality today. Are you going to move out all 300,000 of us and make it

one big excavation? The money to study a little bit of our water and conservation is vital to us.

I have been asked to speak on behalf of the SEAM funds, and for full funding of the Forest Service Cooperative Management work especially for that aimed at control of the mountain pine beetle. I hope you will get to see Teton National Park. You will notice large expanses of a dull red looking effect from these pests on the pine. I wonder if there are some around here I could call your attention to. It is something like the picture behind you to your right. The Rocky Mountain Pine Beetle has infested our forests until their dirty looking dull copper effects overtake the whole forest, mile after mile.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the 2d fiscal year 1974 supplemental there is $6,213,000 for insect or disease control, which includes the mountain pine beetle.

Mr. RONCALIO. Excellent. I am grateful to you for that. I won't go again into the reason for leaving the Bureau of Mines research program alone. They have to carry the ball for the nonnuclear type gas fields stimulation. I will favor using ball bearings or water or anything else that will bring you permeability and leave the fissures and fissions open into a deep well so that gas can be safely and beneficially produced. One of the troubles with nuclear stimulation, and I am not opposed to the use of nuclear weapons, is that it can do some good if it would release energy cheaply and safely. It gave us a chimney of glazed rock and all of the fissures through which the gas was to come promptly closed up.

Mr. YATES. Where did you see the report on this?

Mr. RONCALIO. The reports on this are plentiful and they have been made following Rio Blanco particularly following the first two shots. I will be glad to supply you with more information on that if you would like to have it. I will see that you get the latest reports from the AEC, and other facts on nuclear stimulation.

Mr. YATES. This would bear on the use of nuclear power for oil shale.

Mr. RONCALIO. This would have a direct bearing on nuclear detonations in shale fields. Detonations will contaminate terribly sensitive oil shale and add to that unusable material which has already happened with natural gas. We hope you will allow continued nonnuclear exploration by the Bureau of Mines so we can get to the gas. We need it now.

Let me comment on that. This morning I had a call from some friends in Houston, Tex., I knew at one time in Denver. They are looking for $8 million for a gas drilling program, gas wells, 180 wells in acreage they can pick up from a major in Montana. They want some help because they can stay capped with their oil until it gets them 56 cents per M cu. ft. I said what is with the offsets around there? They are all capped waiting for 56-cent gas. Where is your energy shortage today, you who speak for the public interest? There is no energy shortage today. Instead many are sitting on their wells and they are capped. They are going to wait and get the Wyoming coal and they are going to gasify and liquefy it and get $1 for their gas. What about it.

Mr. WYATT. The answer is to roll back the price of oil. [Laughter.]

Mr. RONCALIO. I mentioned the SEAM matter which is important

to us in the various areas where the forests are, particularly the Black Hills as well as the Cooperative Forest Service Management Act. We feel that even without the forestry that I know you have in your district, Madam Chairwoman, ours is mostly selective cutting. We can no longer really sustain any clear cutting.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know what is wrong with the forest industry in Wyoming?

Mr. RONCALIO. The elevation is too high.

Mrs. HANSEN. My next door neighbor's son was working in Wyoming and he received about one-fourth as much as he receives in the Northwest. He said the forest products industry in Wyoming doesn't pay decent wages. Not only that, he said every piece of timber you cut, you have a chance of losing your life.

Mr. RONCALIO. That cannot be in my Wyoming!

Mrs. HANSEN. They have no industrial programs as we know them. It is a hazardous industry.

Mr. RONCALIO. We recognize that. It is a marginal industry. We make no bones with timber being one of our basic industries but in terribly short supply.

Mrs. HANSEN. If Wyoming wants to be competitive they should pass industrial insurance laws as have been enacted in the State of Washington. They should realize this is a hazardous industry.

Mr. RONCALIO. I agree with you very much but they don't have the stumpage to warrant a profitable business. Many ought to closeup and phaseout.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you can't run an operation that protects working men, you shouldn't be in business.

Mr. RONCALIO. We advocate small type sawmills, four and five man operations.

The forest fires we still put up with, and are interested in the Clark-McNary Act, 50–50 funding to keep that going. Our parks as always depend upon you, bringing this to the last and most important item. I wish we could restore the $145,000 in fiscal 1974 for the Park Service visitors center in Lovell, Wyo. That is a part of the Yellow Tail overall operation. There are 40 or 50 miles of the Big Horn River getting deeper and wider running into the Indian country in Montana, around the side of Pryor Mountain.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you can assist the Crow Indians in Billings, Mont., and the environmentalists to agree on Big Horn Canyon. The Crows, want to make a living, and some other people want to stop everything.

Mr. RONCALIO. We will make a notation of that. The Park Service visitors center at Lovell can in fact operate independent of any reliance upon the Montana Canyon.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have to make up their minds.

Mr. RONCALIO. I appreciate that, Madam Chairman. If we could have the funds back just for the visitors center it will be deeply appreciated. There is no national park between the Black Hills National Forest and Yellowstone National Park. In about 300 miles there is the lovely Big Horn and you are still about 3 hours' driving away from Yellowstone. I think your approval, Madam Chairman, of the $225,000 for development of recreational public use areas in the Forest

Service and $80,000 for trial construction would be deeply appreciated, particularly for use in the West at Teton National Forest.

The Flaming Gorge, Green River City is of concern to us. I am sorry your colleague Mr. McKay is not here. In any event, he is my colleague in this area. In 1972 this area did 714,000 visitor-days from 50 States and 19 foreign countries. You can catch some of the finest fish in the West out there. I find great problems if I don't get this particular item. The $1 million for construction and roads and trails we really believe is quite important. This area has been impacted with thousands of construction workers building a powerplant for the Idaho Power Co. and your P.P. & L. called the Jim Bridger Plant. Hundreds of other employees and tradesmen are building an expansion of the trona industry mushrooming in Wyoming. There is coal strip mining activity, too, and they have to have some type of recreation. If they don't you will find what we call the Gillette, Wyo., syndrome taking over more and more, highest suicides in the Nation, drunkenness, disturbance, two murders last week in this area of workers.

It is really a terrible situation. More than half of the population in this area live in mobile homes. There are no schools, parks, no playgrounds, or civic facilities for a young mother with kids. It is a harsh, rough way for a State to have to prosper. Some of our political leaders called this quality growth a few years ago. We have this impetus, and it requires the recreation facilities of Flaming Gorge National Park. That is one area that can serve some worthwhile purposes.

I think that is it. I kind of hurried through these but that in essence is my statement.

Mr. YATES. And a very good one I may say.

Mr. WYATT. Very good.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. AL. ULLMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Ullman, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. ULLMAN. Madam Chairman, I think you have the statement, unless you would like for me to read it all I will put it in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert your statement in the record. Please review it for us.

[The statement follows:]

LA GRANDE FOREST SERVICE RANGE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT LABORATORY

Budget request: $511,000.

Additional funds required: $80,000.

Purpose: Continuation of research on acute bovine pulmonary emphysema.

Last year, with the support of your committee, we were able to initiate a research program into the increasingly serious livestock disease, acute bovine pulmonary emphysema (ABPE).

This disease is suspected to be brought on by grazing changes and work is now underway to identify the range conditions which are associated with it. It is also feasible to conduct a second phase investigation of physiological features of ABPE simultaneously; however, funds for this purpose were not in-

cluded in the 1975 budget proposal. With the completion of these stages, work on possible controls through range management and veterinary medicine can begin. It is expected that altogether, this will require approximately 3 more years of research.

It is very important that this program progress at full speed, especially in view of the ruinous increase in the occurrence of this disease. In Grant County, Ore., alone, there was $75,000 lost in 1972, all directly attributable to ABPE. It has been estimated that the total impact on Grant County in 1973 was $1.2 million. It is clear that the problem is growing in severity throughout the Western States and I strongly urge that $80,000 be included in the committee's funding request in order that this research can progress on schedule.

NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY AT WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION

Budget request: 0.
Additional funds required: $1,187,000.
Purpose: Continue construction of hatchery complex.

As I brought to your attention earlier, continuation of ongoing construction of the National Fish Hatchery at Warm Springs Indian Reservation will come to a halt unless funds are included in the 1975 budget. You are well aware of the history of this project, but let me stress again the need to complete it in an orderly fashion.

Research has established the need for hatchery-reared fish for sound management of inland waterways and experience has shown us that the Confederated Tribes are both anxious and competent to undertake the recreational and commercial operation of the project.

This year, funds are needed for the holding pond complex, rearing water system, spawning facility, and to equip the hatchery building. The $1,187,000 necessary for this phase will leave $2,713,000 to complete the project. Once again I request your assistance in keeping this project on track.

KLAMATH INDIAN FOREST LANDS

Budget request: 0.
Additional funds required: $70 million.
Purpose: Purchase of Klamath Indian Lands.

As you recall, the Congress passed legislation last year authorizing Federal purchase of the remaining 135,000 acres of the Klamath Indian Forest. Purchase will be by condemnation. The authorizing bill, Public Law 93–102, provided for $70 million. The present trustee, U.S. National Bank of Oregon valued the lands at $57 million in January of 1973. The Forest Service recently appraised the lands at $49 million. Since the judicial determination of fair market value is likely to exceed $49 million, I believe it is essential to approve appropriation of the full authorized amount, $70 million. This would assure that sufficient funds are available to pay fair market value. I urge the subcommittee to approve this request for a worthwhile addition to the Winema National Forest.

LAVA LANDS INTERPRETIVE AREA

Budget request: 0.
Additional funds required: $35,000.
Purpose: Continue development of interpretive trails.

Your support last year to get impounded funds released for the Lava Lands Interpretive Area is greatly appreciated. Dedication on this unique facility is scheduled for next spring. In order to help fulfill the purpose of the project, interpretive trails on the center grounds are needed. These trails will tie together with the diorama and other displays within the center to give a total view of the unique and unusual aspects of Lava Butte and the surrounding fields. $35,000 is necessary to complete the trails and interpretive portion of the project.

Several other important projects in the second district were included in the budget request and I am strongly supporting them:

Bend Silvaculture Laboratory: $316,000.
Malheur-Harney Basin Lake Study: $75,000.
Hart Mountain/Sheldon Antelope Refuge: $135,200.

Two programs administered on a nationwide basis are of particular importance to the State of Oregon:

Cooperative forest programs provide assistance to States for forest fire control and improved management techniques for forest lands. With increased demands for commercial production, and in view of damage and defoliation caused by the tussock moth and forest fires, increased funding would be especially valuable. In the long run, these management efforts will reap great benefits in meeting our national forest production goals.

Water resources research institutes have served successfully to help coordinate and direct water resource activities within each State, and in some cases, within regions. This year, the historic funding level of $100,000 per institute was reduced to $89,000. This reduction will most certainly impede the good progress which is now being made. For example, the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have joined forces to pursue such problems of regional importance as declining underground water supplies, management of wild, scenic, and recreational rivers and improvement of aesthetic values in conjunction with the developments for increased power output.

This is another very important national program and I know your committee will be interested in keeping it at its historic level.

2D DISTRICT, OREGON

	Budget request	Additional funds
Forest Service:		
LaGrande Range and Wildlife Habitat	$511,000	$80,000
Lava Lands Interpretive Area	0	35,000
Klamath Indian forest lands	0	70,000,000
Bend Silvaculture Laboratory	316,000	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:		
Warm Springs Fish Hatchery	0	1,187,000
Malheur Harney Basin study	75,000	0
Hart Mountain/Sheldon Antelope Refuge	135,200	0
General requests (written statement only):		
Forest Service:		
Cooperative Forestry programs:		
Forest fire control	20,177,000	9,823,000
Forest land management and processing	5,574,000	14,426,000
State assistance for tree planting	1,346,000	0
Office of Water Resources Research: Assistance to States for institutes	4,539,000	561,000

Mr. ULLMAN. Madam Chairman, we just have a series of very minor items here that we very much need.

We have for Lava Lands a small item of $35,000 just in order to wrap up properly the investment that we have. This is an extremely worthwhile project.

The Visitor Center has been completed with the funds from last year's appropriations. This $35,000 would finish up the Center area with the interpretive trails in the immediate area. In our judgment, these are absolutely essential to the effective working of the Visitor's Center.

Last year we did get some funds which were delayed, as you know, by the administration, for research at the LaGrande Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory on pulmonary emphysema. As you know, this is related to range feed and this wildlife habitat lab in LaGrande is an ideal place to test the feed relationship and to develop some countermeasures.

It would be helpful throughout the whole West. This is a disease that is spreading and I am most hopeful that we get this additional item of $80,000.

I won't go into detail on the Klamath Indian Forest except to say I think you are up to date on that. I know, Madam Chairman, of your personal interest in this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand a budget amendment will be submitted when a final agreement on the price is determined.

Mr. ULLMAN. Our problem with that is that the bill calls for a court determination. This will be eminent domain as my friend, Mr. Wyatt, who worked so diligently with me on it knows. It is our feeling that we should have the full funds appropriated when they start the eminent domain proceedings because I don't think the Government will move until we do. I am most hopeful that we can get this, if not in this bill, in the first subsequent supplemental that comes along.

Mr. WYATT. If my colleague will yield, it is my understanding, Al, and you and I worked together with our chairman on this, that the Forest Service appraisals have come out at $49 million, the final appraisal. My understanding is there is nothing now to prevent them from coming in with a budget amendment and filing their notice of taking, depositing the money in the court, and start the condemnation proceedings.

I don't see any reason for any further delay beyond this hour in this process.

Mr. ULLMAN. What is your feeling about funding?

Mr. WYATT. I think we are going to do it. I think they are going to come in with a budget amendment.

Mr. ULLMAN. With a budget amendment?

Mr. WYATT. I think they are.

Mr. ULLMAN. The 49 million wouldn't cover it though, as you know.

Mr. WYATT. Well, it covers the appraisal.

Mr. ULLMAN. Except the courts will decide the actual taking process.

Mr. WYATT. Right. Well, it is immaterial whether the 49 million covers it or not because they are going to have to pay whatever the awards are.

Mr. ULLMAN. Yes. I will leave that to the gentleman's judgment and again express my appreciation both to you and the chairman and the rest of the committee.

Madam Chairman, the one final item is the matter of the Warm Springs Fish Hatchery which is an ongoing enterprise.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this the last phase?

Mr. ULLMAN. No; there is another step down the road.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this finish the buildings and the ponds?

Mr. ULLMAN. Let me tell you very briefly. This year's funds are needed for the holding pond complex, the rearing water system, the spawning facilities, and to equip the hatchery building.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say it will take $2,713,000 to complete the project. Is this $2,713,000 beyond your current request?

Mr. ULLMAN. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Ullman.

Mr. ULLMAN. Thank you very much.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

WITNESS

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Vander Jagt of Michigan.

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Madam Chairman, the Department of the Interior's budget request for fiscal 1975 includes $183,700 for the operation of the lake trout hatchery program on the Great Lakes by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The request is identical to the fiscal 1974 appropriation.

I have recently learned that inflationary pressures, principally with respect to the feed costs and fuel requirements, together with the institution of double fin clipping as requested by the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, will increase the program's operating expenses by approximately $100,000. Without a corresponding increase in the budget, a drastic cut back in the number of trout raised for release next year will be made. This reduction will be extremely harmful to the sport fishing program in the Great Lakes States. Congress has played a key role in supporting the establishment of the lake trout fishery, and I doubt that there is any desire to weaken it. Even at current production levels, the hatchery program is barely adequate.

In order to reduce operating costs to meet the currently projected budget, the hatcheries would have to begin now to remove more than 1 million small trout. Such a reduction in next year's lake planting would be a severe blow to the overall fisheries program.

I urge the subcommittee to investigate this problem and to provide a sufficient increase in appropriations for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to permit the hatchery program to operate at its current production levels.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEGROUND SITE

WITNESS

HON. TOM S. GETTYS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Tom Gettys from South Carolina.

Mr. GETTYS. Madam Chairman, the Omnibus National Parks Act of 1972 authorized $5.5 million for expansion and development of the Cowpens National Battlegrounds site in Cherokee County, South Carolina, my Congressional District. The purposes of this legislation are not being met—the Office of Management and Budget has seen fit to delete $1.878 million from the fiscal year 1975 budget designated for construction.

Cowpens is 1 of 22 parks now being developed throughout the country scheduled to be completed in time for the Bicentennial Celebration of our American Revolution. It is my hope, Madam Chairman, that your committee will restore to the budget the funds necessary to make this park a reality in 1976.

The Battle of Cowpens has long been recognized by historians as one of the major turning points of the American Revolution. Yet Cowpens is just now being accorded the honor that its importance in our national history warrants, for it was here on the morning of January 17, 1781, that American forces under the command of General Daniel Morgan defeated 1,100 of the finest troops of Lord Cornwallis and set the stage for the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The Cowpens battle site is now commemorated by a granite shaft erected in 1930. The master plan developed by the National Park Service calls for the acquisition of 845 acres, in addition to the original 1¼ acres, and the restoration and development of the site as a national battlefield.

The National Park Service indicates that more than 32,000 persons visit the present Cowpens battle site each year. With the restoration of the battlefield and other developments now underway, that number could increase to as many as 1½ million visitors a year and make this one of the major tourist attractions in South Carolina during the Bicentennial Celebration.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the consideration of your committee in restoring the funds needed to bring this project to fulfillment. In the words of the famous historian Henry Steele Commager:

> It is well that we should recall and cherish those events and traditions that may unite us; surely the contribution of Cowpens to the achievement of Independence is one of these.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Vernon W. Thomson of Wisconsin.

Congressman Thomson, we are happy to have you appear today. Please proceed.

Mr. THOMSON. Madam Chairman, this afternoon it is a pleasure to testify before this subcommittee in support of a budgeted item—The National Fishery Research Laboratory in La Crosse, Wis. Over the past 4 years, I have prevailed upon you to appropriate funds for this project that were not budgeted. You have always responded most graciously and knowledgeably, and the Fish Lab has moved steadily forward. All of the legal snags which previously had resulted in its omission from the budget have been resolved. Nothing appears to stand in the way of scheduled completion. As a result, I believe the confidence you have demonstrated by your actions has been justly rewarded.

The budget request for fiscal year 1975 is $2.4 million for construction and $312,000 for operation and maintenance. To date, the site of the new facility has been prepared, wells drilled, the holding lagoons excavated, and the water supply facilities should be completed by the end of the summer with the experimental ponds being finished in the fall. The project is, therefore, ready to begin construction.

I don't feel I need to occupy this subcommittee's time unnecessarily by going into a detailed analysis of the project. From past years and past hearings, you know the National Fishery Research Laboratory in La Crosse is a new facility preempting the function of the aging and flood-prone Fish Control Laboratory. The $6½ million project is designed to provide badly needed research including development of toxins to control fish populations including the dreaded lamprey eel, to serve as a clearinghouse for information gathered from scien-

tific literature on chemicals used in fish management, and to help train students in conjunction with the State financed river studies center in fish management and fresh water marine biology.

In conclusion, I would again like to thank the subcommittee for your past support and urge your continued support of the project.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Thomson.

Mr. THOMSON. I have one additional item I would like to discuss.

Madam Chairwoman, I appreciate this opportuniy to testify in favor of the administration's recommended level of funding for planning and acquisitions for the Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway. The authorizing legislation for this project was passed in the waning moments of the 92d Congress and all funds expended in the past year have been for the development of plans to protect this beautiful river from the certain desecration of haphazard development along its banks.

Planning for the project was well advanced by the time the bill was approved because this particular 52-mile segment of the river had been placed in a "study" category under the original Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1967.

Subject to your approval and that of the full Congress, acquisitions will commence in fiscal year 1975 and $1.4 million of the National Park Service request is for that purpose. I urge you to approve this recommendation.

As you may be aware, the total projected cost for this project is put at $7,275,000 in the authorizing legislation. Not more than $2.55 million can be expended until the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota begin programs to protect the lower 27 miles of the river. Both States have not passed the requisite legislation to begin their protection programs.

This beautiful and unspoiled stream well deserves its designation as a scenic river. Congress was impressed with the imminent threat to its timeless beauty caused by the development pressure created by the growth of the Twin Cities metropolitan area which now extends on both sides of the river. I urge this committee to keep this project on schedule to save the Lower St. Croix River.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine statement.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

WITNESS

HON. TRENT LOTT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Hansen. Congressman Lott, it is a pleasure to welcome you to the committee.

Mr. LOTT. Madam Chairman, I first want to thank you for the opportunity to present my views in support of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. As you well know, my predecessor and former chairman of the House Rules Committee, the Honorable William M. Colmer, fought long and hard for the establishment of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. His steadfast efforts were a contributing factor in the project becoming a reality in the 91st Congress.

The Seashore is comprised of Ship, Petit Bois, and Horn Islands in my State of Mississippi, as well as the eastern portion of Perdido Key, Santa Rosa Island, the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Fort Pickins State Park, and a tract of land in the Pensacola Naval Air Station in Florida. In addition to these general land areas, the park includes Fort San Carlos, Fort Redout, Fort Barrancas, and Fort Pickens in Florida and Fort Massachusetts in Mississippi.

The purpose of enabling legislation in the 91st Congress was to recognize the historic values of the old forts and to preserve for public use and enjoyment all natural and recreational values. Thus, the Gulf Islands National Seashore is a prime recreational resource for a seven-State southern region, which includes Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi. This regional area constitutes a population of about 23 million people of whom 10 million are within a 250-mile radius.

The total acreages involved in the park are approximately 54,000 acres in Mississippi and 70,000 acres in Florida. Both of these figures include submerged lands for a grand total of approximately 125,000 acres within the park boundaries. It is evident that the very existence of the park is of great significance to the people of Florida and Mississippi.

The total funds budgeted for fiscal year 1975 are $2,042,000. The figure includes $1,213,600 for operations; $64,500 for recreational facilities; and $764,000 for construction of access roads, parking areas, walks, and visitor trails. All of these items are needed badly, and I am very appreciative of the fact that the Park Service has requested this appropriation.

Last year, recognizing the historical importance in preserving the old forts located in the park, Congress provided $785,000 for fort restoration. The total budget figure this year, however, does not include a request by the Park Service for restoration funds. I submit that my colleagues have made an excellent beginning, but we cannot afford to discontinue the program now as the old forts are in great need of repair and structural reinforcement. It is imperative that we press forward in earnest with this phase of the rehabilitation program, assuring that generations to come will have a tangible link with the historic past.

Therefore, I respectfully urge this committee to favorably consider an additional appropriation of $1 million for fiscal year 1975 for the fort restoration program of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Inclusion of this item in the fiscal year 1975 budget will go a long way toward enhancing and preserving our American heritage.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for your testimony.

ALLEGHENY FISH HATCHERY AND FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY, WARREN, PA.

WITNESS

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Albert Johnson from Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson, we are very pleased to have you present today.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am going to give you a statement on research lab that you have been funding up there.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert your entire statements in the record. Please summarize them for us.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ALBERT W. JOHNSON IN SUPPORT OF FUNDS FOR THE FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY AT WARREN, PA.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is my pleasure today to testify in support of funds for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Warren, Pa. This Laboratory is a modern, well equipped, strategically located facility, which has not been sufficiently funded in the past to carry on the wildlife research program for which it was intended.

The Allegheny Plateau forests have the highest concentration of deer in the eastern United States. Hunters expend more than $125 million annually in this area, mainly for deer hunting. The large concentration of deer, particularly in northern Pennsylvania, have caused deterioration of the forest environment through overbrowsing. Reproduction of valuable hardwood timber species has been adversely affected. Also the deer's own forest supply, and the food and cover resources for other game have suffered deterioration.

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa. since 1959. Research has concentrated on way of improving production of deerfood and on developing practices in deer-food production that could be integrated with systems of timber management. However, it is apparent that this approach alone will not solve the problems of overbrowsing.

The long-term need in habitat research is to develop systems of deer food management that apply standard habitat practices to discrete units of deer range in a natural ordered sequence over a continuous period of time. These systems must yield predictable effects on the deer and on the forest habitat.

Information is needed on food species, the amounts of these foods seasonably available, and the nutritive values of these foods. Also information is needed on the feeding capacity of units of deer range and finally on environmentally desirable systems of deerfood management.

An effective program would require an additional appropriation of $150,000 to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station for research on wildlife habitat at the research laboratory located at Warren, Pa. Funds for this program are not in the regular Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975.

I would like to request this additional appropriation of $150,000 for wildlife habitat research at this Laboratory at Warren, so that a full and complete program can be carried on as intended when the Laboratory was constructed.

I am attaching an additional statement in detail in support of this request.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ALBERT W. JOHNSON IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR $150,000 FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH AT WARREN, PA.

The Allegheny Plateau forests of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York have the highest concentrations of deer in the East. Hunting deer in this area is big business. More than half the annual harvest of 210,000 deer in Pennsylvania and New York is made in the Allegheny Plateau area. Direct expenditures for hunting by more than 800,000 deer hunters in this area is approximately $125 million annually. Pennsylvania is first in the Nation in the sale of hunting licenses, and New York ranks fourth. Deer hunting is the major attraction.

Yet high deer concentrations in many parts of the Allegheny Plateau—especially in northern Pennsylvania—have led to deterioration of the forest environmental system through overbrowsing. Heavy browsing by deer has upset the ecological balance. It has adversely affected the reproduction of valuable hardwood timber species and virtually destroyed the natural food supplies of the deer themselves as well as the food and cover resources of other forest game. Because of the decline in their natural food supplies, deer have been reduced to a constant level of undernutrition. They are significantly below normal in size, and productivity rates have declined.

But these effects have not led to collective public demand for control through a heavy reduction in deer populations, despite a long history of efforts by game

managers to bring the population and food supply into balance. Instead, sportsmen have demanded a greater production of deerfood that will support high populations of deer in good physical condition.

Past efforts to solve the deer timber problem has been notably unsuccessful. An increase in timber-cutting operations and an accelerated use of special habitat practices, both of which add to the production of deerfood, have not only failed to meet the food requirements of deer but in many instances have actually extended the problems of overbrowsing to new areas. A new approach in deer habitat management is needed to sustain the popular sport of hunting forest game, and restore to the forest resource its former capacity to produce high yields of both quality wildlife and quality timber.

These objectives will require reorganization and strengthening of the overall research effort to yield the kinds of information that are needed to manage forest game habitat.

CURRENT RESEARCH

A limited amount of forest habitat research that is directly applicable to the Allegheny Plateau area is being conducted by State game agencies and universities in Pennsylvania and New York. And much of this research is cooperative with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa., since 1959. The major research effort has been in developing methods of deerfood production in Allegheny hardwoods. Progress has also been made in evaluating the impact of deer browsing on forest habitat. And a number of cooperative studies in deer nutrition are being conducted with Pennsylvania State University.

A modern Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed in 1964 near Warren, Pa., to house research programs in both forest habitat and hardwood production research, but the staff in habitat research has consisted of only one scientist. Thus program plans for utilizing the new laboratory have not been fully realized. Consequently, the pressing need for research results are not being met.

RESEARCH NEEDS

Past research has been concerned with the need to coordinate deer habitat management with timber management in Allegheny Plateau hardwoods. Because the problem of deer browsing has had a major impact on both wildlife habitat management and timber management programs, the highest priority was given to the short-term need to develop practices in deerfood production that could be integrated with systems of timber management. However, it is apparent that this approach alone will not solve the problems of overbrowsing.

The long-term need in habitat research is to develop systems of deerfood management that apply standard habitat practices to discrete units of deer range in a natural, ordered sequence over a continuous period of time and that yield predictable effects in deer. The development of such systems is needed to establish a scientific basis for the management of game habitat and the integration of deer habitat management with timber management.

Systems of deerfood management will be developed through a research process consisting of major research tasks. The following information will be derived from these tasks conducted on units of deer range:

1. Food species and the parts of such species used by deer, and the amounts of these foods seasonably available.
2. Seasonal diets of deer.
3. Nutritive values of food species.
4. Feeding capacity of units of deer range.
5. Methods of food production and evaluation of food yields.
6. Environmental systems of deer food management, and the testing of these systems on units of deer range.

The major research tasks will be followed in a natural and logical order of progression. Priorities for research studies are set by the tasks within the research process. Consultation and cooperation with various groups will be sought out in completing the major tasks. The most important groups are as follows:

1. The Allegheny National Forest.
2. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.
3. The Department of Animal Science, Pennsylvania State University.
4. The Pennsylvania Game Commission.

5. The Conservation Department, Cornell University.
6. The New York Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

This procedure for reorganizing the research effort incorporates within the long-term research objective the short-term needs having application to practical problems in formulating improved guidelines for deer habitat management practices and in improving the coordination between habitat management and timber management.

Full and prompt implementation of the research work described above would require an additional appropriation of $150,000 to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service. This would provide for two additional scientists in wildlife research as well as for additional supporting personnel such as technical aides. Furthermore, it would permit full and effective use of the research laboratory that is already constructed. The research program outlined here can be initiated at Warren, Pa., just as soon as additional funds become available.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ALBERT W. JOHNSON IN SUPPORT OF FUNDS FOR THE AUTHORIZED FEDERAL FISH HATCHERY TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to come here today to request continued funding of the fish hatchery at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir in Warren County, Pa.

The people of the 23d District were extremely grateful, as I am, for your cooperation and generosity over the years to the Allegheny Fish Hatchery. I am pleased to report to you that construction phases I through V have been completed at a cost of $693,000.

It was Public Law 86–205, approved on August 25, 1959, that authorized the establishment of this National Fish Hatchery in northwestern Pennsylvania. The Federal Fish Hatchery then serving the area was obsolete and was closed on June 30, 1965. Great demands had been made on this hatchery and it was a real disappointment to sportsmen when it was closed. Limited stocks of fish from other hatcheries quite a distance away were overtaxed in helping provide the area with some supply of fish for ponds and other small bodies of water.

Several years ago, it was decided that the site of the Allegheny National Fish Hatchery would be at the base of the Kinzua Dam. Surveys of existing water supplies and topographically suitable building sites were completed, and the dam area was determined to be most suitable for construction of a large modern fish hatchery. When completed in 1966, the dam created an artificial lake 29 miles long. The gradual release of cold water from the dam makes conditions ideal for trout fishing on the Allegheny River stretching for many miles.

The abundant water supply and its close proximity to the stocking area played a major part in the selection of this site. This unlimited supply of water is made available by the gravity flow from the dam's reservoir pool. In the first phase of construction wells were established to furnish a protected water supply for egg incubation and fry rearing, and to provide cold water for the tempering of reservoir flows.

Geographically, the site is located in the center of an extremely large outdoor recreation area, known as the Allegheny National Forest. The Allegheny National Forest contains hundreds of trout streams. Stocking the waters of these streams is vital to maintaining large trout populations.

Within a radius of 300 miles of the center of the forest, there are 47 million people and I am sure you can well understand the demand on fishing and expectations for larger numbers of visiting sportsmen and campers. Presently the streams provide relaxation to more than 80,000 fisherman annually.

The primary function of the hatchery will be to provide adequate numbers of brooks, brown and rainbow trout within the Allegheny National Forest and for other waters in New York and Pennsylvania for which the Federal Government has or shares fish stocking responsibilities. A secondary objective is the production of coho salmon to assist in the management of the Great Lakes and large impoundments. Total annual production capability is programed for over 650,000 fish—fingerlings and catchable size—weighing, in total, approximately 125,000 pounds. While the original design is geared mainly to the production of catchable size (8–10 inch) trout, the hatchery will have the flexibility to produce greater numbers of smaller fish from the feeding fry stage up to the 5–6 inch length

to meet changing requirements of developing salmon and trout management programs. However, it is estimated that 225,000 8-inch and 225,000 3-inch trout, and 200,000 7-inch coho salmon will be reared to meet the management program.

The hatchery will start its own fish from eggs, but will not strip its own eggs. They will be brought in from a disease-free station for rearing in the Kinzua facility. Because of the concern over disease, water from wells drilled some 70 to 80 feet deep on the site will be used to flow through the raceways rather than water from the Allegheny Reservoir. There are pipes through the dam that will be connected to serve as an auxiliary water supply but the reservoir water will only be used in an emergency due to its greater potential for the spread of disease. The individual raceways, 80 feet in length, are now under construction and completion is anticipated this year. They are clustered in 5 lengths per unit and are 8 feet wide, with dividers in the middle.

The completion of the hatchery depends, of course, on the approval of congressional appropriations. However, final completion and full operation is at least a couple of years away. Yet to be constructed are a hatchery and office building, water treatment facilities below the raceways and construction of the remaining raceways in the plan. Two residence buildings are also scheduled to be built on the grounds.

Upon completion, the hatchery is anticipated to cost $2,021,000 and will be one of the most modern fish hatcheries in the United States.

I respectfully request an appropriation of $495,000. These funds are so necessary to financing phase VI of the project. The following items in phase VI are estimated to cost:

Hatchery building	$300,000
Rearing pools and design of effluent treatment facility	165,000
Equipment	30,000
Total	495,000

In addition to providing fish for the large recreational complex, the hatchery, I believe, will attract large numbers of visitors. It will contribute substantially to one's understanding of conservation and education through displays at the visitor's center and use of the tools of the communications media. Since the Seneca Indian Nation has significant land holdings in the vicinity of the reservoir, this facility will play a major role in bolstering the economy of these people, as well as other people living in the area.

Again, I thank you for giving me this opportunity today to present to you important reasons for the continued funding of the Allegheny National Fish Hatchery.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am appearing now on behalf of continued funding of the construction of the Fish Hatchery at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir. This committee has been so kind to me as to appropriate $693,000, most of which has been add-ons.

One year, however, I believe the administration provided funds in the budget for it. The phases I to V have been completed, which means roads, and the piping, and rearing pens, et cetera.

However, we are now at the stage where the fish hatchery itself should be built, the rearing pools completed, and then they should be equipped to the tune of $495,000. I am respectfully requesting this of you wonderful people. You have been so kind to me in the past and oddly enough my dear friend Mr. Wyatt and yourself won't be with us next year by reason of your own choice.

As a parting farewell gesture and a present to Congressman Johnson I would be eternally grateful forever if you would add on the $495,000, so that perhaps in my days that I have left in Congress I can see the fish hatchery built to fruition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Johnson.

Mr. WYATT. I would just like to tell the Congressman how much we appreciate his presentation, how diligent he has been in this and other projects for his district.

Mrs. HANSEN. He has been more than diligent.

Mr. WYATT. He has been breathing down the back of our necks ever since I have been in Congress, which is 10 years, otherwise his district wouldn't have these projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you for those kind words.

The other project that you have been funding is the Wildlife Research Laboratory at Warren. It is called the Forest Sciences Laboratory. It is a new structure. It has been open now 6 or 7 years and there is a research program going on up there, mainly on timber, which you have funded in recent years.

We only have one scientist, however, on the wildlife program and one of the big problems all through that area is overproducing by deer and that overproducing, of course, destroys the habitat for other wildlife.

We are asking that you provide us with an additional $150,000 for this wildlife habitat research.

There is a statement about what we expect to do with it. I won't take your valuable time because you have heard me so many times. Anything I say would be extra judicial, but that is a wonderful laboratory up there. It is a beautiful structure, well built, well constructed. It is a pigeon hole design. It is a real fine structure that should be funded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. WYATT. Albert, thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. LLOYD MEEDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Meeds, my very distinguished colleague from the State of Washington.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to be here and testify on four budget items which I think are of tremendous importance and I appreciate the subcommittee's allowing me this time and testifying on a matter that the subcommitee may have already heard about or may hear about in the future.

As subcommittee members know, the proposed National Park Service budget was prepared before the energy shortage. It did not anticipate continued high gasoline prices and uncertainty of supply that may cause a significant shift in tourist destinations in the West this summer. Large, popular national parks like Yellowstone and Grand Canyon may, ironically, find relief from overcrowding. But parks closer to metropolitan areas may suffer increased population pressure because of the shorter driving distances involved.

The administration has proposed increasing funds for a computerized reservations system after experimenting in six heavily used parks

last summer. I am pleased to read of the success of the pilot reservation system, but it should not be allowed to obscure the basic problem: a lack of campgrounds and campsites. Computerization cannot solve shortages; it can only spread the inconveniences more equitably.

The pregasoline shortage budget request aims campground expansion funds mainly at major parks located 1,000 miles or more from population centers. But in Washington State, for instance, visitation is soaring in North Cascades, Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks—which are within convenient driving range of the Seattle metropolitan area.

The North Cascades National Park is within relatively short driving distance of 3 million people—including Canadians who have no gasoline problem. Approximately 750,000 people traveled the North Cascades Highway through the park last summer. Visitation is expected to exceed 1 million in the upcoming summer.

To accommodate these visitors, the Park Service has available only 233 drive-in campsites. An additional 84 drive-in campsites are available on neighboring forest service lands. There are no large communities in this isolated area to provide additional facilities, although 338 private campsites can be found.

In other words, pitifully few campsites are available in this 550,000-acre national park unless travelers can put on a pack and hike off the only major road. All campgrounds were filled last July and August and numerous travelers turned away.

Yet no campground construction funds have been made available during the last 2 fiscal years. The only request in the proposed fiscal 1975 budget is $264,000 for trail reconstruction—a request I support but one that does nothing for the great majority of visitors who are not in superb physical condition. Parks are, after all, for people. The North Cascades is a wilderness park and likely to remain that way. But there should be some provision for public participation as well as preservation.

The Park Service regional office estimates the park's drive-in campsite capacity can be more than doubled by building a 500-site campground at Newhalem, on the western border of the park. Some $108,000 is needed for project planning and I believe a commitment to begin construction should be made in fiscal 1975. The total estimated construction cost is $944,000. This would increase the number of available drive-in sites in the park to 817.

The North Cascades is a new park, designated only in 1968, and as such lacks lodging facilities. The Park Service regional office estimates that $60,000 in project planning is needed for the utilities and sewer system at Diablo Lake resort, as well as $205,000 to upgrade and pave the access road from the North Cascade Highway. Visitor centers have not been widely established and for $37,000 a center can be established at Concrete—the west entrance.

I support all these matters, Madam Chairman and Mr. Wyatt, but of utmost importance is the commitment and the beginning to build the Newhalem Campsite because we need places where people can drive in with their car to stay overnight.

As the chairman well knows, that North Cascade Highway is becoming heavily traveled. People are irritated because they can't find a place to stay in the park overnight.

The second issue I wish to discuss involves the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have had some information on this and I was hoping a budget request would be submitted.

Mr. MEEDS. I would suspect this committee is going to have to take care of it because the commitment of the administration in this field in the past has not been good, as the Chairperson well knows.

As a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision last fall and a subsequent ruling by U.S. District Judge George Boldt, the Washington State Game Department is being forced to change its role in managing fishery resources.

There is a great deal of controversy over this case and this is not the time to discuss its merits. But conflicting demands on the steelhead fishery by Indian and non-Indian fishermen make it imperative to determine how much of the resource exists naturally and how much is created by the State's hatchery program. In addition, non-Indian fishermen who are unhappy with the situation have slowed buying of fishing licenses and thus lowered funds avaliable for resource management.

Although the State Game Department has in the past managed this resource, the current situation is clearly a responsibility of the Federal Government as well. The Department is requesting $692,000 in funds under the anadromous fish program and I strongly support this. I have been meeting with various parties, as I know the chairperson has in this instance, in this long and bitter dispute and believe that Federal assistance is needed at least until some solution can be reached, so that this distinction can be made between naturally raised steelhead and hatchery raised steelhead. Then some solution may be required.

I also offer my wholehearted support to the subcommittee's efforts to increase funds available for reforestation. The National Forests account for 30 percent of the Nation's timber harvest but the annual cut could be increased by 50 percent with proper financing, as both the Chairperson and the gentleman from Oregon have continually pointed out.

Not only is roadbuilding being slighted in the administration request, but there exists a reforestation backlog of 3.3 million acres that need replanting or stocking. We are simply not growing enough timber to prevent a long-run loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

Madam Chairman, as you may be aware, the Congress recently passed and sent to the President for signature the Indian Financing Act of 1974. I am hopeful that the President will sign that bill into law this week or early next week.

While the bill was substantially amended by the House and Senate, the bill is essentially legislation proposed by the President as a part of his Indian legislative program, an Indian legislative program I might add which he has continually berated the Congress for not passing.

This bill is badly needed in the Indian community, and, when taken together with adequate appropriations, will have a significant impact on the extreme economic and social deprivation on Indian Reservations and in Indian communities.

Very briefly, the bill provides for three programs.

(1) It consolidates existing direct revolving loan programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs into one loan fund and authorizes on a continuing basis, $50 million of new money; this is a one-shot, 1-year appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. $50 million.

Mr. MEEDS. Yes. That is a revolving loan.

(2) It creates a new Federal revolving loan fund for loan insurance and guarantee of Indian loans made in the private markets and authorizes $20 million for the next 3 fiscal years each; and (3) it creates an Indian business development grant fund for "seed money" grants to stimulate private Indian entrepreneurship and authorizes $10 million for the next 3 fiscal years each. The last two authorities are 1 year authorizations which, if not appropriated or not appropriated in full, lapse.

I and the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee were very impressed with the arguments and justifications of the department and the Indian witnesses on the vital nature of this proposal.

Quite obviously, the Congress was impressed as a whole inasmuch as the bill was enacted by a very substantial margin.

In its testimony, the Department estimated that the unmet credit needs of Indians and Indian tribes is approximately $1.8 billion—I repeat, $1.8 billion. These needs, as categorized by the Interior witnesses, span the spectrum and range from urgent, long-delayed to merely desirable.

Yet, despite all of this, Madam Chairwoman, I am advised that the administration, in its budget requests under the heading of proposed legislation, is only requesting $9 million to fund this legislation, which the administration has consistently over the past 2 years urged this Congress to pass, legislation which exactly meets the requests for funds which the administration proposed, that is to say, $50 million in title I, $20 million in title II, and $10 million in title III. We did authorize a bit more than they asked for.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, $80 million?

Mr. MEEDS. Right.

First, the administration is not requesting one dime for the Direct Federal Revolving Loan Fund when they have testified that the waiting line of applications for such loans is far, far beyond their capacity to meet.

Mrs. HANSEN. A supplemental request is supposed to be submitted to Congress after the bill has been signed.

Mr. MEEDS. That is true. Will it be in addition to the $9 million?

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know.

Mr. MEEDS. At $9 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was what the original budget projected.

Mr. MEEDS. That is the information we have, that their transmittal to this committee will suggest the appropriation of $9 million only for this whole program.

Second, the administration is requesting $6 million for the loan insurance and guaranty fund. I have no great objection to this request. The bill limits loans insured or guaranteed to $200 million and the Bureau estimates that $20 million would support this level. The full $20 million can be appropriated over the next 3-year period.

Finally, and most importantly, the administration is requesting only $3 million for the business development grant fund. We have authorized $10 million for fiscal year 1975. If their request is granted, $7 million in authorization will lapse. I view this as the most critical of the administration's requests or lack of requests. If Indian reservations are to become self-sufficient, it is absolutely necessary that we assist in the development of an economic community on these reservations. These "seed money" grants can do more than any one single thing I can think of.

I urgently request that the subcommittee and the committee reject the administration's unwise parsimony and false economy by increasing the level of appropriations, particularly for the direct revolving loan fund and the business development fund.

I thank the chairperson and the members of the subcommittee for allowing me this opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman.

It is a pleasure to have you appear.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I particularly want to thank you for your appearance as the chairman of the Indian Subcommittee. For many years it was the custom of the chairman of the full committee to appear before this committee. So I particularly appreciate the chairman of the subcommittee appearing.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS

WITNESS

HON. B. F. SISK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome Congressman Sisk, of California, a member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. SISK. Madam Chairman, I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee this afternoon to strongly recommend and encourage a program of wildlife research in conjunction with forest and range environmental programs which are envisioned for the central Sierra Nevada region of my State of California, and let me say I regret that I am not going to have this opportunity next year to appear before you personally because I am sure there is going to be something I am going to need.

I hope that the chairman that comes along following you is as kind as you have been over the years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Sisk.

Mr. SISK. Madam Chairman, for the past 3 years I have been quite active in monitoring funds associated with the North Kings deer herd management program. Funding has been set at $65,000 for the work program and $50,000 for the associated wildlife habitat research effort. Only with the assistance and wisdom of this subcommittee has this program been funded.

I particularly want to pay a special tribute to you, Madam Chairman, for your assistance in this matter last year.

This year the Forest Service's proposed budget threw us another curve. Forest Service budget people did put in the $65,000 for the North Kings deer herd management program, which I totally support, but someone with a white paintbrush felt the $50,000 was not a vital portion of this effort and those funds are not included.

Let me present you a little history on this project, however, so all the subcommittee members may gain an appreciation of the scope of this multiteam effort being conducted on the Sierra National Forest.

The North Kings deer herd once numbered 12,000 healthy animals. It now numbers 3,500 animals. Unfortunately this is not the only deer herd in this Nation facing the same problem. The Devil's Garden herd in Modoc County, Calif., has gone from a population high of 13,000 animals just 5 years ago to around 4,000 animals today.

To be quite candid about this issue, the scientists just do not have an answer as to why the deer herds are declining—but they have some ideas.

In the 1960's a group of sportsmen in Fresno County also recognized the problem of a declining North Kings deer herd and enlisted the aid, not only of the U.S. Forest Service, but the California Department of Fish and Game, local ranchers, and a number of sportsmen's groups in California.

After years of struggle on small-scale projects this multiteam unit decided that the problem was bigger than what they could accomplish with small-scale projects and they put together the present 10-year research program.

It could be said that "all the marbles" are in this bag. Other deer herds in the State and throughout the West also are declining, but the research focus and major strides in finding the answers are tightly intertwined with the work at the Sierra National Forest. There is teamwork and there is progress.

Although I do not know for a fact, I accept the notion that the Forest Service's budget for research has an emphasis on timber management and associated problems. That is why I do not understand why the $50,000 was not included for wildlife habitat research, which I certainly feel should be included.

But this is the tip of the iceberg, so to speak, and is not the major reason of my requesting your valuable time.

Personnel at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, Calif. have put together a three-part package which will ultimately, I feel, bring a much more realistic answer to not only the problem of a declining deer herd, but the entire issue of forest management and its effects on the total environment of the lands held in trust for the people of our Nation.

The total package I am requesting for fiscal year 1975 is $525,000, which includes the $50,000 for wildlife habitat research associated with the North Kings deer herd management program. Of that, $200,000 is for wildlife habitat and range research; $150,000 for forest economics research associated with decisionmaking in forest land use planning and management, and $175,000 to begin planning a forest research laboratory at Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the $525,000 for just 4,000 deer?

Mr. SISK. Madam Chairman, there is a lot more to it than just these 4,000 deer involved in this package. Because the $65,000 plus the

$50,000 frankly would carry on the program we have. They are seeking, of course, in the Department a much broader program and this, of course, is much more comprehensive.

At this time I would like to break down the total request in its three major components.

As indicated, $200,000 would go toward wildlife habitat and range research, or, more specifically, to wildlife habitat as a component of forest management.

It is felt that the strong demand for timber products and recreational use of forest lands has led to a great increase in intensive land management for timber production and increased recreational opportunities. Little is known of the effects of such management on most species of wildlife, except that many are very sensitive to changes in their habitat. This sensitivity is particularly acute in major mountain systems where many wildlife species use a variety of habitats in their seasonal migrations over relatively short distances. It is urgent, therefore, to understand how each important vegetation type serves as a habitat for important and other key species of wildlife, both for the sake of the wildlife and for guides to maintaining each type in a healthy condition over the long term.

Through a combination of contracts and grants to universities and in-house research by the Forest Service, this research will determine the effects of various intensive land management policies and practices on selected game and other key indicator species of wildlife, including those classed as rare or endangered. Modified, or if necessary, special cultural practices will be developed to improve the quality and productivity of the habitat for wildlife.

Hopefully, this research will lead to better balances, and hence healthier, ecosystems in terms of perpetual production to a wide variety of plant and animal species. Rare and endangered species will have a better chance for survival, and commoner species can be maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

This is the most important new work in wildlife habitat and range research in California, and the $50,000 wildlife habitat research project associated with the North Kings deer herd management program is a part of this plan.

Of course I want to emphasize only a part of that overall plan.

I have been told that the work done so far is the furthest advanced of its kind anywhere in the United States. If supplemented, as proposed here, the progress to date will be enhanced and the information available to all wildlife and range managers facing similar problems. If a totally new project were to be started on any other forest, I am told, it would take at least 10 years to reach the point we are at today with the North Kings deer herd.

I am sure you are all aware of the growing demand on our natural resources, and upon our land. Environmental issues and conflicts are real and must be addressed equitably. The men at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station feel we can get a good grasp of that situation with a $150,000 funding effort.

Land managers and land use planners face complex decisions in choosing among alternatives for managing forests under multiple-use principles. They must resolve conflicting demands for, and achieve a balance among, potential outputs—timber, water, recreation, wildlife,

grazing, and environmental quality. Modern data-processing equipment and techniques provide the opportunity for analyzing the probable effects of different combinations of uses, but the models and procedures for such analyses have not been developed.

Therefore, through a combination of contracts and grants to universities and in-house research, this research will develop models and detailed procedures for acquiring and using ecological information and public needs in weighing land management alternatives in real-world practice, and for relating the ecological information to changing social and economic demands.

Again, it is felt this research will lead to an increase in both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands, from more nearly optimum balances among outputs. Costs of reaching decisions will be reduced. Models will be adaptable to a large part of the forests and associated rangelands of the United States. Increased outputs and reduced costs of only a few cents per acre per year will mean millions of dollars in total application.

Currently this is the highest priority for new forest economics research planned for California.

This brings me to the final $175,000 which would begin the development of a $2 million forest research laboratory on a site already approved by the State of California. The long-range plans for the facility at Fresno State University are for a balanced forest research program.

The short-range program for Fresno is aimed at the most urgent forest and range environmental problems. It will consist of 15 to 18 scientists with additional support personnel at a total program cost of between $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. Of this total, the existing Fresno program amounts to about $300,000, another part would involve shifting to Fresno research units now located elsewhere, and an increase of $600,000 to provide nine additional scientists—forest ecologists, forest economists, systems analysts, and other skills. The expansion of the program is predicated on the construction of phase I of the laboratory. The laboratory planning costs are $175,000, the construction of phase I is estimated to be $800,000.

The Forest Service research program at Fresno is focused on integrated, multiple-use management of the varied vegetation types of the Sierra Nevada, which encompass a full ecological spectrum from grassy foothills a few hundred feet above sea level to the 14,000-foot crest less than 50 miles away. The research program will study the responses of the various ecosystems to the activities of man and nature, singly and in combination, and also techniques and models for land use planners and land managers to use in analyzing and choosing among complex alternatives for managing the forests and rangelands under multiple-use principles.

Activities will include the improvement and management of wildlife habitats and rangelands, recreational use, culture and harvest of timber, maintenance of water quality in streams, fire, and storms. Results of this research will be of immediate practical use to managers of both public and private lands since it will provide background information on the ecological consequences of alternative management and also new tools for evaluating those consequences over the long run. The knowledge is prerequisite to development and application of management practices that will maintain a quality environment in

the Sierra Nevada while optimising a mix of products, services, and uses to meet public demands.

At present the scientists at Fresno, are housed in the Federal Building. Although the building is relatively new, space is limited and there are no "bench laboratory" facilities nor possibilities for greenhouses, growth chambers, and other modern specialized facilities required for efficient research.

A lease for a laboratory site on the campus of California State University, Fresno, has been approved by the trustees of the State university system. The location will provide efficient coordination of research between the Forest Service and the university.

This is a request which does include the starting basically of that program which was really approved 2 years ago. In fact, this is the first time I requested money for it but it is substantially more than the North Kings deer herd.

Madam Chairman, this concludes my statement.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

You have made a excellent statement. We hoped that the Forest Service would include a major part of this in their budget but it is unusually inadequate, so the committee will do its very best.

Mr. SISK. I appreciate that very much and I agree with you that it is unusually skimpy and yet to save my life I cannot understand the judgment that they are using down there in connection with the priorities with the demand, recreation, and everything.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SISK. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

MERAMEC BASIN STUDY

WITNESS

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Symington we are pleased to welcome you back to the committee.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My statement will be brief on behalf of this request of the committee but it is of great importance to us in the State of Missouri.

I would like to express my appreciation to the subcommittee and its distinguished chairman for this opportunity to present to you my request that funds be included in the fiscal year 1975 Interior Department budget for the study of a national recreation area in the lower Meramec basin. This study is authorized by Public Law 88–29 and is predicted to cost less than $50,000. The area to be studied is the Meramec River from its mouth to the Planned Corps of Engineers damsite at river mile 108 and the portions of the Big and Bourbeuse Rivers from their mouths to the corps' damsites.

In 1967 a joint study by St. Louis and Jefferson Counties found that the lower Meramec River qualified as a national recreation area according to each of the 7 primary and 5 secondary criteria. In 1969 an Interior Department study recommended a national recreation area be established from the mouth of the Meramec to river mile 168 at

Meramec Springs Park. This proposal was not endorsed by the State because of its emphasis on the upper river. A new request was made by the Governor for a study of the lower river only, such as the proposal before you today.

In 1970 the Interior Department agreed to make this study of the lower river but has never allocated the necessary manpower or funds for this purpose.

In September 1970, the Meramec was included in a list of 14 major recreation areas close to urban population centers to be studied by the Department, which described the Meramec as follows:

> Nowhere else in the central Midwest is there an underdeveloped recreation resource of such quality, so close to so large a population that is so deficient in recreation alternatives.
>
> While studies on the area have been completed, it is hoped that a new look could develop a proposal closer and more relevant to the St. Louis area.

That is one of our problems in the great city of St. Louis. We lack proper recreation for our population there and it is something we have been working on for years.

Although scheduled for completion in 1971, this study was never made.

Since the Interior Department now takes the position that recreational development of the lower Meramec basin is primarily a State and local responsibility, it is clear that funds will have to be earmarked in the appropriations bill if the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is to make such a study.

This proposal has the support of the State government, the county governments which completed the 1967 study, and many municipalities along the river. The endorsement of the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, which represents business and labor in the 2½ million population, seven-county St. Louis region, is being submitted for the record of these hearings.

With your permission, Madam Chairman, I do have a submission for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Also for the record is a statement from Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan as an example of the support from the St. Louis area congressional delegation. The public support for the recreational use of the lower Meramec is evidenced by the contribution of a half million dollars of private money by the Open Space Council for the St. Louis region to match a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund creating a new 900-acre State park along the Meramec in St. Louis County.

The energy crisis has placed a premium on easily accessible recreational opportunities and gives the lower Meramec high priority. However, its easy accessibility through new interstate highways also makes the lower Meramec valley very ripe for commercial and industrial development that would spoil its recreational potential. A new study would, at best, lead to the establishment of a national recreation area in this region. Even if such a recommendation is not made, the study would catalyze the existing State and local support and offer invaluable assistance in determining what could best be accomplished within existing means.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

[The attachments follow:]

Hearings Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
April 8, 1974
Statement Submitted by Congressman James W. Symington -- 2nd Dist., Missouri

I would like to begin by expressing my deep gratitude to the Subcommittee and its distinguished Chairman for providing the opportunity to share with you my belief that funds should be included in the Fiscal Year 1975 Interior Department budget for the study of a National Recreation Area in the Lower Meramec Basin. I will briefly review the recent history of the Meramec River and then discuss the local interest and support for a Lower Meramec National Recreation Area and why federal participation is necessary. The specific area to be studied is the Meramec River from its mouth to the planned Corps of Engineers damsite at river mile 108 and the portions of the Big and Bourbeuse Rivers from their mouths to the Corps' damsites.

In August 1967 the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission and the St. Louis County Planning Commission completed a joint study entitled "A Proposal for a National Recreation Area on the Lower Meramec River". This study made an extensive inventory of the recreational resources in this area and made specific recommendations for improving the environment along the river, including a proposed National Recreation Area on the lower Meramec. Each of the seven primary criteria and five secondary criteria for selection as a National Recreation Area were examined and the lower Meramec was found to qualify for selection on each count.

In February 1967 Governor Hearnes requested that the U.S. Department of the Interior conduct a feasability study of the creation of a National Recreation Area in the Meramec Basin. This study, which was completed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service in October 1969, recommended that a Meramec National Recreation Area be established from the mouth of the river to Meramec Springs Park (river mile 168). This would include the area around the proposed Meramec Park Lake. It was also suggested that local authorities establish and administer the recreation area along the river from Times Beach (mile 35) to the mouth and that the upper river be federally administered. This proposal was not endorsed by the Governor or the State Inter-Agency Council for Outdoor Recreation.

It was the emphasis placed upon the upper Meramec River basin which caused the lack of support for the Department of the Interior's recommendations. This is evidenced by the fact that in 1970 Governor Hearnes requested the

Department to conduct a new study focusing only on the lower Meramec and the urban recreational needs of the St. Louis area. This area would include the portions of the Meramec, Big and Bourbeuse Rivers from just below the Corps of Engineers' damsites to the mouth of the Meramec. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation agreed to this request but has not yet found the manpower or funds to undertake this study.

As further evidence of the Interior Department's earlier willingness to promote the Meramec as a potential National Recreation Area, attached is a September 14, 1970 press release entitled "Interior Department Launches Major Nationwide Urban Recreation Study Program". The Meramec National Recreation Area was one of 14 major public recreation areas near urban population centers to be studied by the Department. This study was scheduled for 1971, but has never been done. In discussing the Meramec in this press release, the Interior Department assessed the situation as follows:

> Nowhere else in the Central Midwest is there an underdeveloped recreation resource of such quality, so close to so large a population that is so deficient in recreation alternatives.
>
> ... While studies on the area have been completed, it is hoped that a new look could develop a proposal closer and more relevant to the St. Louis area.

The Interior Department now takes the position, however, that primary responsibility for developing and preserving the recreational qualities of the lower river belong at the state or local level. Those of us who shared the Department's earlier hope that a new study of the lower Meramec would produce a plan consistent with the strong state and local interest in this area must therefore conclude that funds will have to be specifically earmarked in the appropriations bill if the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is to make such a study.

There is considerable interest and support for a Lower Meramec National Recreation Area at the state and local level. I am enclosing letters of support from the Missouri State Inter-Agency Council for Outdoor Recreation and the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, which represents business and labor in the 2 1/2 million, seven-county St. Louis region. St. Louis County and Jefferson County are on record from the time of their 1967 study supporting the recreation area. Furthermore, the St. Louis County Department of Planning has recommended that the lower Meramec be zoned exclusively for recreation. This plan also has the support of the area's Congressional delegation. A statement from Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan is enclosed as an example of that support.

A major new development along the lower river testifies to the substantial public support for the recreation use of the Meramec. A half million dollars of private money raised locally by the Open Space Foundation for the St. Louis Region is being used to match a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to develop a new 900 acre state park along the Meramec in St. Louis County.

The energy crisis has placed a premium on easily accessible recreational opportunities. This should give the lower Meramec a high priority. However, its easy accessibility through new interstate highways also makes the lower Meramec valley very ripe for commercial and industrial development that would spoil its recreational potential. It is difficult for the 15 municipal and 3 county governments to resist the pressures for this development when they lack the resources to promote the recreational use of the river adequately.

A new federal study, which is authorized by Public Law 88-29 and is roughly estimated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to cost in the neighborhood of less than $50,000, would help to catalyze the existing federal, state and local support for this unique opportunity to develop the recreational resources of the St. Louis region. While it is not certain the new study would again recommend a National Recreation Area, since only the lower part of the basin is being considered, the minimum accomplished by such a study would be invaluable assistance for the state and local agencies in determining what could best be accomplished within existing means.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

LEONOR K. (MRS. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN
3D DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

BANKING AND CURRENCY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
CONSUMER AFFAIRS—CHAIRMAN
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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE LEONOR K. SULLIVAN TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING OF A STUDY OF A PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE LOWER MERAMEC BASIN

I would like to thank the Subcommittee and its distinguished Chairman for this opportunity given to my colleagues and I to share with you our support for inclusion of funds for the study of a National Recreation Area in the Lower Meramec River Basin in the Fiscal Year 1975 Interior Department Appropriations bill.

The St. Louis area is uniquely blessed to have the significant recreational potential of the lower Meramec River adjacent to and within the metropolitan area. There has been substantial local, state, and federal interest in the past in developing the recreational uses of the Meramec. This interest has intensified in recent months because of the energy shortage and the resulting priority placed upon easily accessible recreational opportunities. Clearly, the lower Meramec offers such an opportunity.

In 1969 the Interior Department proposed the creation of a National Recreation Area on the Meramec River from its mouth at the Mississippi, which is in my district, to river mile 168 at Meramec Springs Park. The state and local groups and governments involved, however, have indicated a preference for a recreation area on the lower part of the river from the mouth to the area just below the planned Corps of Engineers' damsites on the Meramec, Big, and Bourbeuse Rivers.

Although the Interior Department agreed to make a study of a possible National Recreation Area on the lower Meramec as long ago as 1970, the funds and manpower for this purpose have never been committed. It is for this reason that we have turned to this subcommittee for assistance. We are hopeful that the subcommittee's report might include funds to enable the Interior Department to use its existing statutory authority to complete a study of a Lower Meramec National Recration Area. Thank you very much for your consideration.

STATE INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION
1203 Jefferson Building
[illegible]
Area Code 314 Telephone 751-2479

ROBERT L. DUNKESON
Executive Secretary

April 2, 1974

Honorable James W. Symington
United States Representative
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Representative Symington:

I was most pleased to learn of your renewed efforts to obtain funds for completion of a recreation study of the lower Meramec. The State Inter-Agency Council for Outdoor Recreation considered and officially supported such a study beginning in early 1970, and I am most pleased to restate that support.

The Council, comprised of 13 state agencies, recognized that the stretch of the river below Meramec State Park to the mouth is both the area of greatest complexity and also the area of greatest opportunity to serve urban needs. There is an outstanding opportunity to guide developments, provide for urban recreation and restore those areas of deteriorating stream-side environment in cooperation with state, county and municipal units of government.

Interest in this area is continuing as evidenced by the State Park Board's announcement of its intent to acquire approximately 900 acres along the river for a new park in 1974. This is being accomplished through a generous gift from The Open Space Foundation for the St. Louis Region and a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In addition, St. Louis County is accepting a 100-acre land donation along the lower Meramec to be developed as a park this year.

To sum up, the Council strongly endorses your efforts to have the Department of the Interior complete its study and develop an action plan for the lower Meramec.

Sincerely,

James L. Wilson
Director of Parks and
Chairman, State Inter-Agency Council
for Outdoor Recreation

JLW:ms

Saint Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association
Ten Broadway/Saint Louis, Missouri 63102/314 231-5555

April 3, 1974

Honorable James W. Symington
U. S. Representative
1533 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Symington:

The St. Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association is an organization which represents seven counties with a population of 2½ million people on both sides of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. One of the top priority projects of our organization is the development of the Meramec Basin Project. Later this month, we will present testimony before Senate and House subcommittees requesting appropriations for continued construction of that project.

There has been considerable support for the development of the Lower Meramec Basin in recent years, originating with a planning study developed jointly by St. Louis and Jefferson Counties in 1967. The publication of subsequent studies have added impetus to that support.

The RCGA enthusiastically supports the development of the Lower Meramec as a national recreation area. This development would, in our opinion, be a logical extension of the Meramec Basin Project and would provide balanced recreational facilities for the citizens of this region as well as the mid-west area.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE C. BARKSDALE, Chairman
RCGA Task Force on Meramec Basin

mee

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release Monday, September 14, 1970 Monroe 202/343-5726

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT LAUNCHES MAJOR
NATIONWIDE URBAN RECREATION STUDY PROGRAM

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced plans to begin Federal actions directed to the early establishment of 14 major public recreation areas in urban population centers of the Nation.

"We are moving with a coordinated program to establish large park and recreation areas where most of our people live -- in the metropolitan areas of our country," Secretary Hickel said.

"In past years there has not been sufficient Federal emphasis on providing funds for recreation and open space preservation in and around our large cities where we believe the needs are greatest."

The metropolitan areas involved in the program are: Washington, D.C.; New York-Newark; San Francisco; Los Angeles; St. Louis; Houston; Atlanta; Denver; Minneapolis-St. Paul; Chicago-Milwaukee; Detroit-Toledo; Memphis; and Hartford-Springfield.

"Our existing national parks are unique, strikingly beautiful, and absolutely necessary elements of our nationwide system," Secretary Hickel said. "But they are mostly located in areas remote from the less affluent members of our society. Many of our people cannot get to the parks; therefore we must get parks to the people."

The Secretary also noted that moving quickly into urban areas for park development will save tax dollars later. "Land near our rapidly expanding metropolitan areas will never cost less than it does now. We must move to select and save choice pieces of property from development for non-conservation uses," Secretary Hickel said.

President Nixon, in his February 1970 Message to Congress on the Environment said "Plain common sense argues that we give greater priority to acquiring now the lands that will be so greatly needed in a few years."

A concentrated evaluation of the proposed national urban recreation areas will be conducted by Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation with the cooperation and assistance of other Federal and State, and local agencies over the next 18 months.

Bureau studies will evaluate natural resources, population patterns, sociological conditions, existing and potential transportation facilities, and other factors to determine the feasibility of establishing a Federal recreation area. Where direct Federal administration is not feasible, Bureau reports will contain alternative management proposals.

Secretary Hickel said the program being undertaken by the Department is a three-phase plan to be completed by July 1972. The first phase includes legislative and inter-departmental support of national areas proposed in three metropolitan centers: The C & O Canal National Historical Park near Washington, D.C.; Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey; and Connecticut River National Recreation Area in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The second phase provides that the Department will complete by early 1971 proposals concerning potential additions to the Federal park and recreation system in seven urban areas: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco; Meramec National Recreation Area, St. Louis; Buffalo Bayou National Recreation Area, Houston; Anacostia National Recreation Area, District of Columbia; Chattahoochee Recreation River, Atlanta; Four Seasons National Recreation Area, Denver; Upper Mississippi National Recreation Area, St. Louis to Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The third phase of the program, which will extend into 1972, will complete studies on the feasibility of establishing additional urban-oriented Federal areas in the remaining four metropolitan areas: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Los Angeles; Lake Michigan Beach National Lakeshore, Chicago-Milwaukee; Lake Erie Lakeshore, Detroit-Toledo; and Huck Finn National Recreation Area, Memphis.

Upon completion of Interior's studies, and with approval of the Administration, proposed legislation on each area will be submitted to Congress for consideration.

# # # # #

5. MERAMEC NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
(St. Louis)

The proposal includes the Meramec River from its mouth at St. Louis to about 100 miles southwest to Maramec Spring Park near St. James. The proposed Meramec Park and Union Corps of Engineer Reservoirs are included. The lower 35 miles are within the St. Louis suburbs. The remainder is within easy day-use distance of St. Louis.

The river water is for the most part clear and attractive and has adequate depth and flow for many activities. Its gravel bars, islands, riffles, and shoreline of limestone bluffs and dense forests alternating with bottomland farms, create an environment of interest and aesthetic appeal. The numerous caves and springs of the surrounding lands add interest to the river environment.

As it approaches the metropolitan area, the river increasingly shows evidence of the problems common to streams in a similar relationship to urban areas throughout the country. Even with these problems, the immediate river environment is still relatively undeveloped as a result of the rugged topography and periodic flooding. The view from the river generally remains attractive with trees shielding many developments.

The St. Louis metropolitan area now has over 2,000,000 residents. This figure is expected to double by 2000. Nowhere else in the Central Midwest is there an underdeveloped recreation resource of such quality, so close to so large a population that is so deficient in recreation alternatives.

Interstate 44, a major cross-country vacation route that also serves the metropolitan area is never more than 8 miles from the river. A railroad passes very near the river at several points and might provide direct low-cost public transportation from downtown St. Louis. While studies on the area have been completed, it is hoped that a new look could develop a proposal closer and more relevant to the St. Louis area.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D4219-General

APR 5 1974

Honorable James W. Symington
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Symington:

We are pleased to reply to your March 25, 1974, inquiry concerning a Departmental study of the lower Meramec River. Based on previous Department of the Interior studies, we have concluded that the primary responsibility for preserving the special qualities of this segment of the Meramec River should be at the State or local level.

We would be pleased to participate in a joint study with any State or local agency which might wish to undertake a study of methods to realize the area's outdoor recreation potential and preserve its natural beauty. This participation would include assistance in (1) analyzing the resource constraints, (2) identifying the open space and outdoor recreation potentials, and (3) evaluating feasible development and management alternatives so that responsible recommendations can be developed for the conservation of the Meramec River.

We would be pleased to discuss the possibility of such a study with you and/or any interested State or local agency.

Sincerely yours,

for James G. Watt
Director

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Didn't the Interior Department send a letter not too long ago saying that they felt no responsibility in the Lower Meramec?

Mr. SYMINGTON. April 5, yes.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation feels the primary responsibility should be at the State or local level and according to the letter from Mr. Watt, the Director, the study should be a joint one with any State or local agency which might wish to undertake it.

They would be glad to discuss the possibility of such a study. It does not appear from that letter that they would eschew the opportunity to assist in funding such a study.

Mrs. HANSEN. It could be done on the basis of joint funding?

Mr. SYMINGTON. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I don't know whether any members of the committee might like to see, not for the record, pictures and charts of the Lower Meramec.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be delighted to have them.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I will leave it with the committee.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. BOB ECKHARDT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Eckhardt of Texas.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Thank you, Madam Chairman, for the opportunity to appear here today and testify on a matter that is of much importance, not only to all of East Texas, but to the metropolitan areas of Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Galveston.

You may recall that I appeared before your subcommittee 2 years ago to speak on the same subject. It appears that the Office of Management and Budget is still at its same old trick—that of slashing to the bone allocations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Forest Service for acquisition of recreational areas in and adjacent to the national forests.

First, I would like to point out the proximity of the four national forests in Texas to the highly urbanized areas I mentioned earlier. Sabine National Forest lies between Texas and Louisiana. Of the four, it is the most distant from Houston, but is within less than 1 hour's drive from Beaumont and Port Arthur and not more than 1½ hour's drive from Harris County and the district I represent. Angelina National Forest and David Crocket National Forest are possibly a little nearer Metropolitan Houston, and Sam Houston is less than 1 hour's drive from Houston.

Since I appeared here 2 years ago, a circumstance has arisen which makes it even more essential that more recreational areas be acquired in these forests. I am referring to the energy shortage. In these days of gasoline shortages and high prices, more and more citizens are making use of those recreational facilities which are within a short drive of their homes. Forest Service figures tend to bear out this statement. Based on the 1970 census, Texas national forests are within a 2-to-3-hour drive of 11 million people. Two million of those live in the metropolitan area, which, as I indicated, is just 45 minutes from Sam

Houston National Forest. In 1972, 1.3 million persons visited Texas national forests and the national grasslands, but attendance dropped somewhat in 1973. But in 1974, to date, the visitor count is up approximately 20 percent, indicating that citizens really are utilizing those recreational areas closer to their homes.

The Forest Service originally requested $26 million for this program on a nationwide basis. I understand that the thinking of your subcommittee is that this was inadequate and the Service was requested to submit an amended proposal. Of the original $26 million, the Office of Management and Budget is proposing to reduce it to $16 million. Such action would reduce the allotment to region 8, which includes the heavily forested areas of the Southeast and Texas, to only $3.4 million, of which not $1 would be allocated to Texas national forests.

In the original Forest Service proposal, Texas would have been allocated only $900,000 for condition of 475 acres in Sabine National Forest and Sam Houston National Forest. However, under a proposition which is now being considered in the Senate, the national allocation would be increased to approximately $35 million, just $3.1 million more than was allocated in fiscal year 1973. If the full amount is authorized, Texas would be allocated an additional $1,158,000 for acquisition of 579 acres in Angelina National Forest on the Sam Rayburn Reservoir.

In addition to the reasons I have set out earlier calling for approval of full funding, I would like to call your attention to several other facts. First, the House has approved a bill calling for the establishment of an 84,550-acre Big Thicket National Preserve which generally lies west of Sabine National Forest and southeast of the other Texas national forests. One might well conclude that acquisition of this national area would preclude the necessity for acquiring additional recreational areas. But this is not necessarily so.

As the name indicates, the area would be a preserve—not a national park or national recreational area. While it is true that some of the preserve could be used for limited recreational use, it could not be opened up to uncontrolled use by the general public. For instance, there are areas which harbor endangered species of fauna and flora, where uncontrolled access could damage the chances of those species surviving. Failure to provide additional recreational areas in the nearby national forests could well place a load upon the Big Thicket National Preserve which would damage its use for such purposes.

There are other reasons why I support full funding of this program in the 1975 budget, which I would like to mention briefly. Speaking from the economic standpoint, land prices probably will never be lower than what they are at the moment. It makes sound economic sense to acquire these areas as soon as possible before the prices go higher. As the population expands, there will be an ever-increasing demand for weekend homes and retreats, thus sending the prices even higher. Secondly, since the Forest Service already has the responsibility for managing the national forests, it would seem to me to be most feasible for it to acquire these areas. Management of these recreational sites could certainly be carried out with a greater degree of responsibility and economics by this agency.

In closing, I would like to strongly urge this subcommittee to recommend allocation of the full amount which is being requested by the Forest Service to carry out its proposed program. While I have dealt

with only the Texas aspect, I am sure that other areas are equally in need of recreational facilities. Approval of the full funding would, I think, be a recognition of those needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WITNESS

HON. PHILLIP BURTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is the very distinguished Congressman from California, Phil Burton.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Before I make my brief presentation, I would like to express an opinion that is held by every one of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle. We are really heartsick for the Congress, and in terms of the national interest, to have learned that you have decided, for your own reasons, not to seek reelection.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will come back and express my concerns.

Mr. BURTON. You can always do that. You have been an outstanding public servant, and one whose sensitivity to the needs of the country are unparalleled. This is all the more noticeable because of the enormously powerful position that you hold. I quite literally suspect that you hold the most powerful position of any woman. This is true not only in respect to this Congress, but the fact that you are chairman of this powerful committee leads to the conclusion that you may well have served in the most powerful position of any nonmale. Julia, you know this is my own strongly held personal view. You are loved by your colleagues. You are held in enormous esteem, and we really feel terrible you will be leaving us. We hope you can do some of the things you have not been able to do because of the long and arduous hours of work you have put in ever since you have served in this body and before this body in the State legislature.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to say to the very distinguished gentleman from California, that I have had the great privilege of serving with you, not only just as a colleague but as a member of the Reform Committee and in other activities. I really say from the bottom of my heart I appreciate your kindness. You have been great to serve with.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you very much, Julia. I would be remiss if at this point I didn't also state that Wendell Wyatt of Oregon, though from the other side of the aisle, has always put the national and public interest before partisan consideration. I served with Wendell on the Interior Committee and knew what a thoughtful man he is. I also consider him to be a good friend, one who will be sorely missed, and one, despite what other political tremors might be abroad in the land, certainly would have done as handsomely this year as he did in the past. Wendell, we are going to miss you very much. I think the vacancy left on this committee, with Julia's leaving and your leaving, is enormous. I do hope the fates ordain that your replacements begin to assemble at least the measure of commitment that you have demonstrated, Wendell, in terms of your responsibilities not only in this committee but in the House.

Mr. WYATT. Phil, I thank you. You have been a very good friend of mine and it has been a real pleasure to have served with you on the authorizing committee and to have worked with you in other capacities too. I appreciate very much what you have said.

Mr. BURTON. Now Madam Chairman, preliminarily let me restate my personal appreciation of the sensitive and favorable consideration the subcommittee has given to the initial funding of the Golden Gate Recreation Area. I would like to underscore the wisdom of the committee's judgments in the past by pointing out that todate land acquisition in this area, very close to the metropolitan center of the San Francisco Bay area, land acquisitions have been coming in at or below estimates made 3 years ago.

A significant reason for this, apart from the fact the committee has moved with dispatch, is that there was passed on the statewide ballot more than a year ago a referendum that in effect substantially froze land development in areas like this.

As a consequence, with adequate assistance this year, we have every conviction that the total land acquisition costs for this project will, when completed, be under the earlier cost estimates. This will be a first I think perhaps for any park, and certainly for any park in an urban setting. That is in contrast to the old Point Reyes experience where we saw costs as great as 5 to 10 times the amount initially estimated.

Mrs. HANSEN I think, Congressman, that the committee considers Golden Gate NRA one of the great milestones as far as park facilities are concerned, and the experience that we are finding in not only the acquisition but in the management are going to be almost a landmark for the United States.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. I am requesting an additional $10 million over the budget amount or a total of $20 million for land acquisition. One of a number of factors is that one of the prime pieces of land, itself, this land known as Marincello will cost some $6.8 million. If the $10 million allocation for fiscal 1975 is all that is received, there will only be a little over $3 million to purchase other property that the Nature Conservancy and others as well as the Park Service, are in a position to buy at or below the estimated costs of some 3 years ago.

I will stipulate that this additional sum can be justified on any grounds, most importantly on the grounds that within a few years this land value will be increased by some two or threefold. This is predictable simply because the court suits that have held up all this land development will have been completed, and it is assumed that then development is going to proceed apace as it did with reference to Point Reyes.

I won't make any further statement of the case, Madam Chairwoman, but I would earnestly hope that the committee can give this request the same kind of solicitous consideration as they gave a comparable request that history has written was very well justified just 1 year ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you very much.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. TIM LEE CARTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Carter of Kentucky.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I will certainly make my statement as brief as possible. I certainly want to thank you for

the chance to appear before you. My full statement I would ask be included in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE TIM LEE CARTER

Madam Chairman, I would first like to thank this subcommittee for providing me with this opportunity to present my statement in support of three extremely important projects in my district of Kentucky. The Laurel River Reservoir, the Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery, and the Berea Surface Mine reclamation projects are all of significant value not only to my Fifth District, but to the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky as well.

Project:	*Funds recommended*
Public recreational facilities at the Laurel River Reservoir	$695,000
Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery (next construction phase)	731,000
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service (strip mine research and reclamation unit):	
For construction of new facility	1,721,000
For fiscal year 1975 programs (engineering, hydrology, and and revegetation)	875,000

LAUREL RIVER RECREATION

The funds I am requesting for the development of recreation facilities at Laurel River Lake will be used to construct access roads and parking for four of the six major boat ramps now lacking such important features; and to plan, install, and construct utilities, and to set up campground and beach facilities for the area.

I am pleased that $176,800 is included in the budget for recreation construction, but I must point out that an additional $695,000 is needed for the total cost of the construction now that impoundment of the water has begun.

WOLF CREEK NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

This important hatchery, whose establishment was supported by my good friend Secretary Rogers Morton, is well on its way to making great returns in amounts many times the original investment. Upon its completion, the hatchery will produce about 50,000 fish annually, which gives us about 150,000 pounds of fingerling and catchable trout. The next phase of development, which includes the construction of raceways, a hatchery water supply system, outfall drain lines, two residences, sewage treatment and pollution abatement facilities, an underground electrical system, and other equipment is essential in moving toward the goal of stocking the tailwaters, requires an appropriation of $731,000, indeed a small price to pay for such a worthy project.

BEREA FORESTRY UNIT

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service has, since 1962, conducted a program of research in surface mine reclamation in Berea, Ky. The protection of the environment in these times of energy shortages seems to have fallen by the wayside, as illustrated by the great increases in the production of strip-mined coal. This ecologically damaging process, as a consequence of growing energy demands, will undoubtedly be restored to more often in the future as domestic oil and gas reserves decline. Strip mining, without proper reclamation, acts to spoil the aesthetic beauty of our landscapes, and pollutes our streams and lakes with sediment, acids, and other toxic materials.

The Berea Research Unit is devoted to developing methods of reducing or preventing damage to the environment and forest reserves during surface mining. This most vital project is, at present, clearly, inadequately funded in its mission of trying to meet our energy requirements while at the same time, developing methods of conserving our natural resources. In 1967, Congress appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of drawing up plans for a new office-laboratory facility designed to accommodate the larger and more intensive research and

action programs planned for Berea in the near future. I urge that the needed construction funds of $1,721,000 be appropriated so that the urgent objectives of the Forest Service can be met.

Engineering, hydrology, and revegetation research is vital to the Berea project's goal of protecting the environment and forest resources, and creating stable conditions for rapid restoration of disturbed areas following the mining operation. New engineering studies are needed to better integrate mining operations and reclamation work. The control of sediment and chemical pollutants is a critical problem facing researchers wishing to prevent further large-scale damage to the valuable water resources of the eastern United States. Revegetation of strip-mined areas is essential to reduce runoff and erosion, restore aesthetic values, and return the area to some productive use. I strongly urge the funding of these three programs, in the amount of $875,000, which will also help guide the reclamation practices of the mining industry, the National Forest Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As the national awareness of the value of coal as an energy source of the future grows, the need to control the environmental problems associated with strip mining of all types becomes increasingly clear.

In conclusion, I respectfully encourage this distinguished body to act to approve the requests I have made here today, as these funds could well be crucial to all coal mining regions of America, and not just in eastern Kentucky.

Again, let me express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this distinguished subcommittee.

Mr. CARTER. I wish to indicate my support for the following three projects, which I consider to be important to Kentucky and to the Fifth District in particular—certain facilities at Laurel River Reservoir, the Wolf Creek National Hatchery below Wolf Creek Dam, and the Berea forestry unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Hasn't the Wolf Creek Dam been finished?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, the dam has been completed for a number of years. I understand that some $66 million for reconstruction of that dam has been requested. It has been leaking for quite a few years. As you may recall, some years ago we started a fish hatchery there, and I think that these two projects could be completed in conjunction with one another. That is the only fish hatchery of its type, a trout hatchery, in the State of Kentucky. The first stage of construction is complete. The second stage is nearing completion and I am today requesting the necessary additional funds for the next phase.

Mr. MCDADE. How much is required this year, Doctor?

Mr. CARTER. $731,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are you reqeusting for the Laurel River Reservoir?

Mr. CARTER. Laurel is $695,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your request for the Berea facility?

Mr. CARTER. Berea, $875,000 for programs and $1,721,000 for construction of a new facility.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't that the laboratory.

Mr. CARTER. Yes, ma'am, for determining successful ways of reclaiming strip-mined land. I think it is about the only one in our country. They are very fine, dedicated people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Two, there is another similar laboratory in Utah.

Mr. CARTER. You are correct I am sure but Lord knows we need the coal, we also need to reclaim the land, which might well be despoiled. We have got to strike a balance. If we don't have the expertise we can't do it.

I think these are worthwhile projects. They are ongoing projects, and we would appreciate your consideration very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

WITNESS

HON. STEVE SYMMS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Symms, of Idaho.

Mr. SYMMS. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen and gentleman. Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee today and discuss our mutual interest in the National Forest System. Perhaps more than at any time in our history, we are entering a turning point in natural resource management practices. The American public has finally become aware of the critical importance of balanced utilization and protection of these resources, and as a legislative body, I would hope that the Congress is beginning to understand that this balance cannot be achieved if we continue to treat agencies like the Forest Service as a stepchild.

My own forest subcommittee and your appropriation body have a thorough understanding of the dollars and cents necessary to maintain adequate yields and meet the criteria of the various environmental protection laws. Unfortunately, this is not an area of budgeting that is widely understood among Members of Congress, and we are forced to live within the realities of top dollar appropriations that can be safely shepherded through the House and Senate.

Last year, I appeared before you and asked that you double the Forest Service budget, knowing quite well that this request was not politically realistic, no matter how great the need and in spite of the fact that I still believe I was quite justified in that request. This year, my greatest concern is that we keep perspective on some critical aspects of forest management in determining the budget allocation. I have, of course, some specific projects in my own State which I will discuss with you. They fit into a continuing national picture of hit and miss management, not only on the National Forests but throughout the larger picture of land and resources uses.

You are not unaware, I know, Mrs. Hansen, of the sudden drive for land use planning. I have been outspokenly opposed to Federal direction in the land use planning process, I recognize that planning in some form is inevitable. My deep concern is that we are rushing into this planning process with a totally inadequate inventory of natural resources.

The best example I can give you of this inadequate inventory is the request I am putting before you today for $375,000 to implement the Forest Service study of the Idaho Batholith. A lengthier explanation of the study, prepared by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, is attached.

Essentially, we are talking about a 16,000-square-mile area of fragile granite soils, rich in natural resources. Total timber volume is 60-billion board-feet, and more than 90 sawmills are drawing timber from these lands. Approximately 500,000 animal months of sheep grazing and 230,000 of cattle grazing are provided each year. Recreation and hunting statistics are equally impressive, as are spawning capacities and annual water yield, which represents about 50 percent of the total water yield for Idaho.

Yet the nature of the soils in the Batholith is unique and highly susceptible to damage from multiple-use practices if not properly managed. These techniques have never been identified, nor have resource inventories been completed on a good portion of this acreage. Regardless of this lack of information, nearly half the Batholith area is tied up in the wilderness study process. The remaining lands continue to be harvested without an adequate management framework.

This is the kind of confusion that exists in resource management. Until we can complete studies such as the Batholith proposal, we can expect to see continuing shortages of resources, continuing damage to the environment, and more "management by crisis" which plagues professional foresters which have a heavy responsibility and few dollars with which to perform.

This "management by crisis" problem can't be spelled out more clearly than in our experience with the tussock moth. Here is a clear example of crisis which threw the Forest Service budget out of whack and is only too typical of the situation we've forced on professional forestry staffs.

Tussock moth has been with us for a long time. It should have been clear years ago that research for effective biological controls would not be successful overnight. Yet the program was laid aside until last year when we saw 1 percent of the entire national forest system wiped out by the moth. One percent sounds small, but to the people of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho who lost 880,000 acres of timber, this represented a devastating economic impact on a section of the country that is almost wholly dependent upon forest resources.

The Forest Service desperately needs sufficient money to continue pest control research in a uniform manner. This requires staff, facilities, any number of things. The losses we suffer in the marketplace from devastations such as the tussock moth more than offset the cost to the taxpayer of financing adequate preventative research.

One such facility which should be on the frontburner in your budget priorities is phase 2 of the Forest Sciences Laboratory located at Moscow, Idaho.

The present laboratory is fully occupied and additional space is urgently needed for accelerated research programs which have impact on all Pacific Northwest forests; 200 million plus board-feet per year of White Pine is dying on the stump as a result of the White Pine blister rust. This lab has for many years, and is continuing, research to eliminate this waste of a natural resource.

They have made considerable headway in their research. The additional facilities will permit these researchers to increase their efforts toward the control of the blister rust problem plus other insects and diseases that ravish our Northwest forests.

Planning of the second-stage laboratory facility was completed in 1967 with funds appropriated by your subcommittee. The sad thing is that construction of phase 2 has been delayed nearly 10 years. Costs are rising dramatically. It pains me to see our initial investment unfulfilled when the need for this laboratory is so great.

The price tag is now $2.43 million, which I would point out is only a token amount of what we lost in the tussock moth infestation alone. The same cost ratio occurs in infestations of larch casebearer, spruce budworm, et cetera. We cannot afford these delays in research facility

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construction. These continual loses in yield are too great and so entirely unnecessary if our money were invested in a timely fashion.

Attached to my statement are some additional facts about phase 2 of the Moscow laboratory for the use and information of the committee.

From my testimony, you will see that I'm concerned about the proposal we discussed earlier—the Forest Service research lab at the University of Idaho in Moscow. It is not on the university campus but adjoins the campus.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Idaho Senators are very conservative in some matters.

Mr. SYMMS. I have a statement about that. I know you are not particularly enthralled with their timber-cutting statements either.

Mrs. HANSEN. No. They have different problems than the west coast has.

Mr. SYMMS. I know from our discussion you are not especially enthralled with many of the public statements emanating from some leading Pacific Northwest Senators. I have felt in the past that these statements are aimed toward appeasing their own personal constituency of environmental extremists and have damaged Idaho's share of the Forest Service budget, and particularly the Moscow laboratory.

I want to emphasize one important fact about these statements. These Senators have a right to their opinions, and they have a right to foster whatever kind of political support they feel necessary. But they don't in any way speak for the professional forestry community in my State.

I think this is so important. We now have the tussock moth problem out there and if we don't get out and get more research done——

Mrs. HANSEN. You will be interested to know on Wednesday you are going to have an opportunity to support a supplemental budget of $2,690,000 for tussock moth direct control and pilot control projects.

Mr. SYMMS. I think it is really critical and I appreciate your leadership in this, because we have got to be able to convince the public that enough is being done and satisfied ourselves we are doing everything possible, or we are going to have more and more tragedies like the Umatilla National Forest. Mr. Train criticized the Forest Service when he approved——

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't he develop some other means.

Mr. SYMMS. I don't know but he criticized them unjustly. He was the one who wouldn't allow them to do anything about it in the first place. I think research is critical. This isn't in my testimony but one location vital to the research program is at Moscow. The other project in my testimony is the Batholith study. You each have attachments explaining the Idaho Batholith study. The other attachment concerns itself with the research lab so you have the facts.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place those documents in the record at this point.

[The documents follow:]

PHASE II—MOSCOW FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

SUMMARY

Scientists engaged in research in entomologic, pathologic, genetic, hydrologic, and ecologic research are housed in crowded buildings, some of which are temporary, on the campus of the University of Idaho in Moscow. In addition, their

research talents could be more fully utilized by correcting a shortage of specialized laboratory space. Congress recognized the undesirable working conditions of these scientists as long ago as 1967 when it appropriated $45,000 to develop complete plans and specifications for additional research facilities.

Plans have been developed now for construction on land under a 99-year free lease from the University of Idaho. They call for a laboratory-office and a special services building. Included are laboratories assigned for study and classification of soils, white pine blister rust, root rots, dwarf mistletoe, larch casebearer, mountain pine beetle, spruce budworm, Douglas fir beetle, and plant materials for ecological research.

Plans for the service building contain special areas such as controlled environmental chambers, radioisotope laboratory, seed and pollen handling rooms, hydrology laboratory, histology laboratory, physiology laboratory, microscpe room, electronic shop, insect diet room, and aseptic preparation room.

In the study of insects and diseases that take such a tremendous toll of the forests, the specialized research facilities will enable new approaches to biological control to be developed. The same is true of the ecological research needed to determine the productivity of Idaho forests for wildlife, water, forage, recreation, wood, and scenic beauty and the cultural measures that can be used to increase productivity and yet maintain the quality of the forest environment.

Total construction costs for the office-laboratory ($1.6 million) and service buildings ($1.8 million) are estimated at $2,430,000.

Forestry Research Needs in the Idaho Batholith

INTERMOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 507 25TH STREET, OGDEN, UTAH, OCTOBER 11, 1973

Idaho has tremendously valuable wildland resources, but potential contribution of both commodity and amenity values is in jeopardy because of an inadequate knowledge base upon which to make management decisions. This is of vital concern to the citizens of Idaho because escalating demands are creating unparalleled stresses for an even flow of products commensurate with maintaining a quality environment.

The major contributors to the State's economy are agriculture (dominantly irrigated), forest industries, recreation, and mining, all of which are closely tied to the forest and range resources. The range livestock industry is the most important single segment of the State's agriculture.

Of particular importance and concern is a 16,000-square-mile area of fragile granitic soils, generally known as the Idaho batholith (see the attached map). This area, resulting from a massive intrusion of granitic rocks, covers almost one-fourth of the total land area in Idaho. Throughout the batholith area, course-textured, highly erodible soils occur on topography that is dominantly steep and rugged. Nevertheless, the resources are extremely valuable.

Total timber volume is 60 billion board feet, and more than 90 sawmills are drawing timber from these lands. Approximately 500,000 animal months of sheep grazing and 230,000 animal months of cattle grazing are provided each year. Some 290,000 hunter visits and 450,000 fisherman visits are made to the batholith area each year. Spawning and rearing waters are provided for 55 percent of the salmon and steelhead that pass McNary Dam in the Columbia River. Annual water yield from the batholith area is 18.4 million acre-feet, about 50 percent of the total water yield for Idaho. Some 5.8 million visitor-days use occur in the batholith area each year on national forests, national recreation area, wilderness areas, and wild rivers.

But use of these lands has caused serious problems. Conventional logging operations often create soil stability and erosion problems of an unacceptable magnitude. Grazing is in jeopardy because of erosion damages on unstable soils. Wildlife has created drastic vegetation changes that, in some instances, provide inferior watershed protection. Big game range deterioration is increasing, particularly on critical wintering areas. Anadromous and resident fisheries are seriously endangered by accumulations of sediment in spawning areas and deteriorated aquatic habitat conditions. Water transmission facilities have been damaged, and reservoirs are being filled with sediment at an alarming rate.

To develop and utilize the many resources wisely, without damage to the environment, we need to learn not only how to manage these lands and resources with a better degree of husbandry but also how to rehabilitate already damaged areas. The existing level of research pointed to these problems is

simply inadequate to produce the knowledge and practices required. This critical situation calls for an expanded research program to strengthen the modest multidisciplinary research program at Boise involving watershed management, timber, range, and wildlife habitat.

Two important practical objectives characterize the Boise research program. They are:

1. To develop new or modified management practices consistent with optimum utilization of the resources.
2. To develop economically feasible methods for rehabilitating areas damaged by past practices.

Achieving these objectives requires solutions to three categories of problems:

1. Problems of acute soil instability and sedimentation.
2. Problems of improving resource or land productivity.
3. Problems of management, use, and protection of timber, forage, wildlife habitat, and recreation resources.

From the broad array of problem areas intimately associated with soil stability and stream sedimentation, eight have highest priority in the proposed research program. Specific problem areas, a brief statement of the research mission of each, and the reasons for their solution follow:

Batholith characteristics.—Because the stability of most soils is so delicately balanced with the forces of nature, it is imperative that we gain a much more complete understanding of the total environment. This understanding must include both physical and biological characteristics and their interrelations. Such characteristics as geology, landforms, soils, precipitation, hydrology, and habitat types must be described and quantified. The heterogeneity of the batholith requires that knowledge be obtained about the variations in these characteristics within and between different areas.

Information to be derived from this research is fundamental and urgently needed for: (1) Efficient conduct of related research. (2) classification of granitic soil area into management situations, (3) evaluation of potential impacts of resource use and development in each management situation, and (4) the prescribed application of results from research and administrative studies.

Stabilization and rehabilitation methods.—Efficient and economical methods for rehabilitating and stabilizing soils are needed on areas already damaged and where erosion is contributing to unacceptable rates of sedimentation. They are likewise needed for areas where future forestry activities may unavoidably cause serious soil disturbance. Establishment of vegetation on batholith soils following disturbance is difficult.

Research on both vegetative and mechanical methods, singly or in combination, will be involved. Grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees, both native and introduced, should be included in the search for more effective plant materials and methods of establishment. Special emphasis will be placed on selection and testing of shrubs. Each local climatic situation and slope aspect may require its own combination of species and methods.

Development of more effective methods for rehabilitating areas damaged by roads, overgrazing, stock driveways, and wildfire, that are now and will continue to be sediment sources, is of very high priority. Methods are needed for stabilizing logging roads no longer used, and for stabilizing raw and eroding streambanks. Relatively little research on any of these situations has been conducted during the last two decades.

Road location, design, and construction standards.—This research should be directed toward developing improved location, design, and construction criteria for unstable soil situations where current roadbuilding practices are unsatisfactory or where tightening of design and construction standards will not avoid damage. Consideration of the economics of construction and required soil stabilization measures, the impact of hydrologic processes, the expected rates of natural revegetation of cuts and fills, and multiservice functions of roads should be included in this research.

Improvement of our knowledge regarding where and how we can build roads without serious damage to offsite values is of very high priority. Full multiple-use management requires nearly doubling the present road system. But hazards of building roads in many situations on granitic soils, using present standards, are serious. We have examples where roads are responsible for the three-quarters or more of serious sedimentation of streams. We have examples of public opposition which make it clear that unless the Forest Service learns how to build roads without unacceptable damage to land and water resources, the extension of the road system needed for future development will be blocked.

Logging systems.—More efficient systems of logging that require less mileage of logging roads are essential to permit harvesting timber on areas presently economically or technologically inoperable or on areas where major disturbance is inimical to watershed stability.

The need for research on logging systems is accorded high priority because: (1) Under some conditions, existing logging systems together with attendant roads are major causes of erosion and sediment production; (2) substantial areas of commercial forest land cannot be logged economically because of steep topography; (3) in many areas cable systems which can be used without particular damage to the interroad areas still require too much mileage of potentially damaging road; and (4) an orderly harvest of available timber without damaging offsite effects is essential to local, State, and regional economics.

Silvicultural systems and reforestation methods.—Various timber cutting methods are applied in the Batholith such as clearcutting, shelterwood, and selection cutting. An important research need is to evaluate which of these silvicultural systems is best adapted to individual forest sites to assure maximum production of timber and other commodities without seriously reducing amenity values.

Logging systems must be compatible with the silviculture treatment. This requires study of the effects of new systems such as helicopter and balloon on timing and species composition of tree regeneration. All ramifications of any one practice on both economic and environmental systems must be evaluated to insure both efficiency and high productivity on a sustainable level.

Forest land productivity is poorly quantified at best. Productivity determination, in terms of merchantable material, and potentially utilizable residues and residues necessary to maintain adequate forest nutrient levels are sorely needed. This requires knowledge of tree growth and yield, logging residue production, effect of logging residues of fire hazard, and nutrient cycling.

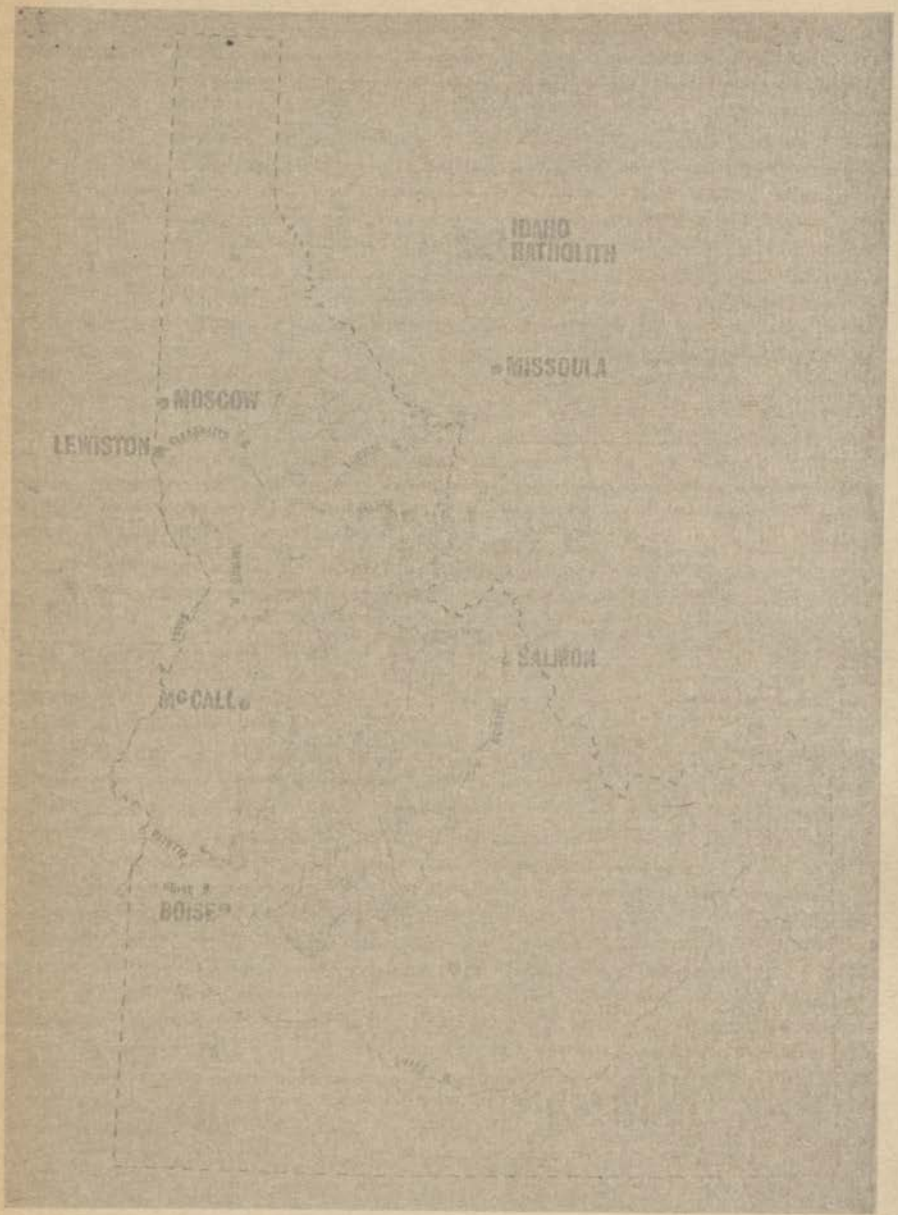
In past years inappropriate silviculture prescriptions and fires have contributed to an extensive backlog of unforested or poorly forested lands. Methods are needed to hasten the development of new stands on those sites where we can expect reasonable success. This requires studies to determine reforestation methods that are appropriate for the existing site conditions.

Improved grazing management of usable ranges.—What ranges can be safely grazed? What intensities and systems of grazing will maintain or improve soil stability and forage production? What grazing systems or modifications are needed for rehabilitated ranges that will perpetuate their improved condition? Particular attention must be given to the high-elevation sheep ranges. Research is also needed to ascertain the effects of cattle grazing on streambanks and fish habitat, for livestock are being blamed for damages that may be caused by other influences.

Such research is necessary if we are to continue grazing of these important rangelands, improve soil stability, and improve forage production. Its need is accentuated by the inherent relative instability of the soils. Knowledge to be derived is important to the economic stability of rural economies heavily dependent on the range livestock enterprise, to fresh-water fisheries, and to downstream urban, industrial, and agricultural interests. No research of this type has been conducted in these granitic soils.

Fish habitat.—The knowledge base for protecting and improving the habitat requirements for anadromous and resident fish urgently needs expanding. Idaho's streams provide spawning and resting areas for 54 percent of the anadromous fish passing McNary Dam, located below the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. The requirements for food, spawning, and resting areas, and the effects of granitic sediments on these must be elaborated. Methods for rehabilitating fish habitat already damaged need to be developed, as well as guides to levels of sedimentation from future management practices that are compatible with habitat requirements. The effects of forest land management and the resultant stream sedimentation on anadromous fish habitat are of acute concern in the Salmon and Clearwater River drainages.

Winter game range rehabilitation.—The need to restore or build up browse production on winter big game ranges is an urgent research problem throughout much of Idaho. Much of the present small research effort has been conducted in the granitic soil area of the Boise National Forest. This and associated effort on other soil types will have as its primary objective the improvement of game habitat, but will also be of benefit from the standpoint of rehabilitation and soil stabilization of the limited acreage of damaged winter big game range. Research to develop improved shrubs and test them on a variety of sites will be an important part of this effort.


IDAHO
BATHOLITH
MISSOULA
MOSCOW
LEWISTON
SALMON
McCALL
BOISE

Mr. SYMMS. One thing I would like to talk to the committee about is the roads in the national forest system. It is not included in my testimony. Because of the nature of the national ownership of the forest I think the Congress and OMB are making a tragic mistake to have those roads subcontracted out by private lumber companies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Symms, the committee could not agree with you more. We have raised the question in the committee hearings. The committee has a very dismal view of this procedure.

Mr. SYMMS. Of the present way we are doing it?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. The way that is proposed by OMB.

Mr. SYMMS. If there is any way that I can offer assistance to the committee——

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem is that we are operating under budget ceilings, and to restore the amount of money necessary it would involve millions of dollars. I think it is a tragic mistake.

Mr. SYMMS. It is just like having the manager of a peach orchard have the green peaches on one side of the field and the ripe peaches on the other side of the field. He can't get to the ripe ones so he picks the green ones first. That is exactly what we are doing in the Pacific Northwest and it is a tragedy in our resource management program.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee couldn't agree with you more. We are very disturbed. The people that are going to be hurt are in your forest counties.

Mr. SYMMS. No question about it. I hope you can consider that Batholith study. If we don't get the resource inventory and management framework done first we don't know where we are. If you have any questions about any of this I would be happy to try to help you, but I think you are pretty well aware of all of the problems we have. Might I ask you, Mrs. Hansen, how does the possibility look for that lab?

Mrs. HANSEN. We haven't begun to measure our money supply versus our wants. That is the problem.

Mr. SYMMS. It is an ideal location for those of you who haven't been there, because you have the Forestry School of the University of Idaho right adjacent to the Forest Service research lab. You have a spill-over of projects that they can work on, and it is a good place to disseminate information back and forth. It is right in the country where the timber is grown.

Mrs. HANSEN. We haven't had any preliminary discussions about markup at all.

Mr. SYMMS. I hope that you will give it good consideration. On a personal note, Mrs. Hansen, I would say that many of us who are interested in forestry wish you well in your retirement but we are going to feel a real loss when you leave the Congress. I am sorry to see you go.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We are delighted that you appeared today.

Mr. SYMMS. Mrs. Hansen, I want to tell you again how much I appreciate this time with you. I have not touched upon many forest problems—especially reforestation efforts—which have been under intensive study in my Forests Subcommittee this year. You follow that work closely and I don't think I can productively improve upon that knowledge.

I simply want to tell you again, what I have told you many times before. I have high regard for this subcommittee and the job you are doing for the Forest Service in attempting to meet these national resource goals. You have my complete support. I am ready to help you in this effort in any way you feel might be useful.

And on a personal note, I want to tell you, too, what a deep loss I feel in the announcement of your retirement. Your guidance and help in forestry matters have been invaluable during my first term in this Congress. Your contributions to the national forestry picture have been monumental.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. CHARLES WILSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXTS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Wilson of Texas.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman, for the opportunity to come before your subcommittee today to testify on a matter of considerable importance, not only to the 2d Congressional District of east Texas where we have no large cities, but also the nearby metropolitan areas of Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Galveston.

The funding about which I am concerned is that portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program which will allow the orderly continuation of purchase of land for the Angelina, Sabine and Sam Houston National Forests.

Since 1971, the U.S. Forest Service has acquired 2,809 acres of land in east Texas. The tracts were acquired with $3,772,528 in Land and Water Conservation Funds for future recreation development.

In line with the U.S. Forest Service 5-year Land and Water Conservation Fund Plan, the fiscal year 1975 program in Texas should be financed at approximately $2,000,000 to provide for the acquisition of about 1,000 acres for the Angelina, Sabine and Sam Houston National Forests.

I am informed that the funding level for the past 4 years has averaged approximately $30 million except for fiscal year 1974 and the carry over at that time was about $30 million. The original U.S. Forest Service request for funds for fiscal year 1975 was $26.4 million, and included a total of $500,000 for the State of Texas ($200,000 for Sabine National Forest and $300,000 for Sam Houston National Forest). But in order for the administration to meet its budget goal, the Office of Management and Budget suggested that the Forest Service reduce its budget request to $17 million. Such a suggestion, of course, is equivalent to a directive, and the request was reduced.

I might add I have very personal knowledge that this was not the wish of the people in the Forest Service. At such a low funding level, however, even the original inadequate $500,000 for Texas was dropped. It is difficult for me to accept the necessity for this action, knowing the undesirable effect this will have on our long-range programs to provide adequate recreation areas in Texas.

Based on the 1970 census, the National Forests of Texas are located within a 2 to 3 hour drive of 11 million people. Two million of these

people live within the metropolitan area of Houston just a 45-minute drive from the Sam Houston National Forest and Conroe Reservoir. In 1972, 1.3 million people visited the National Forests and National Grasslands in Texas. Although the visitor count was down last year, we're already seeing a 20-percent increase in the early months of 1974.

That is in the face of a rather severe gasoline shortage in Houston, believe it or not.

We attribute this rise to the energy crisis and the fact that people are still leaving the metropolitan areas on weekends, but are taking shorter trips. The National Forests are virtually at their front door.

Acquisition is needed to consolidate National Forest land and thus provide for the public need while reducing administrative costs. It is vital that the public own more shoreline surrounding each reservoir—to prevent massive overdevelopment with subdivisions and resorts. We need green belts and more open space. Acquisition of key tracts by the U.S. Forest Service will help bridge the gap.

The demand for areas suitable for dispersed use, such as motorcycling and fishing, is increasing at a phenomenal rate. Due to a limited number of developed recreation areas on Conroe Reservoir, since it is a new reservoir, most of the use at this time is of the dispersed type.

Another very significant factor—which points out the urgency of acquisition now rather than later—is the increasing price of land. And not only are prices soaring, but as subdivisions are developed, the amount of land available for public use decreases.

In conclusion, I must state my sincere belief that we will be making a very serious mistake if we do not act in a positive and effective manner to continue these programs which benefit so many of our people. I urge your subcommittee to support a realistic Forest Service funding level of $30 million, which will allow continued acquisition of these areas for recreation.

By reducing the Forest Service's budget, the administration is indicating that we cannot afford to acquire more land for our National Parks and Forests. I ask that we consider carefully whether we can afford not to acquire this land.

More informally, and this statement has all the necessary facts in it, I represent 20 rural counties. They surround the metropolitan areas. The pressure for recreational outlet is just absolutely enormous. The land values are soaring, and land that is not acquired now will just be fiscally impossible to acquire much longer. There is not greater need really, and this is really not a request for my constituents, because my constituents live in the woods. They are totally rural. They enjoy a rural environment, but it is really the people who live in Houston. It is the middle class and lower middle class who work in the oil refineries and steel mills that really need recreational outlets, wholesome recreation areas that only the National Forest Service can provide.

As all of you know, when you have a project that is of great environmental interest, and the environmentalists become emotionally involved about it, it gets very great emphasis, but the environmentalists don't get involved about recreation for the people that are not real hung up on strange ferns. In my district right now there is a great hue and cry and it is something we will fight out on the floor for the Big Thicket Biological Preserve which is going to cost some $70 million for a very, very narrow clientele. It has no recreational redemption

whatsoever. It is a place for a very narrow group of academics which I understand and which I sympathize with but it really galls me we are going to spend $70 million almost unnoticed for that acquisition, and yet we can't find $2 million for something that will benefit probably 100 times as many Americans.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Wilson, I couldn't agree with you more. We can't be acquiring land for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals.

Mr. WILSON. That is right. I actually had somebody tell me, a person who happened to be wealthy, that they had just come back from visiting a wild river in the Northwest, and this woman was a great advocate of the Big Thicket, for instance. She came back and said, "Congressman, you have got to do something because the place was just overrun with people." That is really the attitude, and I hope that this subcommittee can do something.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am well aware of the attitude. Thank you.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. CARL D. PERKINS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is our distinguished friend Congressman Perkins of Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mrs. Hansen, and gentlemen of the subcommittee, I am grateful to you for this opportunity to discuss with you some of the particular needs of my Appalachian area as they relate to the appropriations measure now before you.

In previous years you have approved sums needed to proceed with creation of a large recreation development in Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky, in association with the Cave Run Lake being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Impoundment of the 8,000-acre lake began in February of this year, and the present water elevation is at 721 feet above sea level. Normal recreation pool level will be 730 feet.

I understand that the tentative fiscal year 1975 recreation construction budget for Cave Run is $258,000, which will permit construction of these items at the Twin Knobs site:

(a) Comfort stations	$80,000
(b) Camping units and landscaping	178,000
Total	258,000

Three boat ramps, which you approved earlier, are already in place, but without adequate public access and parking. No funds are allotted for recreation road construction (F.R. & T.) in the fiscal year 1975 budget. These and other requirements for fiscal year 1975 are as follows:

(a) Access roads and parking at Longbow, Poppin Rock, and Bangor boat ramps	$106,000
(b) Surface treatment (prime and seal) existing entrance and interior graveled roads for dust abatement at Twin Knobbs Recreation Area	268,000

FLM construction funds:

(*a*) Comfort stations at Twin Knoks	140,000
(*b*) Camping units	180,000
(*c*) Water storage tank	75,000
(*d*) Onsite administrators residence	30,000
Total	799,000

I hope you can provide for construction funds for these items, providing public access and parking at all existing boat ramps at Cave Run. In addition, the 260-unit campground and beach at Twin Knobs should be near completion and available for public use. It is estimated by the Forest Service that some 1 million visitors annually will come to Cave Run.

Madam Chairman, there is another project in my area that I hope you can consider favorably. It involves the tremendous impact that surface mining has made on eastern Kentucky, and Appalachia generally.

Since 1962, the Forest Service reclamation research project at Berea, Ky., has played an important role in our much-needed surface mine research activity.

The Berea project—though not geographically located in my district, but near it—has developed a 5-year plan for research that will cost an estimated $875,000 in fiscal year 1975. This project has the support of conservation people throughout the area, and of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. I understand that an additional $1,721,000 should be made available for construction of adequate facilities for the Berea research project.

Madam Chairman, we, in Kentucky, would be ungracious indeed if at this time we did not record the gratitude we all feel for your generous support and assistance over the years. The fact that this is probably the last time we shall be coming before you to ask for consideration of Kentucky projects only serves to remind us of the great debt we owe.

Mrs. HANSEN. As the daughter of a Kentuckian I always feel very much at home with the Kentucky delegation.

Mr. PERKINS. You have always understood what we were talking about, and what we were trying to do. Your own great interest in conservation and your magnificent record in this field have made you unique.

We appreciate you, Madam Chairman, and salute you for the great record you have made.

You said you were a daughter of a Kentuckian. From what part of Kentucky?

Mrs. HANSEN. My father was born and raised in West Point.

Mr. PERKINS. That is just out of my district, not far.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been a real pleasure to work with the Kentuckians.

Mr. PERKINS. We hate to see you leave.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Perkins. We will do all we can.

Mr. PERKINS. Thank you.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. JOE SKUBITZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Skubitz from Kansas. We will insert your prepared statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I want to thank you for permitting me to appear before you today in behalf of the Fort Scott project and for the helpful assistance you have given us in bringing it into being.

It was our hope that this project would be completed for its opening during the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. Unfortunately, delays in planning, financing, inflation—which made it necessary to secure a new authorization—makes it very doubtful unless we do receive more funds than we have received in the past.

For example, in fiscal year 1974, a delay in the passage of a new authorization bill made it impossible for me to appear before you and ask for funds—you had already completed your work.

However, thanks to a sympathetic administration and a benevolent and generous committee, $231,000 was provided from unexpected funds in the Department and as a result we have been able to continue our work through the fiscal year.

I now appear before you and request that $429,000 be appropriated for fiscal 1975. These funds are to be spent as follows:

Structure:	*Estimated construction cost*
Officer's quarters HS–1	$186,000
Infantry barracks HS–7	193,700
Guardhouse HS–9	20,500
Bake shop HS–14	28,800
Total	429,000

I want to point out that a portion of the funds for the guardhouse and bake shop were provided in fiscal year 1974—the funds requested here will complete these structures.

With these funds, and funds in fiscal year 1976, we feel this project will be far enough down the road that those who visit Fort Scott may experience a feeling that we in Kansas in some small way participated in the great western movement and in the preservation of the Union.

Fort Scott has been selected by the State as one of three sites to participate in the Bicentennial Celebration. Will you help.

Thank you.

Mr. SKUBITZ. It is very short, Madam Chairman.

First, I want to thank you, Madam Chairman, for permitting me to appear today in behalf of the Fort Scott project and I want to thank you for the helpful assistance that you and your committee has given to us in the past.

I might say if it hadn't been for your sympathetic consideration we wouldn't be very far down the road with this project.

It was our hope that we would be able to complete this project for the Bicentennial year 1976 but we have run into delays like many others have, delays in planning, financing, inflation, and it made it necessary last year to secure a new authorization for $1.25 million. That authorization wasn't passed in time for me to come before your committee last year and ask for funds, but due to a very sympathetic administration and a sympathetic and benevolent committee you did grant us $231,000 of unexpended funds from the agency so we could keep this important project on course.

I am here this morning, Madam Chairman, to ask for $429,000 for fiscal year 1975. This money will be used to construct officers quarters No. 1, $186,000, the infantry barracks, HS–7, $193,700, complete the work on guardhouse No. 9, $20,000, and complete the work on the bakery shop, $28,800.

We feel, Madam Chairman, that if we do get these funds, and the balance of authorized funds in 1976 we will be able to have this project well down the road so that we too can proudly participate in the Bicentennial Celebration of 1976. All of the front buildings will be completed. Most of the area will have been landscaped.

I do hope, Madam Chairman, that you and your committee can see your way to grant our request for funds. We are one of the three areas in Kansas that has been selected and none of them is really complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Historically speaking, if it wasn't for your committee they wouldn't know Kansas was on the map, period.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, very much.

Mr. SKUBITZ. May I just leave this statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do. It will be included in the record.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. MARK ANDREWS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome our colleague from the Appropriations Committee, Congressman Andrews of North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Chairman, earlier I had the opportunity to appear at these hearings with a delegation from the Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation, Fort Totten, N. Dak., urging approval of their request for design money to proceed on the new school facilities badly needed there. Subsequently, the ongoing hearings in my own Appropriations Subcommittee prevented me from attending with others from North Dakota your distinguished panel was so kind to hear.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on those requests and to add to the matters being considered by this subcommittee.

You heard Mr. Antoine Moran of the Fort Buford Development Corp., and secretary treasurer of the Trenton Indian Service area in North Dakota outline the need for sufficient funds to serve their area with Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service programs starting in fiscal 1975. This request calls for recognition of the treaty ratified in 1892 and I urge that it be approved.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Belcourt, N. Dak., was represented by their tribal chairman, James Henry, plus Joseph Jerome and Jerome Bercier who asked for funds to operate the Ojibway School on that reservation during the next school year. Their request was for $260,394 and has the support of the local school board, the tribal council as well as the people in the community who recognize the importance of keeping this school open. This facility is, I assure you, an important part of the education system at Turtle Mountain and, because I share with you the view that education must have a high priority, I hope you will be able to approve this request.

It is for this reason as well that I call your attention to the testimony of Melvin White Eagle, chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Fort Yates, N. Dak. Chairman White Eagle outlined the importance of your approval of $6,320,000 in construction funds for the Fort Yates Secondary School and add on funds for architectural/engineering design for the Bullhead Elementary School and the Little Eagle Elementary School and the Fort Yates Elementary School. He pointed out the severe education gap that has developed, partly due to poor facilities, and to the importance of positive education for the young people of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. I heartily endorse this request.

Finally, I wish to submit to the subcommittee a request forwarded by Warren W. Means, director of the United Tribes Employment Center, Bismarck, N. Dak. Mr. Means' testimony concerns a request for total appropriations of $3,231,000 to cover the building and operational costs of the training center for fiscal 1975. Also, I will provide the subcommittee with two copies of a comprehensive building and operational plans illustrating the present and future needs of the United Tribes Center. This center, as I'm sure you are aware, is the only residential employment training center in the Nation owned and operated by native Americans. It is designed to serve underachievers, undereducated, and unskilled native Americans throughout the United States.

This request is, in my view, worthy of your careful consideration and approval.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to address myself to the various requests made to this distinguished panel by and for the native Americans it is my privilege to represent in the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine statement.

[Additional information follows:]

STATEMENT BY WARREN W. MEANS, DIRECTOR, UNITED TRIBES EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER

To: House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Concerning request for total appropriation of $3,231,000 to cover the building and operational costs of United Tribes Employment Training Center for fiscal year 1975, to be channeled through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Additional witnesses will be Melvin White Eagle, chairman of board of directors, United Tribes Employment Training Center and chairman, Standing Rock Tribe; and James Henry, vice chairman of the board of directors, United Tribes Employment Training Center and chairman, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa.

STATEMENT

My name is Warren W. Means and I am the director of United Tribes Employment Training Center, which is located just outside of Bismarck, N. Dak.

As sensitive and well informed Members of Congress, you are fully aware of the historical treatment given both past and present treaty obligations as regards native Americans in general, and those living on reservations in particular. You are also aware of the voluminous governmental studies which have been developed and prepared through the years, which distinctly delineate the economic and social plight of the American Indian. The facts and supporting data are available. The only question remaining is whether or not the conscience of the Nation, as embodied in the U.S. Congress, will continue to allow this degrading and deplorable condition to continue.

Because of this awareness on your part, it is not my intention at this time to reexamine past neglect and present needs per se.

It is my pleasure and honor to talk with you briefly today concerning an exciting and unique experience taking place in the United States which is directly affecting the economic and social lives of thousands of native Americans and indirectly the economic and social fiber of the United States.

United Tribes at the present time is the only residential employment training center in the Nation, which is owned and operated by native Americans. The training center encompasses approximately 106 acres and is designed to serve underachievers, undereducated, and unskilled native Americans throughout the United States.

This target population of hard core unemployed native Americans is one with a history of relatively unsuccessful training experience. The great majority are school dropouts with approximately half of these individuals having work histories totaling less than 1 year while many have never lived off the reservation prior to coming to the training center. In some instances, the students are only slightly above the illiteracy level, while others possess a high school diploma. Statistics indicate that most of the students are somewhere in between these two extremes.

Indian students, and their dependents, if any, arrive at United Tribes from reservations throughout the United States. They will live at the center throughout their 1-year course of study. The prospective student currently has a choice of 10 vocations from which to choose. In addition to the vocations, a student without a high school diploma takes courses in adult basic education, which has as its end goal, the obtaining of a G.E.D. certificate.

A student will also take courses in the area of personal development, which will enable the individual to familiarize himself with a nonreservation environment.

Assuming that everything goes according to plan, at the end of 1 year, a United Tribes graduate will have received his G.E.D., been exposed to a broad spectrum of non-Indian culture, and will have gained proficiency in a vocation of his choosing sufficient enough for him to compete economically, either back on his home reservation or in the general non-Indian community.

Presently, financing for the operation of United Tribes is almost wholly dependent upon contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau finances the program through its Employment Assistance Division.

The fiscal year 1974 budget is $1,300,000. In fiscal year 1973, the training center provided services for 755 individuals. These services included vocational and educational training, housing, security, recreation, and food. The fiscal year 1974 figure for individuals served will equal or exceed the 1973 fiscal year figure.

In an overwhelming demonstration of support and confidence in the present program, the Economic Development Agency has awarded United Tribes $2,500,000 for the construction of a new skills center. With the benefit of these much needed facilities, United Tribes will increase its training potential fourfold.

Each Senator, through his staff, has been furnished with a copy of a comprehensive building and operational plan, which was prepared for purposes of illustrating the present and future needs of United Tribes.

The United Tribes estimated budget for fiscal year 1975 is $3,231,000. In view of our $1,300,000 funding for fiscal year 1974, an additional $1,931,000 will be needed. It is this additional money to which I am addressing myself today.

We feel that after a careful analysis of our building and operational plan, together with other independent research on your part, you will conclude that United Tribes Employment Training Center is a viable, worthwhile, and urgently needed program. After making this conclusion, it will then be up to you people to decide the extent to which this Government wishes to honor its continuing trust and responsibility to its Indian citizens. In this instance, the commitment by its very nature must be in the form of a congressional appropriation equal in size to the need and task at hand.

We thank you for your time and consideration in this matter and if we can furnish any additional materials which will help you in making a final determination, please do not hesitate to contact us at your convenience.

Letters and Statements From Members of Congress

Mrs. Hansen. The committee has received the following letters and statements from Members of Congress regarding items in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation bill. We will insert them in the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: For the past several years I have been requesting funds for the U.S. Forest Service to start a wildlife habitat research center at the University of Maine at Orono. I am again asking that your subcommittee give every favorable consideration to the request for $200,000 to the Forest Service for the implementation of the research center. Maine has been blessed with an abundance of natural resources, but these resources are an essential factor in our economy, and must be developed. Untold employment opportunities would be available if added funds could be appropriated for use in Maine. Many of Maine's foremost experts on wildlife and forestry have already presented statements to the subcommittee, and the need for these funds has already been established. I would again urge that the small amount of $200,000 could be found for this needed research center.

In a related area, I would also like to express my full support for an increase in the appropriations for the Clark McNary Act, forest fire protection, and the cooperative forest management program. I would urge that the appropriations be increased to $30 million and $20 million respectively for these essential—but under-funded—programs.

Thank you for your consideration, and with best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

PETER N. KYROS,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 12, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Committee on Appropriations, 201 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: Enclosed is an analysis of the resources and needs of a Batholith in Idaho which encompasses a vast area in our State. I invite your attention and study of this excellent presentation which was prepared by my good friend Mr. L. N. "Bud" Purdy, chairman of the Idaho Range Use Coordinating Committee. And, I ask that this letter and the analysis be made a part of the record when your subcommittee holds its hearings to consider the fiscal year 1975 budget.

I have had correspondence with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, which has the management of the Batholith under its jurisdiction. They concur that the present research effort must be greatly expanded to allow satisfactory progress in the development of a program to adequately use and protect these valuable resources. Much additional information is needed for use of the many resources without damage to production potentials or environmental quality.

Long-range plans of the Forest Service research program call for the addition of five scientists with supporting technician assistance, or an equivalent effort in cooperative research by the University of Idaho or other appropriate institutions. This will require an additional annual appropriation of $375,000.

I urge that this request be given priority consideration for inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 budget, to prevent further deterioration problems. Thank you very much.

Warm regards and best wishes.
Sincerely yours,

ORVAL HANSEN,
Member of Congress.

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF IDAHO'S BATHOLITH AREA

The Idaho Batholith extends over an area of 16,000 square miles in Idaho or about 20 percent of the total land and water area of the State. Thus it is an important part of the valuable wildland resources of the State. The potential con-

tribution of both commodity and amenity values from the Idaho Batholith is in jeopardy because of an inadequate knowledge base upon which to make management decisions. This is of vital concern to the citizens of Idaho because escalating demands are creating unparalleled stresses for an even flow of products commensurate with maintaining a quality environment.

Major contributors to the State's economy are agriculture, forest industries, recreation, and mining, all of which are closely tied to the forest and range resources. The range livestock industry is the most important single segment of the State's agriculture.

The Idaho Batholith is of particular importance and concern because of the fragile granitic soils that characterize much of the area. Coarse-textured, highly erodible soils occur on topography that is predominantly steep and rugged. Nevertheless, the resources are extremely valuable.

Total timber volume is 60 billion board feet, and more than 90 sawmills are drawing timber from these lands. Approximately 500,000 animal months of sheep grazing and 230,000 animal months of cattle grazing are provided each year. Some 290,000 hunter visits and 450,000 fisherman visits are made to the Batholith area each year. Spawning and rearing waters are provided for 55 percent of the salmon and steelhead that pass McNary Dam in the Columbia River. Annual water yield from the Batholith area is 18.4 million acre-feet, about 50 percent of the total water yield for Idaho. Some 5.8 million visitor-days' use occur in the Batholith area each year on national forests, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, three major primitive areas, and two wild rivers.

But, use of these lands has caused serious problems. Conventional logging operations often create soil instability and erosion problems of an unacceptable magnitude. Grazing is in jeopardy because of erosion damages on unstable soils. Wildfire has created drastic vegetation changes that, in some instances, provide inferior watershed protection. Big game range deterioration is increasing, particularly on critical wintering areas. Anadromous and resident fisheries are seriously endangered by accumulations of sediment in spawning areas and deteriorated aquatic habitat conditions. Water transmission facilities have been damaged, and reservoirs are being filled with sediment at an alarming rate.

To develop and utilize the many resources wisely, without damage to the environment, we need to learn not only how to manage these lands and resources with a better degree of husbandry but also how to rehabilitate already damaged areas. The existing level of research pointed to these problems is simply inadequate to produce the knowledge and practices required. This critical situation calls for an expanded research program to provide the fundamental information necessary to utilize wisely the various resources of this important area in Idaho.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: In reviewing the fiscal 1975 budget for the national forest, I was disappointed to note that only $18,578,000 is proposed for land acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, although a major increase is requested for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Furthermore, the Forest Service advises me that none of these funds are programed for continuing the vigorous land acquisition program for the Green Mountain National Forest in the State of Vermont. This decision, unless changed, means that the land acquisition program for the Green Mountain National Forest will come to a halt.

In connection with your deliberations on the Forest Service budget, I would invite the subcommittee's attention to the situation existing in the State of Vermont and urge that favorable consideration be given to a unique opportunity that we have in Vermont to make major additions to the Green Mountain National Forest.

The Supervisor of the Green Mountain National Forest advises me that there are 49 tracts of strategically located land which would make an important addition to the forest, if purchase funds were available. In most cases, as will be seen from the enclosed information sheet, town approval has been granted for the purchase of these tracts—totaling over 26,000 acres with an estimated total cost of $6,614,460.

I am further advised on the eastern boundary of the Green Mountain National Forest there is an opportunity for purchasing some lands along the West River which will be a prime spawning ground for the Atlantic Salmon which we are hoping will return to Vermont. The Conservation Society of Southern Vermont has already made a major financial investment from private sources in securing some of the riverbank land in the development of the West River Valley Greenway project. This project is aimed at acquiring several thousand acres of riverbank land which would be managed for future generations to enjoy. It is estimated that close to $750,000 would be needed to complete the Greenway project purchase program.

The Green Mountain National Forest is a "producer" forest in that it returns to the Treasury more dollars than it receives for management purposes. In fiscal 1973, for instance, total receipts were $593,252.19, whereas total protection and management costs were $540,000.

On a larger scale, the Forest Service in fiscal 1973 returned more than $4 billion to the U.S. Treasury, so there is no doubt that the public investment made by the Government in acquiring national forest lands is paying off in attractive dividends, not only to the Treasury, but in providing opportunities for millions of Americans to enjoy the use of the national forest. This recreational opportunity is especially needed in the heavily populated Eastern States.

As the subcommittee knows, there are many competing pressures for land that could be acquired by the Green Mountain National Forest. That is why the present opportunity to make a major addition to the Green Mountain National Forest now is not only saving money for the future—with land costs increasing—but it is in complete harmony with the desires of the potential vendors, the local governments where the land is located, and the acquisition plans of the Vermont Department of Forests and Parks.

In short, I am asking the subcommittee to favorably consider increasing the funds for land acquisition for the national forest and, by earmarking $7.5 million, enable the Forest Service to make a major one-shot investment in acquiring strategically situated lands for the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont. I sincerely hope that favorable consideration will be given to this request so that future generations will be able to take advantage of this unique opportunity for extending Green Mountain National Forest ownership.

For the subcommittee's information, I enclose a statement in support of the land acquisition program of the Green Mountain National Forest, a letter from the Forest Service relating to the fiscal 1975 budget, and a letter from the Vermont Commissioner of Forests and Parks. Also, I request my letter and supporting documents be placed in the subcommittee's hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. AIKEN.

Enclosures.

THE CASE FOR EXPANDING PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, STATE OF VERMONT

The current U.S. Forest Service land purchase emphasis began in 1966 with the passing of the land and water conservation law. The purchase program since passage of the law through fiscal year 1972 is approximately 1,800 acres per year. The acquisition of 2,697 acres in fiscal year 1973 and of 4,037 acres for the first half of fiscal year 1974 shows how the forest acquisition program has grown. This will drop off rapidly if new emphasis is not given to completing the task of building the national forest.

The total number of tracts offered for sale to the United States for addition to the Green Mountain National Forest has remained static at 85–90, totaling 38,000–40,000 acres, but the shortage of land and water conservation fund dollars for Forest Service land acquisition has already put a crimp in the forward thrust of the Forest's ability to take advantage of land buying opportunities. Several new offers are added to the list each week so that while progress is made in purchasing some land, there seems to be enough offers to keep the opportunity list crowded. Frequently too, opportunities are lost because of the inability of the Forest to react swiftly to offers.

In the Forest Service publication, "Guide for Managing the National Forests in New England", compiled with extensive public participation, the fragmented ownership pattern of the Green Mountain National Forests is cited as affecting the management of the forest. The need for additional land to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Forest administration was noted.

A more viable Green Mountain National Forest should encompass 50-60 percent of the total area within the purchase boundary. An estimated total acreage of 350,000–400,000 acres appears to be the most suitable goal for national forest management. The prime objective is to mold the final forest area into a consolidated ownership of contiguous publicly owned land.

The desirability of this theme is further stressed in the forest land use plan, the second step in the planning process. Again public involvement has been a strong factor in developing this viable management tool, now in its first draft. Today, national forest ownership includes only 40 percent of the total area inside the purchase area authorized by Congress. A 1973 analysis of lands adjacent to the existing national forest indicated that there are approximately 150,000 acres that meet the criteria for national forest ownership. Public need for such land is further cited in the various forest resource management plans. Acquisition is then programed by priority in the forest land adjustment plan, which contains a summary of tracts needed for the various programs.

Acquisition of land for the Green Mountain National Forest is a somtimes slow, oftimes involved, but always orderly process based on the laws, regulations and policies set by Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service itself. Even with the restriction of funds, and the cyclic nature of the land purchase program over the last several years, the Forest has made progress in following the acquisition plan.

Considerable effort has been directed, for example, toward acquiring land for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Long Trail rights-of-way as well as for side trails of the Long Trails System and along scenic forest roads.

Acquisition of the entire 620,000 acres within the purchase boundary is neither intended nor desirable. Also, the combination of national forest lands and lands in large stable ownerships whose owners sanction limited public use makes land available for dispersed public use such as hunting. Acquisition of such private tracts is not imperative while the owners maintain them in a forest environment and available to some public use.

The Green Mountain National Forest is one of the smaller national forests in the 155-unit system. Only 24 have less acreage, 20 of them are located in Forest Service Regions 8 and 9. These regions lie east of the 100th meridian which passes north-south through the Dakotas to Texas.

The average national forest in these two regions is 468,146 net acres as compared with the average national forest in the West of 1,361,389 net acres. Average net forest ownership within the authorized purchase boundaries is 52.7 percent in the East and 89.7 percent in the West.

Diametrically opposed to that are the population figures which show over 70 percent of the Nation's population in the area east of the 100th meridian, with 54 percent of the people of the United States living in the area served by the 17 national forests of Region 9 encompassing the area from Minnesota to Maine to Maryland to Missouri.

Basically, the disadvantage of a poor ownership pattern is the increased per-unit-cost of administration. For example, where wildlife habitat work is done in an area of national forest ownership intermingled with private, property corners and boundaries must be rechecked and remarked to be certain work does not stray onto private land. Wildlife management costs rise accordingly. Private tracts that are completely surrounded by national forests present a different and somewhat special problem. In addition to boundary maintenance expense, the owner of the lot requires access, which must cross national forests. Additional administrative expense is involved in the review of access needs, preparation of reports, issuing and administration of special use permits and management control of the area under permit.

There is also the increased possibility of trespass on national forest land ranging for encroachment to timber theft. Resolving these problems, including the related law enforcement work, boosts administrative cost at a time when program dollars are scarce and must be stretched to cover rising costs.

What is the effect of the energy crisis on land subdevelopment projects? Some predictions indicate a slowdown in recreation land sales with a corresponding dropoff in market value. It can be reasonably speculated that if the energy crunch were to end within the near future, the trend toward increased travel to Vermont in all seasons will again create additional pressure for land for recreation residences and second home use.

The approximately 60 million people living within a day's drive may use the Green Mountain National Forest more frequently for their recreation instead of taking extended driving trips.

The Green Mountain National Forest has been labeled as a "producer," returning more dollars to the Treasury than it receives for management purposes. The land acquisition program operates as a function of the total forest management picture and, in fact, lands acquired as recently as 1967 are beginning to produce timber through carefully planned cutting practices.

On a larger scale, the Forest Service in fiscal year 1973 surpassed the $4 million mark, returning $4 billion in earnings to the U.S. Treasury. Much of this earning is in the West, but the forests of the eastern Region 9, of which the Green Mountain National Forest is a part, put $8,390,986.54 into the Treasury in fiscal year 1973. These dollar figures do not reflect the number of people who simply used or enjoyed the national forest. Visitor-day use to the Green Mountain National Forest approached 1,400,000 in 1972.

The State of Vermont through its Agency of Environmental Conservation is in full support of the Green Mountain National Forest acquisition program. They do in fact count on the Forest Service to support the total statewide public land base program in the southern area of Vermont.

It appears that the investment of the people of the United States in the National Forest system is beginning to pay off in attractive dividends. We can only suggest that it may be appropriate to make further investment to increase both the quality of the services provided by the National Forests and the quantity of products produced.

The opportunity to complete the Green Mountain National Forest to the highest and best advantage of the Northeast and the Nation as well is too good to pass up. If we do not act now, particularly in land acquisition, the opportunity may fade as population and other social or economic pressures on the land base increase to extreme proportions. A more diverse public land base will be desirable and quite possibly essential to meet future public demand.

Like a young child, the National Forests in the East are just beginning to show their potential. As a child should have an opportunity to grow and make a contribution to society, so should the National Forest. As a Nation we have a responsibility to direct our attention to future need for public land. If we delay our purchase program the big question is this: Will these lands be available when the public needs them? History tells us that too often this is not the case.

In short, the opportunity to expand the ownership of the Green Mountain National Forest is an offer that cannot and should not be refused.

I urge the Subcommittee to give favorable consideration to earmarking $7.5 million for the Green Mountain National Forest land acquisition program.

Date: February 1974

SUMMARY
TRACTS OFFERED FOR PURCHASE
GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

The following chart is a brief summary of the current status of our land adjustment program. Dollar figures for tracts not yet appraised are estimates based on prices being paid by private buyers in the local real estate market. Overhead or processing costs are not included, nor are S-1 payments.

A. Optioned cases not yet accepted by the United States

	Owner	Town	Total Acres	Cost/Acre	Total Cost
1.	Scott, Trenor et al	Woodford	350	$215.00	$ 75,250.00
2.	Horn, Welland	Goshen	100	$180.00	18,000.00
3.	Horn, Welland	Goshen	550	$200.00	110,000.00
4.	Dewey & Sons, A.J.	Bennington	678	$165.00	111,870.00
	Total four (4) tracts		1,678	$187.79	$315,120.00

B. Tracts optioned but not yet submitted for approval

None

C. Tracts offered and appraised but not yet optioned

	Owner	Town	Town Approval	Total Acres	Cost/Acre	Total Cost
5.	Scott, Trenor	Woodford	yes	3,400	$ 220.00	$ 748,000.00
6.	Great Northern	Woodford	yes	1,115	275.00	307,000.00
7.	Swezey Lbr. Co.	Sunderland	-	50	240.00	12,000.00
8.	N.E.Power Co.	Woodford	-	34	235.29	8,000.00
9.	Woodford, Town	Woodford	Yes	185	360.00	54,000.00
10.	Swezey Lbr. Co.	Manchester	-	62	245.00	15,200.00
11.	Upton, John	Manchester	Yes	54	262.96	14,200.00
12.	Lundberg, Nils	Manchester	Yes	98	190.00	18,700.00
13.	Barlow Est.	Mt. Holly	Yes	15	144.00	2,160.00
14.	Emporium Lbr.	Mt. Tabor	Yes	112	446.43	50,000.00
15.	Phalen, Don	Mt. Holly	Yes	92	180.00	16,380.00
16.	Farr Est.	Salisbury	Yes	20	2,987.50	59,750.00
17.	Merrill, Ray	Chittenden	Yes	100	215.00	21,500.00
18.	Benoit	Hancock	Yes	27	785.19	21,200.00
	Total fourteen (14) tracts			5,364	$246.27	$1,348,090.00

D. Offered tracts ready to be appraised

	Owner	Town	Town Approval	Acres	Notes
19.	So.Vt.Cons. Soc.	Jamaica	Yes	2,400	Anxious; sell to U.S.on
20.	Stillwell, Wm.	Somerset	Yes	200	Long standing offer
21.	Opie, Frank	Stamford	Yes	3,600	Anxious to sell; small length A.T.
22.	Harris, Henry	Readsboro & Searsburg	Yes	4,500	Wants to sell
23.	Forrest	Woodford	Yes	50	Very interested
24.	Gore, Harold	Bennington		400	Recent offer
25.	O'Byrne, Robt.	Woodford		260	Recent offer
26.	Town, Bristol	Bristol	Yes	20	Interested
27.	Salisbury, Town	Salisbury	Yes	100	Very interested
28.	Kirby	Salisbury	Yes	100	Anxious to sell
29.	Dickson	Salisbury	Yes	43	Interested
30.	Frye, Wm.	Middlebury	Yes	30	Anxious to sell
31.	McEdward	Lincoln	Yes	90	Very anxious
32.	Burch	Chittenden		1,500	On the market
33.	Huntington	Rochester	Yes	48	Interested
34.	Boutwell	Hancock	Yes	50	Very interested

Total sixteen (16) tracts 13,391

Estimated average cost/acre $250.00 (February 1974)

Total estimated cost = $3,347,750.00

E. Other offers to be investigated further

	Owner	Town	Town Approval	Acres	Notes
35.	McGeachie	Readsboro		200	Class "A" watershed
36.	Kent Lot	Wallingford	Yes	6	Small camplot
37.	Mt. Tabor	Mt. Tabor	Yes	100	
38.	Haynes, Lincoln	Stanford		2,000	Hinges on Opie case
39.	Vt. Lbr. Co.	Dover		3,000	
40.	Urmston	Weston	Yes	78	
41.	Harap	Mt. Holly	Yes	50	
42.	Univ. of Vermont	Lincoln		200	Lease lot
43.	Klinck, John	Ripton		100	) Agreement with
44.	Langrock, Peter	Ripton		90	) town to be
45.	Candon, Tom	Ripton		90	) worked out.
46.	Bowen Hunter	Lincoln		50	Town temporarily opposed
47.	Wiley	Chittenden		350	
48.	Quaglino, R.	Bristol		60	
49.	Babcock, Robt.	Warren		30	

Total fifteen (15) tracts 6,414

Estimated average cost/acre $250.00 (February 1974)

Total estimated cost = $1,603,500.00

Summary of the land offers listed above in items "A" through "E" is:

Number of tracts - 49
Total acres - 26,847
Total dollars - $6,614,460 (land only)
(Total estimated administrative costs for 49 tracts @ 20% = $1,322,892)

(Total cost = $7,937,352)

F. Other offers

We have forty-one (41) other offers on our lists involving 10,793 acres estimated at $250.00 per acre, total $2,698,250 which we have not included on our above lists for various reasons--age of offer, town opposition, conditions of sale, etc. However, we consider most of them still very valid.

Also, we have not as yet made any concentrated direct effort to seek out, attract or otherwise encourage other potential vendors to offer land for sale to us. While most of the larger, more readily available private tracts within the boundary are on the above lists, there are a few others which may become available in the future. There probably would be a large number of smaller tracts available to us if we were to pursue the effort with a fully financed program.

Total summary of offers received by the Forest through February 1974 is:

Number of tracts - 89
Total acres - 37,640
Total dollars - $9,312,710 (land only)
Total estimated administrative costs for 89 tracts @ 20% = $1,862,542
Total cost = $11,175,252

State of Vermont

AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
MARTIN L. JOHNSON, Secretary
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARKS

Department of Fish and Game
Department of Forests and Parks
Department of Water Resources
Environmental Board
Division of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation
Division of Planning
Natural Resources Conservation Council

January 9, 1974

Honorable George D. Aiken,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

JAN 24 1974

Dear Senator Aiken:

At a recent meeting with our friends from the Green Mountain National Forest, we learned that their land acquisition program in Vermont has come to a grinding halt. Apparently, out of the $120,000,000 of Land and Water Conservation funds allotted annually to federal agencies, the Forest Service receives only $26,400,000 of which a mere $200,000 will reach Vermont in Fiscal Year 1975. We gather from several sources that a major share of the federal monies is allocated to the National Park Service with heavy emphasis on the western states as recipients. This is confirmed by the Forest Service.

We are disturbed to learn of the limitation this is imposing on the Green Mountain National Forest since their acquisition program and that of this State Agency are complementary. With the U. S. Forest Service acquiring and managing land within the existing proclamation boundary in the southwestern part of Vermont, the State is free to follow a program of expanding and strengthening its ownerships in other areas where critical needs for open space exist. This, in addition to improving administrative efficiency, has set a procedure in motion to eventually exchange state ownerships within the proclamation boundary, for parcels of equal value that the Forest Service will acquire in locations strategic to State needs. The attached Memorandum of Agreement on landownership adjustments is indicative of the close cooperation and progress achieved as a result of these efforts. Several exchanges are currently under consideration, but due to the above funding deficiency, these cannot be consummated.

In order to serve our mutual needs we feel that every effort should be made to assist the Forest Service in securing substantial land areas within the proclamation area while they are still available. As a specific example, acquisition of a large tract in the Town of Stamford (Opie property) has had to be by-passed as a result of the funding deficiency. This in face of the fact that after long years of strenuous effort approval of Stamford selectmen has finally been granted for the purchase.

Since the Forest Service land management philosophies are completely compatible with those of the state agencies and since the forest literally earns its own way by making material contributions to both the local economy and the U. S. Treasury, we feel that efforts on your part to strengthen their position are fully justified.

We will appreciate anything that you might do to divert funding from the west to a project that is terribly important to both Vermonters and the dense population inhabiting the northeastern megalopolis. Incidentally, the rapport of both our Agencies with the Regional BOR people is of the best. The bias towards funding western states is reportedly in the higher echelon of the National Park Service.

If we can be of any assistance to you in developing a unified approach along with the U. S. Forest Service in solving the problem, we will be delighted to participate. In the event that constructive action is possible, I am sending a copy of this communication to Bob Stafford and Dick Mallary in order that they too will be fully cognizant of the problem, and perhaps further assist in any efforts that may be initiated.

Sincerely,

A. F. Heitmann

A. F. HEITMANN
Commissioner

AFH:M
cc - Senator Robert Stafford
Representative Richard Mallary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20250

5420

February 14, 1974

Honorable George D. Aiken
United States Senate

Dear Senator Aiken:

This is in response to a telephone request from Mr. Steve Terry of your office for information concerning appropriations for Forest Service land acquisition. The specific questions and our responses follow:

1. What funds were requested for Forest Service land acquisition in the FY 1975 budget for the State of Vermont and nationally?

   a. State of Vermont - None
   b. Nationwide - $18,578,000

2. What land purchase funds were appropriated in the last 5 years (1970-1974)?

	Nationwide		Obligated in Vermont	
Fiscal Year	Weeks Law	LWCF	Weeks Law	LWCF
1970	$1,300,000	$13,660,960	$11,560	$ 274,943
1971	1,300,000	39,107,552	5,000	59,900
1972	1,300,000	29,652,000	7,000	201,326
1973	1,300,000	29,624,000	18,075	864,440
1974	1,578,000	4,000,000	---	$2,049,551 1/

1/ Includes funds from previous years' appropriations.

3. What is the language reference in the 1972 and 1973 appropriation acts where Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars have been added to Forest Service funding?

This was expressed by the Congress in the House Committee Report on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1972. The following is an excerpt from that report:

> "The budget program for land acquisition by the Forest Service limited acquisitions, with few minor exceptions, to land associated with scenic rivers, wilderness, and national recreational areas. The Committee feels this policy is too restrictive and directs that Forest Service land acquisitions in fiscal year 1972 be on the same general basis that has prevailed heretofore."

The above language was further amplified in the House Committee Report on the Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1973. The following is an excerpt from that report:

> "An appropriation of $29,655,000 is recommended for the Forest Service, an increase of $18,700,000 over the budget estimate. This includes a reduction of $1,816,000 requested for national wild and scenic rivers for which legislative authority is not yet available; and an increase of $20,516,000 for recreation areas within boundaries of National Forests.
>
> "The premise on which the 1973 budget estimate was submitted would permit Forest Service acquisition of land for national recreational areas; national wild and scenic rivers; the Appalachian Trail; wilderness and primitive areas; and Lake Tahoe lands in Nevada; but would restrict land acquisition in specially designated recreation areas within National Forests to only $2,500,000.
>
> "The Committee emphatically disagrees with this proposed policy especially in view of the fact that in the majority of instances, these additional recreation lands would be acquired in the eastern portion of the nation where there are numerous areas of dense population. In addition, adherence to the proposed policy would drastically interfere with coordinated recreation plans of the Forest Service and the various States.
>
> "The provision of the additional funds for the Forest Service will enable the acquisition of major critical areas such as the Snake River area in Idaho-Oregon; the Dolly Sods area in West Virginia; four major recreational areas in Texas; and various other areas brought to the attention of the Committee."

We hope this satisfactorily answers your questions. If we can provide additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Olin

DANIEL D. OLIN
Acting Director of Lands

MARJORIE S. HOLT
4TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

1319 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-6090

COMMITTEE:
ARMED SERVICES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 9, 1974

Honorable Julia Butler Hansen
Chairman, Appropriations - Interior
H 305, The Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam Chairman:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. John Cotton, President of the Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards, Glenwood, Maryland 21738.

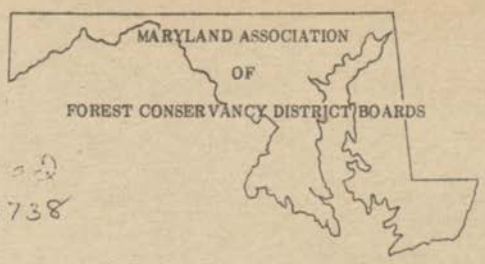
I would appreciate it very much if you would make it part of your subcommittee record.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Marjorie S. Holt
Member of Congress

MSH/c
encl.



Brunswood
MD. 21738

March 26, 1974

Representative Marjorie S. Holt
The House of Representatives
1238 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Holt:

The Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards is an Association of 23 county forestry boards who assist and advise the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service.

We are concerned about the wise use of our forest resources, especially those owned by the non-industrial private persons. The concern is for the productivity of these woodlands to help meet the timber, recreational, wildlife and watershed needs of the future.

These same concerns are under consideration at the National level where the following reports have been published within the last year -

1. "Trees for People" program sponsored by the American Forestry Association and the National Association of Conservation Districts.

2. President's Advisory Panel on Timber and theEnvironment.

3. National Commission on Materials Policy.

4. Forest Service report on Outlook for Timber.

Shortly the budget request for the U. S. Forest Service will be heard before Senator Alan Bible and Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen and their respective appropriation subcommittees.

The issues of concern to us are:

1. Clark-McNary Act, Section 2 (Federal grant-in-aid funds for forest fire control). We respectfully recommend this item be increased from $20 million to $30 million. We support the National Association of State Foresters and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service in this request.

2. Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Federal grant-in-aid funds to States to aid in forest management services to landowners). The president's budget for Fiscal 1975 requests $5,574,000, while the authorized figure is $20,000,000. We support the National Association of State Foresters and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service in this request.

3. Forest Incentives Program - This new program, administered by the Rural Environmental Conservation Program (RECP), provides cost-sharing incentive funds to non-industrial woodland owners for tree planting and improvement practices.

These and other cooperative federal-state forestry programs are to assist and guide Maryland woodland owners and encourage them to maintain and manage their lands as productive open space for the benefit of the public as well as themselves.

These programs are administered in Maryland by the Forest Service of the Department of Natural Resources.

We appreciate your support of these programs.

Sincerely yours,

John Cotton

John Cotton
President

WILLIAM S. COHEN
2D DISTRICT, MAINE

1223 LONGWORTH BUILDING
(202) 225-6306

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 10, 1974

The Honorable Julia Butler Hansen
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on the
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies
Capitol H-305
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Hansen:

As the representative of Maine's Second Congressional District, I am writing you to urge appropriations for wildlife habitat research for the Forest Service experiment station at Orono, Maine. The Forest Service will need $200,000 to continue research already begun and to initiate previously planned research. Unfortunately, though, wildlife habitat research funds for the experiment station are not included in the proposed Fiscal Year 1975 budget for the Forest Service.

Last year the Forest Service presented an integrated research program to develop intensive silvicultural techniques, which would improve wildlife habitat conditions in northeastern spruce-fir forests (77 percent of New England's 11 million acres of spruce-fir lie in Maine), and also improve the growth and yield of these forests. In Maine, spruce-fir forests provide the basis for recreational activities and a home for many thousands of wildlife creatures. A key protion of recreational activities include consumptive and non-consumptive uses of this wildlife.

The forests of Maine and the other New England states are already feeling the effects of increased use pressures. These woodlands are capable of producing more wildlife and needed recreational opportunities without sacrificing higher timber yields gained through intensive forest management; to do so, however, more must be known about the habitat needs of the many forms of wildlife which live in the forests and how these needs can be joined with management of timber resources. This requires information that can only be provided through research efforts.

New information is becoming available to fill the need for developing compatible methods of intensive silvicultural techniques that will furnish optimum wildlife habitat conditions. While scientists now have information about silviculture adaptions, very little is known about wildlife adaption. The development of such information will require a major new research effort in wildlife habitat management, designed to complement the present and planned program at the Orono experiment station.

The point I wish to stress is that the assumption upon which this program is based -- that wildlife habitat and timber management research must be integrated -- is now in jeopardy. Forest wildlife habitat research is a largely neglected discipline which urgently requires attention in the State of Maine. Consequently, I urge the Committee to make an appropriation of at least $200,000 for the Forest Service to proceed with an integrated approach to wildlife habitat and timber management research.

Sincerely,

William S. Cohen, M.C.

WSC:vv

ORVAL HANSEN
2nd District, Idaho

Office:
Suite 312
Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5531

Committees:
Education and Labor
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
House Administration

Administrative Assistant:
Louise Shadduck

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Offices:
First Security Bank Building
P.O. Box 396
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
(208) 523-1000

Twin Falls Bank and Trust Bldg.
P.O. Box 362
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 734-2040

Federal Bldg., U.S. Post Office
P.O. Box 2793
Burley, Idaho 83703
(208) 345-2866

Federal Building, Room 309
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 233-4830

INSERT X

February 12, 1974

The Honorable Joseph M. McDade
Ranking Republican Member
Interior Subcommittee
House Committee on Appropriations
2202 Rayburn House Office Building

Dear Joe:

Enclosed is an analysis of the resources and needs of a Batholith in Idaho which encompasses a vast area in our state. I invite your study and attention to this excellent presentation which was prepared by my good friend Mr. L. N. "Bud" Purdy, Chairman of the Idaho Range Use Coordinating Committee. And, I ask that this letter and the analysis be made a part of the record when your Subcommittee holds its hearings to consider the FY 1975 budget.

I have had correspondence with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, which has the management of the Batholith under its jurisdiction. They concur that the present research effort must be greatly expanded to allow satisfactory progress in the development of a program to adequately use and protect these valuable resources. Much additional information is needed for use of the many resources without damage to production potentials or environmental quality.

Long-range plans of the Forest Service Research Program call for the addition of five scientists with supporting technician assistance, or an equivalent effort in cooperative research by the University of Idaho or other appropriate institutions. This will require an additional annual appropriation of $375,000.00.

I urge that this request be given priority consideration for inclusion in the FY 1975 budget, to prevent further deterioration problems. Thank you very much.

Warm regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Orval

ORVAL HANSEN
Member of Congress

encl.

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF IDAHO'S BATHOLITH AREA

The Idaho Batholith extends over an area of 16,000 square miles in Idaho or about 20 percent of the total land and water area of the state. Thus it is an important part of the valuable wildland resources of the state. The potential contribution of both commodity and amenity values from the Idaho Batholith is in jeopardy because of an inadequate knowledge base upon which to make management decisions. This is of vital concern to the citizens of Idaho because escalating demands are creating unparalleled stresses for an even flow of products commensurate with maintaining a quality environment.

Major contributors to the State's economy are agriculture, forest industries, recreation and mining, all of which are closely tied to the forest and range resources. The range livestock industry is the most important single segment of the State's agriculture.

The Idaho Batholith is of particular importance and concern because of the fragile granitic soils that characterize much of the area. Coarse-textured, highly erodible soils occur on topography that is predominantly steep and rugged. Nevertheless, the resources are extremely valuable.

Total timber volume is 60 billion board feet, and more than 90 sawmills are drawing timber from these lands. Approximately 500,000 animal months of sheep grazing and 230,000 animal months of cattle grazing are provided each year. Some 290,000 hunter visits and 450,000 fisherman visits are made to the batholith area each year. Spawning and rearing waters are provided for 55 percent of the salmon and steelhead that pass McNary Dam in the Columbia River. Annual water yield from the Batholith area is 18.4 million acre-feet, about 50 percent of the total water yield for Idaho. Some 5.8 million visitor-days' use occur in the Batholith area each year on national forests, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, three major primitive areas, and two wild rivers.

But, use of these lands has caused serious problems. Conventional logging operations often create soil instability and erosion problems of an unacceptable magnitude. Grazing is in jeopardy because of erosion damages on unstable soils. Wildfire has created drastic vegetation changes that, in some instances, provide inferior watershed protection. Big game range deterioration is increasing, particularly on critical wintering areas. Anadromous and resident fisheries are seriously endangered by accumulations of sediment in spawning areas and deteriorated aquatic habitat conditions. Water transmission facilities have been damaged, and reservoirs are being filled with sediment at an alarming rate.

To develop and utilize the many resources wisely, without damage to the environment, we need to learn not only how to manage these lands and resources with a better degree of husbandry but also how to rehabilitate already damaged areas. The existing level of research pointed to these problems is simply inadequate to produce the knowledge and practices required. This critical situation calls for an expanded research program to provide the fundamental information necessary to utilize wisely the various resources of this important area in Idaho.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. April 10, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Several constituents have expressed to me their concern that important wildlife habitat research at the Forest Service experiment station at Orono, Maine, is being sacrificed for lack of adequate funding. Two constituents, in particular, with many years of professional interest in foresty, have written statements urging appropriation of $200,000 for wildlife habitat research. I respectfully request their statements be included in the public record of the subcommittee's hearings.

With best regards, I am
Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE TESTIMONY—GEORGE D. CARLISLE

Madame Chairman and members of the House Subcommittee for the Development of Interior and Related Agencies.

Spruce-fir forests cover 11 million acres of northern New England. These forests have been under extensive and conservative forest management, primarily for wood production, for over 50 years. The use of wood from this vast forest has been and still is far less than the forest's capability to produce wood. Budworm, storms, and occasional fires harvest some of the surplus; but often in the past, productive stands simply became stagnant and no longer contributed to total forest growth. My point, however, in the case of wood, is that the growth potential, though underutilized, was utilized and appreciated for its true worth.

It has only been recently that the wildlife resource of spruce-fir forests—and then only for a few game species—has been appreciated, utilized and managed.

Increased interest in wildlife is reflected in 1970 data showing that $43 million was spent by 390,000 licensed hunters and fishermen in Maine alone. Tourism, stimulated by accessible forests, wildlife and water, probably accounted for a like sum or more.

This recent appreciation and interest in the wildlife resources of our spruce-fir forests is due in part to heavy use by nonresidents from metropolitan centers to the south. Increased use is possible because forest landowners have accelerated road construction on forest properties and opened roads to public use—and, incidentally, assumed risks not usually considered normal business risks.

The principal function of the expanded road network, however, is to bring basic management, other than fire protection, to as much of the forest as possible.

Managers of spruce-fir forests have had the benefit of Forest Service research on silviculture and growth of these forests for some time. Tested research results have been incorporated in management whenever conditions warranted their use. Now new experimental treatments have been developed which will improve the quality and subsequent growth of young forests. Experimental methods have been developed which minimize the risk of regeneration failures following cutting. New harvesting and utilization machines are being tested by industry.

Timber management research and new opportunities to apply it will help us meet national responsibilities for wood production and increase the wood production base. But the absence of wildlife habitat research means that the opportunity to also improve wildlife habitat and the health and vigor of indigenous wildlife populations will be foregone. To the best of my knowledge, there is no wildlife habitat research applicable to the Northeastern spruce-fir region and the opportunities to increase wildlife production by judicious manipulation of cover—silviculture in a nutshell—go begging.

The Forest Service proposes to start wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine. Research will be started on:

1. The effects of intensive silviculture on wildlife populations.
2. Improving wildlife habitat by modifying or adapting silviculture treatments to wildlife cover requirements.
3. Developing silviculture techniques which will enhance the opportunity of forest visitors to observe wildlife under natural conditions.

The Forest Service will require $200,000 to start this research, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I respectfully request that you appropriate $200,000 for wildlife habitat research by the Forest Service at Orono, Maine.

HOUSE STATEMENT—JOHN MAINES

Madam Chairman, and members of the House subcommittee for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies. I am requesting your support to add $200,000 to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine.

Timber and wildlife are two of Maine's most valuable natural resources. Both of these resources are renewable. Spruce-fir forests occupy 8 million acres in Maine. They produce approximately 2.7 million cords of pulpwood and 643 million board feet of timber per year. They also produce about 180,000 deer, 12,000 to 14,000 moose, and an estimated 7,000 black bear. Small game species such as ruffed grouse, woodcock, waterfold, snowshoe hare, and many nongame species are abundant.

Most people understand that a forest resource of the magnitude I have described makes a substantial contribution to the State's economy from wood production and its manufacture and remanufacture. What is perhaps less well understood is that game animals and fish accounted for $43 million spent in Maine in 1970. This figure includes license fees but not tourism which chiefly depends on Maine's unique combinations of topography, forests, wildlife, and waters. In this last context it is important to note that the wildlife species are essentially nongame species.

Everyone understands that the linkage between wildlife and their forest habitat is very close. There are more deer in this country today than at the time of settlement. Despite large increases in population, 75 percent of the original forested acreages of this country is still in productive forests.

So it is not surprising that forest operations through time have not diminished, in fact, increased deer numbers, presumably because the forest base has essentially remained intact, though much changed—and this is important—in species composition, and distribution of tree sizes and of forests openings.

All wildlife populations have not fared as well as deer. Wildlife biologists, managers, and researchers, however, can point with pride to certain game species saved or increased by research translated into cover manipulations on a practical management scale. Examples come readily to mind: Bobwhite quail in the pine forests of the South; turkey in almost every part of its range; population explosions of deer checked in certain habitats; relatively stable populations of ducks and geese. In most cases success was not achieved at the expense of wood production—more often than not total productivity for wood was increased.

Recently public attention and concern has been directed towards endangered species. A substantial portion of these are nongame species. Past successes of wildlife managers, researchers, and, yes, foresters, with threatened game species suggests that combining biological research and precise habitat information into enlightened manipulation of cover can reverse alarming population declines in these species. The Forest Service success with the Kirkland warbler is a case in point. In summary we can create preferred wildlife habitat with the help of research, as well as destroy it—which requires no research.

But wildlife managers in Maine and adjacent States must adapt wildlife habitat research from other regions and developed for other species to our spruce-fir forests and wildlife. Clearly this is an unsatisfactory situation.

Meanwhile, foresters in the spruce-fir region are testing new silvicultural techniques developed by research foresters for the spruce-fir region. They are also experimenting with new harvesting and utilization machines. The forest industry, States and private forest landowners need to know the effects of improved silvicultural treatments on resident wildlife populations; precise habitat needs of indegenous wildlife species; and how to adapt silvicultural treatments to wildlife habitat requirements. Wildlife habitat research in Maine should be started now when the silvicultural treatments and the machines are still experimental.

The Forest Service maintains a small silviculture research unit at the University of Maine with whom it closely coordinates its research effort. The silviculture research has progressed, as I have suggested, successfully. The Forest Service now proposes to start wildlife habitat research and thus establish the very important link between its silvicultural research and the university's excellent wildlife biology research.

To start this research at Orono, Maine, $200,000 will be required by the Forest Service. I respectfully request that $200,000 be included in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975 for wildlife habitat research.

Thank you,

JOHN T. MAINES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As the representative of Maine's Second Congressional District, I am writing you to urge an increased appropriation for the Department of the Interior's Office of Water Resources Research and its programs.

As you know, the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379) as amended by Public Law 89-404 and Public Law 92-175, provide for each State to establish a water resources institute and authorize funding support under three different subprograms (annual allotment, matching grant, and open competition grants or contracts) for research on State, regional, and national water resources problems.

In fiscal year 1973 Congress approved an appropriation of $140,000 per State institute. However, the Office of Management and Budget released only $110,000 per institute. In fiscal year 1974 only $100,000 per institute was released. The fiscal year 1975 budget for the Department of the Interior requests that the annual allotment program be reduced to only $89,000 per institute.

A number of my constituents have written me expressing concern for the effect OMB's treatment of the Office of Water Resources Research and its programs will have on the University of Maine's Water Resources Institute. In an effort to obtain additional information about this problem, I brought these concerns to the attention of the Interior Department. The Department's response is attached.

To further document the continuing need for the Maine Water Resources Institute, I should also like to bring to your attention a letter I received from William R. Adams, Jr., Commission of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. This letter is also attached.

It clearly appears that adequate funding of the entire OWRR program at congressionally authorized levels for fiscal year 1975 and beyond is needed. I respectfully urge that the committee recommend an appropriation of at least $140,000 per State institute and insure that this appropriation is not impounded. I would also ask that my letter and the attachments be included in the public record of the subcommittee's hearings.

With very best regard, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Member of Congress.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH,
Washington, D.C., March 22, 1974.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COHEN: We share the concern of Mr. Horace A. Hildreth, Jr., of Portland, Maine regarding the need for a strong positive program of research directed toward resolving water and related resource problems. The program of the land and water resources center at the University of Maine is an excellent example of the manner in which such institutes can and do cooperate with State and other agencies responsible for taking action with respect to those problems, thereby assuring the most effective and lowest cost programs for their solution.

We strongly concur and agree completely with Mr. Hildreth's statement about the Maine Institute being the best source of guidance and unbiased information within the State in the highly technical area involving often contrasting views of the developer and the environmentalist.

Unfortunately, with the unexpected increase in need for funds for treating the more urgent energy problems, some reductions had to be made on other fronts. We sincerely hope that the situation will change to permit resumption of the important water resources research program at a level more commensurate with needs.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN A. HALL, *Director.*

STATE OF MAINE,
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
Augusta, Maine, March 19, 1974.

Subject: Federal Funding to support the Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE COHEN: The Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine has been receiving substantial funding from the Office of Water Resources Research in the Department of the Interior. This funding has amounted to approximately $100,000 per year to aid in research programs carried out by the Environmental Studies Center. We have been informed there is a move to cut the funding of these programs to the point where next year's allotments to the various centers throughout the country may be reduced by as much as 50 percent. It is also rumored there may be a complete elimination of the program by fiscal year 1977.

I would like to point out that the Environmental Study Center has been of considerable assistance to this agency over the past several years. In several cases, new statutes have come along, both at the State and Federal levels, requiring implementation of new programs in the environmental field. In some cases, our agency just did not have the staff available to research the specific statutes and develop the new programs required. In several instances, the Environmental Study Center, with their expertise in water resources, was available and was contracted to establish these initial programs. Once they were established, then it was possible for this agency to carry through on them. There has been no one else immediately available to provide these needed services.

Following are a few examples of the type of work that the center has been involved in that has been most helpful to this agency.

1. *Lake Studies.*—New State and Federal laws have put a special emphasis on the need for studying lake problems with the long-term goals of providing solutions. The Environmental Study Center has been the leader in the State of Maine relative to coordinating lake activities. They have demonstrated strong leadership in the Congress of Lakes Associations—COLA—they have arranged for and supported forums for the various lake associations to discuss their problems in the view of finding solutions. They have been active in working with lake committees on a regular basis and have provided the expertise and incentive for a strong lakes program in the State of Maine. The center, in fact, played a very large role in the recent passage of the State of Maine's Great Ponds Act, which is specific legislation dealing with the lakes problem.

2. *Shoreline Zoning.*—State statutes require that all lands within 250 feet of navigable waters be zoned. The statute directs the various municipalities to come up with their own zoning ordinances, but in case they do not, the State must assume the responsibility. In order to assure some consistency in shoreline zoning, this agency wished to provide leadership by coming up with some draft ordinances, although it did not have the staff or the expertise to do so. This was an instance where this agency called upon the Environmental Study Center for assistance. Following is a statement by Mr. Henry Warren, Director, Bureau of Land Quality Control in behalf of the Environmental Study Center and, in particular, in regard to shoreline zoning:

"It is clear that Maine has been well served by and requires more than ever an agency which can research complex environmental issues and coordinate the efforts of the many groups and agencies active in these areas. The center has been extremely cooperative and helpful to the Land Bureau in the past several years, particularly in the area of shoreline zoning. Its presence enabled the Department to contract our necessary research activities and thus get greater value for limited funds while advancing knowledge in many related areas throughout the State."

3. *Lay Monitoring.*—State legislature passed a law allowing this Department to train lay monitors for the purpose of sampling and testing the State's waters. There was a minimum of funds attached to this statute. It seemed as if utilization of the lay monitoring law could be very useful to this Department, especially in monitoring our lakes situation so as to keep track or to recognize any acceleration of degradation that needed remedial measures. There were not enough State funds to do an adequate job of training lay monitors. Therefore, the Environmental Study Center was contacted to see if they could provide a program for training these monitors with the limited State funds available together with matching of these funds. A contract is currenty being negotiated and we are very hopeful that it will be possible to train lay monitors throughout the State to help us recognize our problems. With something in the order of 5,500 lakes and ponds, 30,000 miles of streams and over 3,000 miles of coastline, it becomes readily obvious that some help could be utilized in the area of water monitoring.

These are just a few instances of the type of assistance that has been given one environmentally oriented State agency. I am sure that other agencies within the State have found need for experts in the water resources field and have been able to avail themselves of services offered by the Environmental Study Center.

On the basis of the foregoing, I would like to strongly support the continuation of the Office of Water Resources research program and would strongly recommend that the Federal support in the form of annual allotments to agencies of proven worth such as the Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine be continued at least at the present level.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. ADAMS, Jr.
Commissioner.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee,
House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: I understand that the Interior Appropriations Committee commenced budget hearings on April 3, 1974 for fiscal year 1975 Department of Interior Appropriations, and it has been brought to my attention that the President's budget calls for a reduction in the water resources research program monitored by the Department of Interior's Office of Water Resources Research.

I am in receipt of correspondence from Gov. Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky, Mr. Oscar T. McCutchen, Director, Division of Water Resources, Commonwealth of Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and from Mr. Bernard T. Carter, executive assistant to Commissioner Thomas O. Harris of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, expressing opposition to the proposed cut in funds for this program under the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 1975. In their letters to me they stress the critical need for funds to be restored to the funding levels authorized by Congress, to carry forth the vital and critically needed water resources research program carried on in Kentucky's universities.

I would like to request that the views as expressed in the attached three letters be entered into the record of the hearings on the Interior appropriations, and urge that funds for this program are restored to levels authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1975.

Thank you for your consideration and assistance in this regard.

Sincerely,

JOHN B. BRECKINRIDGE.

Enclosures. (3)

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Frankfort, Ky., March 15, 1974.

Hon. JOHN B. BRECKINRIDGE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: In 1964 Public Law 88-379 permitted the establishment of a Water Resources Research Institute at the University of Kentucky to carry out and coordinate water related research at all of the State's universities and to assist governmental agencies with water resources problems. The program is monitored by Interior's Office of Water Resources Research. The level of funding over the past several years has remained essentially constant at $100,000 per institute, although Congress has authorized substantial increases. In terms of accomplishments, I believe the institutes have been a real bargain.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 now calls for a reduction of $11,000 per State, to $89,000, in the allotment program. Two parts of the OWRR program have now been cut in successive years and the level of funding has not in recent years approached that authorized. Most important, unless the water resources research program is vigorously supported, it is likely to be cut radically in fiscal year 1976 and then eliminated in a later year.

Over the past decade, Kentucky's institute has supported 65 projects covering a broad range of water resources research. Particularly significant has been the training of professional engineers who are proficient in water resource management. A number of these people now serve the Commonwealth in important positions.

To this year's program, funded at $178,000 (including $78,000 of title I matching grants funds), Kentucky's universities themselves have contributed $242,000. The institute is supporting work at the University of Louisville, in addition to the University of Kentucky, and next year, a new project will be initiated at Murray State University.

A strong asset of the Institute's program is flexibility. Next July, a sizable energy-related program will be started, "Water Quality and Quantity Impacts of Coal Gasification and Liquefaction Plants." The program will be carried out in conjunction with Kentucky's coal research program which has been funded by the Kentucky Legislature.

I am writing to ask you to actively support the restoration of funds for fiscal year 1975 and the vitally needed expansion of OWRR's title I and title II programs for fiscal year 1976. Budget hearings on the Interior appropriations are scheduled for late March and early April. Please go to bat for this critically needed water resources research program.

Sincerely.

WENDELL H. FORD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
DEPARTMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
Frankfort, Ky., March 12, 1974.

Hon. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE,
U.S. Representative,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE: The Congress established the Water Resources Research Institutes in each of the States by the enactment of Public Law 88-379. Concurrently, it appropriated $100,000 for each Institute. In fiscal year 1974, the Congress authorized $140,000 for each Institute, but only $100,000 was funded. In fiscal year 1975, Congress authorized an expenditure of $250,000, but the President's fiscal year 1975 budget requests only $89,000 for each Institute and there are indications that the fiscal year 1976 budget will be substantially reduced.

As Chairman of the Kentucky Institute's Research Advisory Committee, I am unalterably opposed to these reductions in funding for the Institute. I know firsthand of the good and important work being carried out, and it would be a mistake of the first order of magnitude to reduce this program in any way.

This Nation and our Commonwealth are in the throes of the energy crunch. Whatever we do to increase our supplies of energy, whether we dig more coal, drill more wells or gasify and liquefy coal, the water resources of the State and the Nation will be used and it will be affected. I would consider it criminal if our Government did not do all in its power to assure that adequate quantities of water of a desirable quality were available to use in our attempt to make us self-sufficient in energy.

There are other unsolved problems relating to water resources that affect health, recreation and aesthetic values that need serious attention. The Water Resources Institutes around the country are addressing these problems. Surely we can afford to keep functioning and strengthen these research centers. They are after all one of the very few places where students can receive the kind of water resource oriented training that will prepare them for professional careers in water resource management.

Please take time to participate in the Interior budget hearing scheduled for April 3, 1974, and support full funding of the Water Resources Institutes. Thank you.

Sincerely,

BERNARD T. CARTER,
Executive Assistant.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
DEPARTMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES,
Frankfort, Ky., March 12, 1974.

Hon. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRECKINRIDGE: As a member of the Kentucky Water Resources Institute Advisory Council, I was distressed to hear that the President's budget calls for a reduction in the water resources research program monitored by the Department of Interior's Office of Water Resources Research. This program was initiated in 1964 by Public Law 88-379, which established a Water Resources Research Institute at the land grant college in each State to carry out and coordinate research at all of the State's universities, to disseminate water-related information, and to assist governmental agencies.

It is my understanding that funding for this program, while never to the level authorized by Congress, has remained quite constant over the past several years at $100,000 per Institute. We feel that this program is very valuable to State government and would hope that instead of being reduced as planned, funding would be increased for fiscal year 1976 to more nearly the amount authorized by Congress.

Kentucky's institute has made significant contributions over the past several years by conducting and coordinating meaningful research, educating students in many areas of the water resources field, and assisting governmental agencies. Several members of my staff have been associated with institute projects while continuing and expanding their education. I feel that this training has played a valuable role in the development of my Division and, consequently, feel that it is valuable to the Commonwealth in general.

I would therefore like to express my opposition to the planned reductions in this very valuable program and encourage that you actively support the restoration of funds for fiscal year 1975 as well as vitally needed expansion of the program for fiscal year 1976.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR T. MCCUTCHEN,
Director, Division of Water Resources.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: The administration's budget for fiscal year 1975 includes an 11-percent reduction in funding of institutes of water resources.

I urge the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to restore funding for institutes of water resources to fiscal year 1974 levels, so that the valuable research they conduct will not be jeopardized.

With sincere appreciation for your attention to this matter, I am

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. STEELE,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. May 1, 1974,

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: While I regret that I was unable to personally appear before your subcommittee, I want to take this opportunity to express my support for a number of items included in the President's budget which you now have under consideration for appropriation, and several additional items, and to ask that this letter be included as a part of the hearing record.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

As you know, more than $14.5 million of the funding included in the President's fiscal year 1975 budget for the Bureau of Land Management is programed for use in California. Of this amount, some $767,300 in funding has been requested for use in my area, to fund the Bureau's ongoing land and resources management, and construction and maintenance activities, and the development of roads and trails on public lands. This funding is important to a number of ongoing activities, one of which is the continuing effort to finalize a management plan for the recently established King Range National Conservation Area, and I strongly support appropriation of the full amount included in the President's budget.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

While I strongly support the funding level included in the President's budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs; which includes over $12.8 million in funding for California Indians, and I am mindful of the many competing priorities for funding, I want to call to the subcommittee's attention some proposals for additional funding which, in my judgment, merit "priority" consideration.

The first of these is a proposal submitted by the Hoopa Valley Tribe, requesting that $3,417,000 in additional funding be made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service in fiscal year 1975 for the construction of an irrigation and domestic water system on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

The second request for additional funding on which I urge the subcommittee's favorable consideration is that of the California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc., for appropriation of an additional $4,273,000 to the Indian Health Service. This funding would allow for upgrading and expansion of direct health care services, including medical and dental care, to over 40,000 rural California Indians.

Finally, I strongly support and ask that the subcommittee give favorable consideration to the proposal of the California Tribal Chairman's Association that an additional $9,069,955 be appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be used to assist California Indian Tribes in upgrading and expanding education and housing facilities, roads and ranges, and for the conduct of necessary planning activities.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

As you are well aware, the President's budget includes some $33,460,099 for Park Service activities and operations in California.

Of this amount, $1,888,900 is programed for use in our north coast area, which includes the Redwood National Park, and some $13 million has been budgeted for operations and continuation of land acquisitions for the newly established Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

With this in mind, I strongly urge that the full amount budgeted for the National Park Service be appropriated.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

As you know, the Bureau has played a key role in advising and assisting the California Department of Fish and Game, and a host of other State and local agencies, in providing advice and financial assistance for protecting, preserving, and enhancing California's fish and wildlife resources.

Of the funding requested for the Bureau in the President's budget, some $2,294,000, $439,500 of which will fund the Bureau's operations in our north coast area, has been programed for California.

In order that necessary fish and wildlife studies and programs, including the construction of anadromous fishery projects, can be carried on effectively in fiscal year 1975, I urge the full amount requested for the Bureau in the President's budget.

With thanks in advance for your consideration of these requests, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DON H. CLAUSEN,
Representative in Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1974.

Honorable JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I have been advised that my colleague, Representative Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson testified before your subcommittee on April 8, in support of three items under consideration by the subcommittee.

I am writing to express my full support of this testimony regarding a proposed $10 million appropriation for fiscal 1975 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase approximately 10,000 acres of land in the Lake Tahoe Basin from the Fibreboard Corp.

As you will recall, Representative Johnson outlined the background of the need for the appropriation. The Fibreboard Corp. currently owns approximately 10,000 acres of Tahoe Basin land on which it has had plans to develop for vacation homes. Realizing that this is land which has scenic and environmental values, and that it would be in the best interests of the preservation of the Tahoe Basin, the Forest Service has proposed to acquire the Fibreboard property with an exchange of timber cutting rights to the company in four national forests in California.

Though I welcome the initiative of the Forest Service to seek a means to preserve the Tahoe Basin land, the form of its proposal would be detrimental to 16 counties in which the National Forests are located.

If the exchange, under the present procedures were completed, the counties involved would not receive their 25-percent allocations from national forest receipts. This would be of serious consequence to those counties. Their loss would be approximately $2.4 million, which are used for roads and schools.

In order to provide relief to the counties, I introduced identical legislation to that earlier introduced by Representative Johnson that would have solved this problem in the future for these and other counties in similar circumstances. I also joined Representative Johnson in introducing another bill that authorizes appropriations to pay for land acquisitions within the Tahoe Basin from the Federal share of national forest receipts.

It appears, however, that neither of these bills will be enacted or implemented in time to provide an effective solution to the present situation.

In view of the concern for the environment of the Tahoe Basin area, the need to maintain the Federal Government's commitment that counties receive funds from timber sales, and the possibility that Fibreboard will move ahead with its development plans soon, I would hope the subcommittee will include the $10 million appropriation in the land and water conservation budget for fiscal 1975.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best wishes,

JOHN J. MCFALL,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Since my appearance before your subcommittee last week, two other budget items have come to my attention which I would like to discuss with you. I have attached background information for use by your committee in the markup session.

The visitor center at the Nez Perce National Historical Park has been in the works for quite some time, and we had hoped to have it completed in time for EXPO 74, although that will not now be possible. In the meantime, planning costs and construction have escalated considerably. It is the fear of my Idaho friends and the Nez Perce Tribe that further delay may mean scrapping the project entirely. I am told by men in Idaho who have discussed this with the tribe that the Nez Perce view the situation as another "broken promise" and ill will is developing.

The attached letter from the Idaho Water Resources Board is self-explanatory. From our previous discussions and your own involvement in water resources planning, I know I need not take up your time with a lengthy discussion of the merits of title III funding at the full requested level. Planning in the Pacific Northwest has reached a critical stage, and the results of earlier work under title III have been especially gratifying. While OMB has objection to the lack of Federal control over use of the funds, I think it is just this feature which has made the program so successful.

I would appreciate your attention to these items.

Yours for a free society,

STEVE SYMMS,
Member of Congress.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1974.

Hon. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SYMMS: Thank you for your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Jack R. Williams concerning the construction of a visitor center at Nez Perce National Historical Park.

In the years following authorization of this historical park and other parks, construction funding to the National Park Service has not been sufficient to progress as rapidly as we would like in park development. The backlog in this program totals $2.3 billion servicewide, which is now being communicated to the appropriate offices in order that we may be in a better position to seek more appropriate levels of funding beginning in fiscal year 1976.

The emphasis in recent years on water and air pollution abatement projects and beginning in fiscal year 1973 the major emphasis on development of the park areas associated with the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration scheduled for 1976 have limited funds for needed development in other areas of the National Park System. Accordingly, fiscal year 1976 will be the first year the Service may devote its development program to other areas of the System, including Nez Perce.

A total of $64,000 has been appropriated through fiscal year 1974 for planning the visitor center and maintenance area at Spalding. The next stage, which is the design phase, will require $267,000. We have discussed this requirement with Hon. Julia Butler Hansen, chairman of the House Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations. Based on the current master plan for Nez Perce, it will be necessary to raise the development limitation. After more detailed planning, the new ceiling can best be determined.

We appreciate your interest and that of Mr. Williams in Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Sincerely yours,

RONALD H. WALKER, *Director.*

STATE OF IDAHO,
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD,
Boise, Idaho, April 1, 1974.

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
U.S. Congressman Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SYMMS: As you know, we have written to you numerous times in the past in which we expressed our concern regarding the limited funding made available to state water planning agencies under title III of the 1965 Water Resources Planning Act. Your record of support in seeking increased funding for this activity is also much appreciated. My purpose in bringing this up once

again is to express my deep concern over the reduction in title III funding from $3 million to $2,400,000 for fiscal year 1975 and my fear that this program will soon be terminated. As you know, title III grant funds were authorized under the 1965 Water Resources Planning Act up to $5 million annually for a 10-year period which will expire after fiscal year 1975. Unless a concerted effort is made by Congress, I am convinced that OMB will act to insure that title III funding to the States is terminated or will continue to be substantially reduced after fiscal year 1975.

We have entered into a period where more and more emphasis is being placed on the need for States to take the lead in water resource management and development programs. Unless comprehensive plans can be formulated to serve as guides for future resource management and use, States will not be able to respond to the needs of the citizens for sound, orderly developments while insuring that all environmental impacts are fully assessed.

The title III program has been a tremendous asset to States such as Idaho in helping to develop a water resource planning capability and in maintaining a viable planning program. In my opinion, one of the strong attributes of the program has been that it did not include a set of rigid guidelines for the States to follow in developing this planning capability. The title III program has relied on the intergrity of the States and encouraged them to be innovative in their planning approach. Perhaps one of the reasons OMB has not felt comfortable with the program is the lack of restrictive sanctions and guidelines.

The Pacific Northwest States acting through the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, the Western States Water Council, and the Interstate Conference on Water Problems have all strongly supported the need for a continued title III program at an increased funding level. Any additional effort that you might make in support of this effort to increase funding and continue the program would be most appreciated.

If I can be of any service to you in providing data or information which would assist you in your support of these programs, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

C. STEPHEN ALLRED, *Director.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 22, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Interior Subcommittee, Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am forwarding for your study a letter from the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, Suffolk, Va., urging that the Interior Subcommittee appropriate funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund at the level recommended by the President in his budget request.

It is requested that the enclosure be included in the committee's records.

With kind regards

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION,
Suffolk, Va., March 19, 1974.

HON. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr.
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DANIEL: I am writing this letter in reference to the executive budget hearings on interior appropriations which are to include the land and water conservation funds. I urge you to support the land and water conservation funds as this funding is very vital to important recreation open space development.

As director of the Suffolk Parks and Recreation Department, it is very evident to me that the open space available for recreational development is very tremendous especially after the merger of the cities of Suffolk and Nansemond to become the fifth largest city in the United States.

We are now planning numerous projects that would be eligible for land and water conservation funding.

Again, I urge your support and thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

W. T. HAWKINS, Jr.,
Director Parks and Recreation Department.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 16, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: For each of the last 2 years, your committee has been generous enough to include funds in the Interior Appropriations bill for the Atlantic salmon hatchery in Bethel, Vt. In both cases, this was done when the administration refused to request funds for this purpose.

I regret that the administration's failure once again to request funds forces me to return to you for the third straight year. At the same time, the goal of Atlantic salmon restoration is great enough that I must do so.

I am advised by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that in the coming fiscal year they could use a total of $2,385,000. This is broken down into the number of components as indicated on the attached sheet under the heading phase III.

Recognizing as I do the serious budgetary problems we are facing, I am hopeful that you will deal as fairly as you can with this request and provide enough funds so that we can continue to move ahead on this vital facility for the restoration of the Atlantic salmon to the Connecticut River.

Best regards,

JAMES C. CLEVELAND,
Member of Congress.

ATLANTIC SALMON STATION, WHITE RIVER (BETHEL) VT. (WINDSOR COUNTY)

A program for the construction of a new Atlantic salmon hatchery.

Fiscal year 1973, phase I	
Preliminary engineering and design, feasibility studies, and land acquisition	$125,000
Fiscal year 1974, phase II	
Complete land acquisition, engineering design and specifications	250,000
Fish production facilities	
Water supply system—wells, river water intake facilities, pipelines	350,000
Total	600,000
Fiscal year 1975, phase III	
Mechanical building, water heating and cooling units, aeration, ultaviolet unit, other treatment facilities, standby power, fire suppression system, fuel storage, electric substation, and filtration system	850,000
Hatchery building (including incubation, rearing, advanced rearing, food preparation and food storage rooms, laboratory, offices, visitor reception area) and brood pool with cover (20 feet by 75 feet)	650,000
Rearing pools, circular or raceway type (concrete or fiberglass) 30,000 square feet	400,000
Effluent treatment facilities	350,000
Roads (service and entrance)	50,000
Equipment	85,000
Total phase III	2,385,000
Fiscal year 1976, phase IV	
Rearing pools 30,000 square feet	400,000
Pool covers	400,000
Utility building	115,000
Complete effluent treatment facilities	150,000
Residences (2)	58,000
Domestic water and sewage	30,000
Finish grading and rip-rap	35,000
Roads (residences and services)	75,000
Utilities	15,000

Parking area, walks ,and other paved areas	10,000
Fencing, lighting, and landscaping	67,000
Equipment	30,000
Total phase IV	1,385,000
Total estimated cost of program	4,495,000

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee,
House Appropriations Committee,
Washington. D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am contacting you on behalf of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. Messrs. Burgess and Darden, tribal chairman and secretary-treasurer, contacted me late last week concerning accelerated funding for construction of the Chitimacha day school (item B on the enclosed list of Bicentennial projects for the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana).

As currently projected, the school will be completed in 1978. It is the desire of the Chitimachas to complete construction of the school by July 4, 1976, as part of the tribe's celebration of the Bicentennal. This celebration has special meaning to the Chitimachas and to the State of Louisiana due to the unique status of the tribe. The Chitimacha Reservation is the only one in the country recognized as a Bicentennial Community by the ARBA.

The attached letter from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, indicates that the Bureau does not have the authority to accelerate funds for construction of the school. Therefore, the only route open to the Chitimacha is through a supplemental appropriation from your subcommittee.

The design money ($72,000, see attachment) has been appropriated. The only way construction will be completed by July 1976 is to authorize additional funds to start construction immediately upon completion of the design phase. This would entail beginning construction some time in the middle of late fiscal year 1975.

As you can see by the attachments to this letter, the Chitimachas are heavily involved with the Bicentennial, mostly with projects to increase the tribe's self-sufficiency. It would be an anomaly to greet the second hundred years of our Nation with increased economic self-sufficiency, while graduating children of the tribe from a school building condemned in 1934.

The project is already scheduled for completion. Acceleration of required funds (see attachment) would be in keeping with the Bicentennial efforts of the Chitimacha Tribe and with the Nation's celebration.

I seek your help on behalf of the Chitimachas with the full realization that it is in keeping with your concern for Indians everywhere and the spirit of the Bicentennial.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

DAVID C. TREEN,
Member of Congress.

Enclosures.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS FOR THE CHITIMACHA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA

BACKGROUND

The Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is a small tribe located in south-central Louisiana. The Chitimacha Indian Reservation is the only recognized Indian Nation and reservation in the State of Louisiana. Historically, the tribe is referred to as "The Lake Indians," as their early existence was centered in and around lake areas of what is now the Atchafalaya Basin.

The Chitimachas were once a great and mighty nation, but years of overwhelming odds in battle, confiscated losses of large portions of their territorial lands, subversion by early missionaries and outright genocide greatly reduced their population and territorial areas. The Chitimachas are still a great and proud people with a distinct community and cultural awareness. The tribe was federally recognized in 1912. In 1934, the tribe was organized under the Indian Reorganiza-

tion Act of June 18, 1934, and in 1970, the tribe adopted a constitution and by-laws in order to become formally organized.

At present, about 260 members of the approximately 400 enrolled tribal membership of the Chitimacha Tribe are located on a 283-acre reservation just outside the small town of Charenton. There is little or no industry of any type on the reservation and very few jobs. There is light farming by some, mainly sugarcane. Most everyone who seeks employment must leave the reservation. Some of the men work on the offshore oil rigs in the gulf and others are employed in the surrounding community.

There is a BIA grammar school on the reservation presently serving 62 students; however, high school students must attend off-reservation high schools and boarding schools in Choctaw and elsewhere. Present physical school facilities are outdated and inadequate for both present and future needs of the tribe.

It is the purpose of this proposal to attempt to obtain priority consideration for the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana for the project descriptions which follow. It is the goal of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana both individually and as a community to achieve an economic, political, and an educational status comparable to or excelling National and States standards. The Chitimacha Tribe and community wish to set an example which can be followed by all in establishing a model community economically and educationally.

Because the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is the first in the Nation to be designated as a Bicentennial Community on a State and National level, the Chitimacha community feels it is vitally important to develop its present and future needs economically and educationally during the Bicentennial era of America's 200th birthday.

PROJECT A—CHITIMACHA TRIBAL CENTER

Project A is to provide for the designation of the new Chitimacha Tribal Center as a Bicentennial project expressing the "Heritage '76" theme. The basic design concept of the building is a multifunctional one and contains office space, museum exhibition space for cultural and historical artifacts of the tribe, meeting rooms, and additional space for teaching crafts or other activities. The tribal center was constructed by means of a grant of the Economic Development Administration under the public works impact program. The tribal center is near completion at this time.

Designation of the Chitimacha Tribal Center as a "Heritage '76" Bicentennial project will support the objective that all Americans have the opportunity to experience the heritage and values of this Nation and especially the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

PROJECT B—CHITIMACHA DAY SCHOOL

Project B is to provide for designation of a Chitimacha day school as a Bicentennial project under the "Horizons '76" theme. At present, there is a BIA grammar school located on the reservation with 3 teachers, 2 teacher's aids, and 62 students. The present physical plant of the grammar school is outmoded and inadequate for present and future needs. Prior to organization of the tribe, enrollment was approximately 19 students. Interest in having their own school has revived during the past few years causing the enrollment to reach 62 students at the beginning of the 1973–74 school year. Indications are that tribal members will continue to move back to the reservation as more jobs become available in the area.

The educational philosophy of the Chitimacha community is a sound one in that they feel the school must equip its pupils to compete with others in all phases of life. The school must accommodate itself to the needs and abilities of the pupils. The tribe has in mind a day school which would be designed to accommodate 90 pupils. This number is based upon enrollment trends and information gathered over the past few years. The facility would be flexible enough to provide spaces that are adaptable to changing educational needs and instructional techniques. Planned programs now meet or exceed the State educational requirements and are designed for grades K–9. Because of the small enrollment per grade level, children would be placed into groups sizes of between 20 and 25 per teacher. Group sizes would vary according to the number of pupils in each level from year to year.

Fiscal year 1974 has been chosen as the planning year for the new Chitimacha day school. In October 1973, Bureau of Indian Affairs officials met with tribal officials and teachers of the school to discuss the initial planning of the school

facility. A facility large enough to meet the educational and physical needs of 90 pupils is being planned. The most modern and efficient requirement and instructional methods will be obtained in order to enhance maximal learning ability of the students in the school.

It is the highest goal of the Chitimacha Tribe and community to achieve an educational system second to none in the State and Nation. They wish to obtain a model educational setting for their children which will prepare all students for higher educational standards, thus giving further impetus to the economic, social, and political status of the Chitimacha Tribe. Therefore, it is the feeling of the members of the Chitimacha community that if design and construction moneys could be made available in fiscal year 1975 the new facility could be made operational for the climactic celebration of the Bicentennial on July 4, 1976.

Designation of project B, the Chitimacha day school, as a "Horizons '76" Bicentennial project will support the objective that American citizens, especially the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, establish or achieve new goals during the Bicentennial era in honor of America's 200th birthday.

Bicentennial program criteria

Activity title:

Project A Chitimacha Tribal Center ("Heritage '76")
Project B Chitimacha Day School ("Horizons '76")
Project C Chitimacha Indian Roadside Park ("Heritage '76" "Open House House U.S.A.")
Project D Fast-Food Eating Facility ("Horizons '76")
Project E Chitimacha Indian Campground ("Heritage '76" "Open House U.S.A.," and "Horizons '76")

The proposed projects are the essence of the Bicentennial objectives. They embody the spirit of each of the major themes.

The reservation has important historical and cultural significance to the region and country as a whole and much of this is on the verge of being lost or forgotten. The American Indian is at the forefront of our heritage and all too often they as a people have been forgotten. These projects will provide an opportunity to revive an important southern Indian culture to its rightful level in history and will enable the citizens of this State to better understand the people who were here first and who began to tame the wild for those of us who followed.

These projects will provide much needed economic development through increased tourism and jobs. All of the projects will hopefully provide new and continuing economic stability. The projects will begin to make their greatest contributions to the Bicentennial in 1976 and continue to improve thereafter. These projects have received active support from the Atchafalaya Basin Division and Evangeline Economic Development District.

PROJECT E—CHITIMACHA INDIAN COMPOUND

Project E is the proposed construction and development of an overnight campground to be located near the roadside park and tribal center. The campground would primarily serve the sportsmen visiting the Atchafalaya basin game management area to be located within 3 miles of the reservation. This proposed campground would be constructed simultaneously with the development of the game management area by the Atchafalaya Basin Commission. The campground would be capable of handling large trailer campers and would include a children's playground. Camper families from all over the country would be provided a central location from which they can enjoy the Atchafalaya basin development, experience the Chitimacha culture, and visit the unique colonial architecture of the surrounding area.

This project would come under the "Heritage '76," "Open House U.S.A.," and "Horizons '76" themes as it will provide an opportunity for extended visits in the area allowing all activities to be experienced.

PROJECT D—FAST-FOOD EATING FACILITY

Project D is the construction of a fast-food eating facility that is to be located adjacent to the tribal center and the roadside park. The building would be constructed by the tribe and leased to a resident Indian family or company for operation.

This project would be an integral part of a plan to provide total service to travelers and visitors, together with an important effort to provide economic de-

velopment on the reservation. The building would provide fast-food and takeout orders that would be eaten in an outdoor covered eating area or in the nearby roadside park. There is no such facility within 8 miles of the reservation and would be convenient for residents of the reservation and nearby areas. This project is very closely related to the proposed Atchafalava Basin boat tours in that it will provide the only eating facility available along the day-long tour. A shuttle service will be provided between the tour boat landing in the proposed game management area. The added tourism would provide the opportunity for economic growth on the reservation. This project designated under the theme Horizons '76 would support the objective that American citizens establish or achieve new goals during the Bicentennial era in honor of America's 200th birthday.

During the past year, the State government with its Atchafalaya Basin Commission has developed a major recreational and tourist plan. A major thrust of the plan, as it affects the Chitimacha Reservation, will be boat tours and docking facilities adjacent to the tribal lands which will provide tourist excursions onto the reservation. The tribal council has met with Atchafalava Basin officials on several occasions to discuss the proposed Interpretive Center, to be located in the basin somewhere around Henderson, La., or Calumet, La. The purpose of the meeting was to prevent duplications between their project and the Chitimacha Bicentennial project. Also, it was proposed that they would give tourists a taste of the Chitimacha culture in their center, and through sufficient advertising in the center, tourists would want to visit the reservation. Consequently, money would be spent by the tourists, and a general increase in the economic well-being of the Chitimacha Tribe would ensue.

PROJECT C—CHITIMACHA INDIAN ROADSIDE PARK

Project C is the designation of the development of a roadside park and picnic area in a small wooded area adjacent to the tribal center. The park would provide a day resting place and picnic area for travelers and area residents visiting the tribal center. This project would be included under the Heritage '76 and Open House U.S.A. themes. The roadside park would provide a place for travelers and visitors to the reservation to eat and rest while experiencing the activities of the tribal center and surrounding areas. At present there is no such park within 15 miles of the reservation. The roadside park would also be a valuable part of the ancillary services for the Atchafalaya boat tours proposed by the Atchafalava Basin Commission.

Designation of the Chitimacha Indian Roadside Park under the Heritage '76 and Open House U.S.A. themes would support the objective that all American citizens have the opportunity to experience the heritage and values of this Nation and that all citizens of all countries have access to and participate in festive and cultural events honoring America's 200th birthday.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION—BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY APPLICATION FORM

SEPTEMBER 27, 1973.

To: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D.C.
Through: Louisiana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.
From: Chitimacha Indian Reservation, near Charenton, La.

A. I certify:

1. That the Chitimacha Tribal Council has been duly created as a central Bicentennial planning and coordinating group, and I am officially authorized to sign this certification.

2. That this Bicentennial body is representative of our community.

3. That our Bicentennial program will consist of activities involving the thematic area(s): (a) Heritage '76; (b) festival U.S.A.; (c) Horizons '76. (Please list title and brief description of activities on Attachment A.)

4. That the activities marked with an * on attachment A will become lasting reminders of the special effort this community undertook for the American Revolution Bicentennial commemoration.

5. That the undersigned officers have responsibility for sending periodic progress reports to the national ARBC through the State ARBC.

6. That if this application is approved, the national Bicentennial symbol will be used in accordance with the guidelines of the ARBC graphics manual.
7. That our appropriate Members of Congress (Representative(s) and Senators) have been apprised of this application.

CHITIMACHA TRIBAL COUNCIL,
L. M. BUGRESS,
Chairman.
TED DARDEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION—BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY APPLICATION—(ATTACHMENT A)

CHITIMACHA INDIAN RESERVATION

In listing these activities on this form, we understand that the inclusion of at least one activity for each of the three thematic areas (Heritage '76; Festival USA; Horizons '76) is highly desired by the national ARBC because it increases awareness of the full scope of the Nation's Bicentennial program; "A past to remember; a future to mold". We know, however, that this is not an essential requirement. We acknowledged that the ARBC expects complete thematic coverage, not necessarily in the beginning, but at least during the full development and expansion of our Bicentennial community program.

Title and brief description	*Thematic coverage*
Project A—Chitimacha Tribal Center: Designation of the new Chitimacha Tribal Center as a Bicentennial project expressing the heritage theme.	Heritage.
Project B—Road Park: Development of a roadside park and picnic area in a small wooded area adjacent to the tribal center.	Heritage and festival.
Project C—Fast-Food eating facility: Construction of a fast-food eating facility that is to be located adjacent to the tribal center and roadside park.	Horizons.
Project D—Campground: Construction and development of an overnight campground to be located near the park and tribal center.	Heritage, festivals, and horizons.

As the duly authorized elected official of Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, I proclaim:
1. That this is our official application for recognition as a bicentennial community.
2. That this effort will have broad-based community and governmental support.
3. That available community resources will be utilized in the implementation of this effort.

L. M. BURGESS,
Chairman, Tribal Council.

This application is to be transmitted through that organization which has responsibility for planning and coordinating the Nation's Bicentennial program within the appropriate State. Its proper title should be given and the signature of its chief executive officer obtained. Such signature is evidence of the organization's approval of this application.

NOTE.—Projects more fully described on attachments.

CHITIMACHA BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

A plan for participation in the American Revolution Bicentennial, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Chitimacha Indian Reservation, Charenton, La.

CHITIMACHA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA

A plan for the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

INTRODUCTION

The Chitimacha Indian Reservation is the only recognized Indian nation and reservation in the State of Louisiana.

Historically the tribe are referred to as lake Indians, as their early existence was centered in and around the lake areas of what is now the Atchafalaya Basin. The tribe was organized under the Indian Reservation Act of June 18, 1934, and moved to its present location.

The Indians on the reservation have been practically isolated economically, politically, and socially from the surrounding Parish since its early days. Only recently have the members of the tribe been able to attend school in St. Mary Parish. There is no industry of any type on the reservation and very few jobs. There is light farming by some, mainly sugar cane. Most everyone who seeks employment must leave the reservation. In years past this was not the case as no one would employ the Indians and many now living on the reservation have no skills and below minimal income.

The reservation has important historical and cultural significance to the region and country as a whole, and much of this is on the verge of being lost or forgotten. The exodus for employment has caused some disunity amongst tribal members, an important factor in the present threat to the viability of the brotherhood. The artifacts and historical information of the tribe is presently scattered amongst the various older families with very limited access by the tribe and visitors.

The proposed projects will provide opportunities for tremendous increase in individual productivity in the area of native craftwork, particularly among the young and elderly. The projects, individually and collectively, are expected to have a positive influence on the sensitivity to the esthetic and cultural values of the area. A primary effect of the projects will be the creation of a focal point from which historic and cultural artifacts and information about the Tribe can be studied and disseminated. This is most important in that it provides the opportunity to preserve the Chitimacha culture; an effect of national significance.

PROJECT "A"—CHITAMACHA TRIBAL CENTER

Project A is the designation of the new Chitimacha Tribal Center as a Bicentennial project expressing the Heritage theme. The Tribal Center includes museum space for exhibition of artifacts and historical information about the tribe, a craft sales shop, administration office. Tribal Council meeting room, and craft classroom for teaching crafts and conducting lectures and seminars on tribal culture.

The basic design concept for the building is one of multifunction to provide opportunities for diverse experiences within the center. Opportunities to study and recreate early forms of craftwork as well as experimentation with new materials and forms expressive of contemporary Chitimacha culture. Opportunities for study and research of historical, sociological, and anthropological characteristics of past and present conditions of the tribe.

The building is being constructed by means of an Economic Development Administration grant under the public works impact program. Project cost: none.

PROJECT "B"—CHITIMACHA INDIAN ROADSIDE PARK

Project B is the development of a roadside park and picnic area in a small wooded area adjacent to the Tribal Center. The park will provide a day resting place and picnic area for travelers and area residents visiting the tribal Center. This activity would be included under the Heritage and Festivals Theme.

The park is planned to extend between the Tribal Center and a large open area called the Pow-Wow Ground. The Pow-Wow Ground is planned to be developed into a ballfield with which the tribe can participate in intertribal athletics and activities to have picnics and outdoor recreation.

The roadside park will provide a place for travelers and visitors to the reservation to eat and rest while experiencing the activities of the Tribal Center and surrounding area. There is no such park within 15 miles of the reservation. The park will be a valuable part of the ancilliary services for the Atchafalaya Basin Commission. Estimated cost for construction: $12,000.

PROJECT "C"—FAST-FOOD EATING FACILITY

Project C is the construction of a fast-food eating facility that is to be located adjacent to the Tribal Center and roadside park. This is under the "Horizons" theme as it provides the opportunity for economic growth on the reservation, a rare commodity. The building would be constructed by the tribe and leased to a resident Indian family or company for operation.

This project is conceived as an integral part of a plan to provide total service to travelers and visitors, together with an important effort to provide economic development on the reservation. The building would provide fast-food and takeout orders that would be eaten in an outdoor covered eating area or in the nearby roadside park. There is no such facility within 8 miles of the reservation and would be very convenient for residents of the reservation and nearby areas. This project is very closely related to the proposed Atchafalaya Basin boat tours in that it will provide the only eating place available along the daylong tours. A shutte service will be provided between the tour boat landing at nearby Meade Point in the proposed game management area.

It is proposed that persons on the boat tour will be taken to visit the reservation and Tribal Center, to obtain food from the eating facility and eat in the park. A total integration of the project within itself and with the nearby regional Atchafalaya Basin project. Estimated cost: $70.000.

PROJECT "D"—CHITIMACHA INDIAN CAMPGROUND

Project D is the proposed construction and development of an overnight campground to be located near the roadside park and Tribal Center. The campground would primarily serve the sportsmen visiting the Atchafalaya Basin Game Management Area to be located within 3 miles of the reservation. This would come under the "Heritage, Festivals, and Horizons" themes as it will provide an opportunity for extended visits in the area allowing all activities to be experienced.

The proposed campground would be constructed simultaneously with the development of the game management area by the Atchafalaya Basin Commission. The campground would be capable of handling large trailer campers and will include a childrens playground. Camper families from all over the country will be provided a central location from which they can enjoy the Atchafalaya Basin development, experience the Chitimacha culture, and visit the unique colonial architecture of the surrounding area.

The development of the campground would provide increased economic development on the reservation. Estimated cost: $35,000.

STATE BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM CRITERIA

Activity title:

Project A Chitimacha Tribal Center (Heritage '76).
Project B Chitimacha Indian Roadside Park (Heritage '76 and Festivals).
Project C Fast-food eating facility (Horizons '76).
Project D Chitimacha Indian Campground (Heritage '76, Festivals, Horizons '76).

Submitted by: Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Charenton, La., September 27, 1973.

1. The projects as a group will indirectly reach the entire State population with special emphasis on the eight-parish southern region. The activities are tourist oriented and will involve large numbers of out-of-State visitors as well. All of the projects are closely related. The activities also relate closely to the projects in the nearby Atchafalaya Basin which have important statewide and regional effects.

2. The cities of Franklin, Jeannerette, and New Iberia can be expected to have direct involvement with these activities. The total impact of the projects, however, is statewide and even national in scope. The tribe and its activities will be given significant exposure in the Atchafalaya Basin Interpretive Center by its inclusion as a major exhibit of the center.

3. The activities will appeal to the broad interests of the population. Primarily the projects provide cultural and recreation activities. Particular interests would be historians, sociologists, anthropologists, scouts, sportsmen, craft enthusiasts, and young children.

4. The activities will appeal to all age groups. Young children and young adults will primarily be involved in historical and recreational aspects. Adults

in addition will be very involved in more intense cultural and craft studies. Tourism and camping are very important activities for all involved.

5. The proposed projects are the essence of the Bicentennial objective. They embody the spirit of each of the major themes. The American Indian is at the forefront of our heritage and all too often they as a people have been forgotten. These projects will provide an opportunity to revive an important Southern Indian culture to its rightful level in history, and will enable the citizens of this State to better understand the people who were here first and who began to tame the wild for those of us who followed. These projects will provide much needed economic development through increased tourism and jobs. All of the projects are permanent activities which will hopefully provide new continuing economic stability.

6. The projects will begin to make their greatest contribution to the Bicentennial in 1976 and continue to improve thereafter.

7. Project A has no need for funds of any kind. There are no funds presently available to the tribe for the three remaining projects. The tribe itself has no means of receiving any type of revenue except through governmental programs. All funds for the project will have to come from Federal and State sources.

Project A, no cost; project B, $12,000; project C, $70,000; project D, $35,000.

8. Project A is nearly completed and will be open to the public in the near future.

Projects B through D are rated in their order of priority with B being first in priority.

Plans are presently being prepared to develop project B. The tribe has spent many hours clearing the site and searching for available funds. An architectural firm has been retained for planning and certain provisions for sewage disposal have been included in the Tribal Center. Projects C and D are in planning stages only but are closely related to A and B.

The projects have received active support from the Atchafalaya Basin Division and Evangeline Economic Development District.

With Federal and State financial assistance the projects will be easily accomplished. Parish and local governments have no jurisdiction of any type over the tribe.

9. The four activities are very complementary to one another and are quite supportive to each other. Each project is important in its own right and important to the total cultural and economic growth of the reservation. The activities bring to the reservation the opportunity for participation in the business community a rare occurrance on the reservation. The activities are needed as part of the Bicentennial because there is a direct close relationship between the Indian Nation and the founding of this country. The inclusion of these activities in the Bicentennial will provide a chance for the Chitimacha Indian Nation to take its rightful place in the historical and contemporary development of the State of Louisiana.

Special thanks to Atchafalaya basin division—Barker, Bordelon, Fontenot, Thompson.

Prepared by friends of the Chitimacha Nation—Bates, Firmin, Holly, Whitmire, Winn.

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1974.

Leroy Burgess,
Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana,
Charenton, La.

Dear Mr. Burgess: I want to thank you for the recent submittal of copies of the proposed projects to be incorporated into the bicentennial celebration for the Chitimacha Tribe.

The Chitimacha Tribe is to be commended in its effort to set an example which can be followed by all in establishing a model community economically and educationally.

I understand project "A" is almost complete, utilizing funds provided by the Economic Development Administration. For projects "C", "D", and "E", it is anticipated that funds from agencies other than BIA will be utilized. With regard to project "B", complete funding will be through the BIA. The preliminary planning of the school construction is completed and the second phase design is included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request of the Bureau. The third phase construction is not scheduled until fiscal year 1976. I am not aware

of a method to accelerate construction of the school to facilitate its use in the bicentennial celebration. The budget process regarding BIA construction funds is a 3-year process. The first year planning, the second year design; and the third year construction. We have completed the first phase and are now gearing up for the second phase.

Superintendent Benn has recommended, that inasmuch as the implementation of the proposed projects would enhance the economic stability of the Chitimacha Reservation, I approve the proposal. I agree with the superintendent regarding the benefits to be derived but I have not been advised or delegated any official responsibilities regarding bicentennial activities.

Therefore, the only project I can relate to is the new school construction, project "B." The project is on schedule and looks good but again I do not have the authority to accelerate the construction phase.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY A. RAINBOLT,
Director, Southeastern Agencies.

Design drawings for the future construction of Chitimacha day school, Charenton, La., $72,000.

Location.—Charenton, Louisiana approximately 100 miles west of New Orleans and 5 miles northeast of Baldwin, La.

Existing conditions.—The small classroom and kitchen building (2,474 sq. ft.) was condemned for use by the local public school board nearly 40 years ago. It was given to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1935 to use as a school for the Chitimacha Tribe. Although repairs have been made the building is in extremely poor condition and inadequate for a modern educational program. A toilet building was added in 1950 and a temporary classroom was erected in 1972. The entire facility is either obsolete or inadequate for the children it serves.

Proposed facilities.—The projected enrollment for the K–9 program at Chitimacha is 75 pupils by 1975. A completely new school facility will replace the present structure and provide classrooms, learning resource center, special use spaces for science, art, music, exploratory shop, home economics, physical education, and cafeteria. Building 901 (kitchen and classrooms) and 902 (toilet building) will be demolished and the temporary classroom will be converted to employee quarters.

Proposed facilities.—The projected enrollment for the K–9 program at Chitimacha is 75 pupils by fiscal year 1975 and 90 pupils by fiscal year 1978. A completely new school facility will replace the present old, condemned frame structure and provide classrooms, learning resource center, special use spaces for science, art, music, exploratory shop, home economics, physical education, and cafeteria. Building 901 (kitchen and classrooms) and 902 (toilet building) will be demolished and the temporary classroom will be converted to employee quarters.

Chitimacha school

Design	$72,000
Construction	963,000
Equipment	107,000
Contingency, 5 percent	53,500
Supervision, 2 percent	21,400
Administration, 4 percent	42,800
Total construction cost	1,187,700
Total design and construction cost	1,259,700

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior,
House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Enclosed you will find copies of a statement in behalf of an appropriation for additional construction and project planning on the Natchez Trace Parkway for fiscal year 1975.

I had originally requested an opportunity to appear in person before the committee on April 8. However, due to subsequent developments I will be in Mississippi on that date.

I would appreciate very much if the enclosed remarks could be inserted at an appropriate place in the record of the subcommittee hearings on fiscal year 1975 appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

Your assistance in this matter will be most appreciated.

Sincerely.

THAD COCHRAN.

Enclosures.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN THAD COCHRAN

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to provide the subcommittee with my views in support of an appropriation for the Natchez Trace Parkway.

However, I would first like to provide the committee with some background on this project.

The Natchez Trace Parkway is an elongated park which includes a high-standard motor road. The roadway closely follows the legendary trail of the Natchez Trace that stretches from the Hermitage in Nashville, across northwestern Alabama to the Bluffs of Natchez on the Mississippi River.

Today 311 miles of an estimated 444 miles of roadway have been completed at various intervals along the old route. When the parkway is completed there will be 310 miles in Mississippi, 33 miles in Alabama and 101 miles in Tennessee. At the present time all the rights-of-way have been obtained in Mississippi and Alabama and only a few miles is awaiting transfer to the National Parks Service in Tennessee.

This project, which has been underway for some 40 years, is now approaching the light at the end of the tunnel with three-fourths of the job done. The only way to continue the work and achieve the goal of a completed Natchez Trace Parkway is to continue the commitment of the Congress to regular appropriations for new construction.

Therefore, I urge the committee to consider the needs of the Natchez Trace Parkway as you review the budget for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

You will note that the President has included in his budget a request for $1,168,000 for final surfacing on sections 3O and 3R which will bring some 28 miles of roadway lying between Clinton and Port Gibson, Miss., to completion.

Last year this committee saw fit to provide an appropriation for another section of the parkway that was not requested in the budget for fiscal year 1974. As a result of that action, section 3C of the Trace, which is located near Tupelo, Miss., is now undergoing final planning and will soon see initial construction begin.

Today I would like the committee to once again consider providing additional appropriations for the Natchez Trace Parkway to help move the project another step closer to completion. I am informed by the Park Service that if additional funds were to be provided for project planning on three sections of the parkway in southwest Mississippi, the funds could be utilized for that purpose in fiscal year 1975.

The three sections and projected project planning costs are as follows: Section 3–U–2, which involves approximately 1.8 miles of parkway from Mississippi Highway 552 to the Jefferson-Claiborne County Mississippi lines at $50,000; section 3–V–1, which involves approximately 7.9 miles of parkway from Mississippi Highway 552 south to a point almost due west of Fayette, Miss., at $250,000; and section 3–V–2, which involves approximately 3 miles of parkway from Mississippi Highway 552 north to where it would connect with section 3–V–1 at a cost of $180,000.

The appropriation for any or all of the above project planning proposals would provide the impetus for continued development and eventual completion of the parkway.

We must not continue to postpone and neglect this project for another 40 years. To do so will only deprive another generation of Americans the richly rewarding experience of traveling the pathway of men like Meriwether Lewis, Andrew Jackson, and the countless Indians of the old Southwest who forged the trail that grew to become a vital artery in the commerce and development of the old Southwest.

Today this trail offers an unparalleled opportunity for the traveling public to experience and enjoy the history of an exciting era in our American heritage.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: It has been brought to my attention that the Department of the Interior has requested $6.2 million for the Gateway National Recreation Area in the fiscal 1975 appropriations bill.

As an original cosponsor of legislation authorizing this recreation area, I strongly endorse this request and urge your subcommittee's approval of it.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Enclosed you will find copies of a statement in behalf of an appropriation to provide for the continued restoration and relocation of the Civil War gunboat, Cairo.

I would appreciate very much if the enclosed remarks could be inserted at an appropriate place in the record of the subcommittee hearings on fiscal year 1975 appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

I will appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

THAD COCHRAN.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN THAD COCHRAN

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to provide this subcommittee with my views in support of an appropriation for the continued efforts to restore and display one of the most important Civil War relics ever recovered, the Union gunboat, Cairo.

Public Law 92-483, approved October 12, 1972, authorizes the restoration and exhibit of the Cairo as an addition to the Vicksburg National Military Park. The act of 1972 authorizes a development limitation of $3,200,000 for this purpose.

The Department of Interior has recently received title to the gunboat from the State of Mississippi, which for a number of years has provided funds to prevent the deterioration of the vessel, a problem that is caused by its sudden exposure to air after its salvage.

If the historical relic is to be preserved for its ultimate exhibition to the visitors of the Military Park, it is vital that the Congress continue to provide the needed appropriations that will insure the development of the project.

In 1973, the Appropriations Act for the Department of Interior and related agencies, provided $150,000 for continued planning work on the project. I am informed that the next phase of development will involve the relocation of the gunboat necessitating its transfer from its present location to the exhibition site in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

As was the case in 1973, the budget sent to the Congress did not request an appropriation for this project. However, the committees of the House and Senate saw the need to act and provide the above mentioned funds.

Therefore, I am today urging this subcommittee to once again consider this most urgent request in behalf of the Cairo. An appropriation of $250,000 would enable the Department of Interior to move ahead with the relocation of the gunboat. Any additional funds would provide the means for completing the restoration and exhibition of the gunboat.

I am informed that the relocation can be carried out in fiscal year 1975 if the funds are made available. An additional appropriation of $3 million would, of course, insure that the project would be completed within 2 to 3 years and thus avoid the added expense now incurred with the efforts to prevent deterioration.

I hope the committee will once again come to the aid of the Cairo, and insure the preservation and display for future generations this priceless relic of our history.

Forest Service Hardwood Research

WITNESS

NICHOLAS WEIDHASS, ROSS ASSOCIATES, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Weidhaas, representing Ross Associates.

Mr. Weidhass. I am Nicholas C. Weidhass. You have copies of my testimony.

Mrs. Hansen. Yes.

Mr. Weidhass. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Nicholas C. Weidhass of Russell, Mass. I am speaking for my firm, Ross Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm, of Asheville, N.C.; and for Walton Smith, another independent consultant of Franklin, N.C. I am also speaking on behalf of many of our clients of the wood industry.

I am here to urge the Congress of the United States to appropriate approximately $300,000 per year to fund a U.S. Forest Service project which will deal with the utilization problems of our hardwoods. Although the proposal from the Forest Service is titled, "Utilization of Southern Applachian Hardwoods," many of the project's results will be applicable throughout this country.

Most people will agree that wood is a resource that at least equals oil in importance to our country. Maximum and efficient utilization of our wood resource, in keeping with environmental consideration has to be a major goal of our country. This is especially true considering that our projected supply of quality hardwoods in relation to projected demands is at best of questionable adequacy.

Today, from the time that the hardwood log is cut in the forests until the time that furniture parts are produced in the plant, tremendous wastage occurs. Material is left in the woods to rot, or is ground up into value products which should rightfully be processed into fine cabinet stock.

Logs are cut and lumber is produced hundreds of miles from the furniture plant. Freight is paid, and labor is expended on lumber, of which often more than one-half is thrown away during processing at the furniture plant.

More of our raw material is actually lost, let's say an additional quantity of our raw material is actually first in the sawmill, and as I said before, left in the woods.

Most furniture is produced from lumber, which is produced at the sawmill with little regard to the end product requirements at the furniture plant. Lumber is produced at the sawmill for market value, not utility in the furniture or other wood processing plant. Again, wastage results.

I could go on with example after example, but the essence of my argument is that today much of the output of our forests is going down the drain as preventable waste.

The development of better systems, though, requires additional research into ways of upgrading, handling, and processing currently discarded, or low value logs.

Considering that a typical, single furniture company might use $1 million worth of lumber per year, and throw away one-half of it during processing, we think that an investment of $300,000 per year by the U.S. Government to be used to attack our industrywide wastage problem is more than justifiable. We urge you to support the proposed U.S. Forest Service project, "Utilization of Southern Applachian Hardwoods" as an investment in the future strength of our wood industry.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Why is it thrown away?

Mr. WEIDHASS. Of course the knots are thrown away, but in addition to that the systems that are employed to manufacture furniture and the systems that are employed to manufacture lumber are just of such a nature that tremendous wastage occurs.

For example, in the sawmill mentioned that lumber is produced for market value as opposed to utility in the furniture plant. Unfortunately the grading system or the method of establishing the market value of the lumber doesn't reflect the real needs of the furniture plant. To upgrade a board, for instance, at the sawmill the sawer will oftentimes edge a board and produce a strip of good, usuable material and run it into chips or throw it away. This good usable material could be used by the furniture plant in a relatively valuable end product. Rather now it is going into a local value end product. I am not suggesting that there isn't a need for chips nor for ground wood, but the wastage that is occurring in our wood sawmills and frankly in our furniture plants is I think of sufficient magnitude to warrant the investment on the part of the Government in this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WEIDHAAS. Thank you very much.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESSES

JAMES BIDDLE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRUST LAWSON H. KNOTT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. James Biddle, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mr. Biddle, it is a pleasure to welcome you today.

Mr. BIDDLE. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen. May I introduce Lawson Knott, the executive vice president of the National Trust. You will remember him from being head of the GSA. We are delighted to have him onboard as executive vice president.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you are. It is nice to have you both here today.

Mr. BIDDLE. We have submitted, Mrs. Hansen, a statement previously.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

National Trust for Historic Preservation
in the United States
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Statement in Support of Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for Fiscal Year 1975

The Act of Congress of October 26, 1949, (63 Stat. 927) created the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States as a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation to carry out the following three specific purposes:

1. "To further the National policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666) to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States;"

2. "To facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest;" and

3. "To provide a national trust for historic preservation to receive donations of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture and to preserve and administer them for public benefit."

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915) approved October 15, 1966, strengthened and broadened the national historic preservation policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and charged the Department of the Interior with the major responsibility for integrating the element of historic preservation into the total fabric of our nation's environment. This responsibility has been delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the National Park Service.

Although the Federal government has increased its historic preservation activities, particularly in the last three fiscal years, the non-governmental sector, led by the National Trust, continues to face an awesome responsibility to help preserve the vast areas of American heritage that lie outside Federal and State ownership or control. In that respect, the 1966 Act provided for matching federal grants to the National Trust to carry out its work in the private preservation movement.

Since 1966 the National Trust has become an increasingly effective preservation force. Property holdings have been expanded, and considerable progress has been made in their restoration and in the development of educational programs at the properties. We propose to make the National Trust properties models for other organizations throughout the country. Ever-increasing demands of private citizens, organizations, and state and local governments have precipitated expansion of our technical assistance and educational programs.

Indicative of the growing awareness and concern for our man-made environment is the substantial growth of the National Trust's membership since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our membership numbered only 10,688 in the year 1966. Today we serve over 48,000 individual and 1,300 organizational members, an increase of nearly 500%.

But, if the National Trust is to keep pace with the needs of a society increasingly concerned with environmental conservation and preservation, we must continue in the future to expand our capabilities and professional responsibilities.

For Fiscal Year 1975, the National Trust, recognizing the need for maximum fiscal restraint and efficient use of resources, is limiting its application to the National Park Service for matching grants-in-aid totaling $2,222,954, which would be used for the following purposes:

1. Acquisition, development, maintenance and administration of Trust properties	$ 1,382,770
2. Technical assistance and educational programs for preservation groups	840,184
	$ 2,222,954

1. Acquisition, Development, Maintenance and Administration

A carefully chosen group of sites, buildings and objects important in American history and culture have been acquired by the National Trust, not only to insure their preservation, but also to administer them for the benefit of the public's knowledge and enjoyment.

The Trust strives to conduct its stewardship of historic properties with exemplary effectiveness and to develop high standards for preservationists across the nation. The Trust is continuing its efforts to upgrade its properties and anticipates the orderly acquisition of new properties in order to preserve those most significant in American architecture, history and culture. The Trust is now developing and implementing new approaches to the protection of historic property to assist in preservation efforts throughout the nation. This includes the development of such preservation techniques as the granting of historic easements by property owners, the conservation of historic open spaces, the undertaking of cooperative management agreements and the promotion of viable adaptive uses for significant historic buildings which might not otherwise be preserved. These programs serve as a demonstration of effective preservation techniques that are finding increasing acceptance by organizations and individuals throughout the nation interested in historic preservation.

The preservation, restoration and renovation of historic house museums requires the professional knowledge and special skills of architects, historians, archeologists, landscape architects, museologists and experienced craftsmen.

The nature of preservation work is such that it frequently requires more time and more technical knowledge than would be expected in new construction. New techniques have been and are being developed for the preservation, restoration and interpretation of historic buildings, using our properties as demonstration laboratories for guidance to the public. Research, technical and documentary research materials are prepared for publication by the Trust, and lectures and exhibits are provided.

The administration of National Trust properties includes not only sound property management practices, but also the use and development of programs for public benefit, including educational seminars, programs to promote environmental and ecological awareness, youth programs, craft workshops and tours geared to the needs of the communities in which properties are located, and to generally foster public concern for and awareness of our nation's cultural and historical patrimony.

2. Technical Assistance, Educational Programs for Preservation Groups

A national program of preservation involves citizens and organizations in every state. These persons and organizations must be informed on the many technical aspects of restoration and preservation projects. Therefore, there must be a source, a clearinghouse, of information to which participating citizens and organizations can turn to gain from the experience of others as well as to learn the newest techniques in the field.

Since its inception in 1949, as a part of its function as a clearinghouse of information on historic preservation, the National Trust has sought to collect material on preservation and related fields. These archives serve as a research and resource center for lawyers, authors, governmental agencies, professional preservationists and our members. Special collections are maintained on governmental agencies involved in historic preservation, preservation legislation at all levels of government, private legal documents and correspondence, and on certain technical subjects. Through summer internships utilizing the archival facilities, the National Trust has provided many educational opportunities in the historic preservation field for undergraduate college students.

The National Trust holds three regular annual conferences. An annual membership meeting provides opportunities for preservationists from throughout the nation to exchange ideas and to evaluate past, present and future policies. A six-week graduate level seminar for prospective historical administrators is co-sponsored annually by the National Trust, the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History and Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. A two-week conference is conducted annually at the Trust's Woodlawn Plantation for historic house museum staff and volunteers to discuss and analyze museum problems and administration. Periodic regional conferences on historic preservation are co-sponsored in different sections of the country. A nationwide conference on the "Economics of Historic Preservation" is being planned for 1975 to come to grips with those factors involved in historic preservation which influence decisions for adaptive uses and attract investment capital.

The matching grant-in-aid funds allocated to publication activities have greatly expanded this information and educational service in quantity, scope and appeal. Through its Publications Department, the National Trust issues two regular publications to its members. The newspaper, Preservation News, reports current activities in the preservation field. Our quarterly journal, Historic Preservation, features articles on American history and culture.

The number and variety of technical publications available from the National Trust to aid volunteer and professional preservationists and the general public have expanded from a free list to a fully stocked Historic Preservation Bookstore featuring hundreds of titles.

Through its Department of Field Services, the Trust assists individuals and organizations throughout the country with an array of preservation problems and activities. By telephone, correspondence and field visits, staff members specializing in museology, planning, architecture, historical research and preservation law provide advice to preservationists.

Technical conferences on subjects ranging from basic conservation techniques for small museums to historic districts administration to legal tools of preservation are held throughout the United States. Publications resulting from these conferences assure that information is available to all who are interested.

The National Trust operates the Consultant Service Grant program, which provides modest matching grants to a limited number of organizations annually to assist with the locating and funding of specialized consultants to advise them on their particular preservation problems. The impact and applicability of some consultant reports emanating from these grants goes far beyond the specific situation with which they dealt; selected reports are now being made available as technical publications so that others can benefit from the exemplary approaches to common preservation problems. Since the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Fund in 1971, the National Trust has provided matching grants, loans or guarantees to member organizations to encourage and assist private preservation efforts through the establishment and operation of local revolving funds.

With the great increase of Trust membership in recent years, the demand for professional advisory services has increased tremendously. To assist in meeting this demand, the Trust established in 1971 its first regional field office in San Francisco, California, to better serve the western preservation community, and in 1973 the Trust opened the second office in Chicago, Illinois, to more directly serve the needs of the Midwest. A third field office will be located in Boston and is expected to be operating before the end of fiscal 1974.

Other services include representation of the American preservation movement at international conferences and contact with foreign visitors seeking information about American preservation policies and procedures. The Trust also works with such Federal agencies concerned with preservation as the Department of Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the United States Travel Agency.

In summary, the National Trust is striving--we believe successfully--to be fully responsive to its Congressional charter and is pleased and proud of the splendid partnership it enjoys with the Federal government in fostering the purposes of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Federal Matching Grants-in-Aid

Fiscal Year	Acquisition and administration of historic properties	Technical Assistance and educational programs	Total
1968	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 300,000
1969		17,500	17,500
1970	134,000	166,000	300,000
1971	806,518	235,505	1,042,023
1972	660,773	381,250	1,042,023
1973	829,304	484,071	1,313,375
1974	1,122,848	627,152	1,750,000
Projected:			
1975	1,382,770	840,184	2,222,954
1976	1,590,186	966,212	2,556,398
1977	1,828,714	1,111,144	2,939,858
1978	2,104,020	1,277,816	3,381,836
1979	2,419,623	1,469,488	3,889,111

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Property	How Acquired	Date Acquired	Cost of Admissions
Decatur House Washington, D.C.	Bequest of Mrs. Truxton Beale	1956	$ 1.00
Shadows-on-the-Teche New Iberia, Louisiana	Bequest of Mr. Weeks Hall	1958	1.00
Woodlawn Plantation Mt. Vernon, Virginia	Given to the Trust by the Woodlawn Public Foundation, Inc.	1957	1.25
Casa Amesti Monterey, California	Bequest of Frances A. Elkins	1954	.50
Lyndhurst Tarrytown, New York	Bequest of Duchess De Tallyrand	1961	1.75
Belle Grove Middletown, Virginia	Bequest of Francis Hunnewell	1964	1.00
Pope-Leighey House Mt. Vernon, Virginia	Gift from Mrs. Marjory T. Leighey	1965	1.25
Oatlands House Leesburg, Virginia	Gift from Mr. & Mrs. David E. Finley and Mrs. A. E. Emmett	1965	1.50
Chesterwood Stockbridge, Mass.	Gift from the Daniel Chester French Foundation	1969	1.50
Cliveden Philadelphia, Penna.	Gift and purchase	1972	1.25
Coopera Molera Adobes Monterey, California	Bequest of Frances Molera	1973	not open yet
Woodrow Wilson House Washington, D.C.	Bequest of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson	1961	1.25
Mt. Harmon Georgetown, Maryland	Gift from Mrs. Harry Clark Bodin IV	1974	not open yet

Mr. BIDDLE. I would just make some brief comments if I might. I don't think I have to introduce the National Trust to you, except to tell you that we have now just reached our 50,000th member, with over 1,300 member organizations throughout the country.

We are appearing before you to support the request of the National Park Service for the fiscal 1975 budget for activities under the Preservation of Historic Properties appropriation of $24,375,000. Of this total amount, $16 million is requested for matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust, and $4 million is requested for special bicentennial grants-in-aid to States. In view of the emphasis being placed on bicentennial programs nationwide during fiscal year 1975 we believe there would be much merit in a merger of the two appropriation items by the committee.

The National Trust believes that the appropriation under consideration is of the utmost importance in assuring the continuity of the historic preservation movement in the United States. The 89th Congress charted a new course and assumed a new financial responsibility in this Nation's concern for preservation of our manmade heritage as an integral part of the total environment by enactment of Public Law 89-665, the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

We are pleased that responsive to the call for significantly increased congressional support, appropriations for fiscal years 1971-74 were increased.

The increases in Federal appropriations during those years provide a great stimulus to increased income from private sources as well as public funds at the State and local levels for the cause of historic preservation. The matching capacity of such funds on the national level are now many times the $20 million earmarked in the requested 1975 budget for grants-in-aid. I, therefore, urge your consideration of an increase in the appropriation request of $24,375,000 now before you. Substantial and continuing congressional appropriations are essential to maintain the momentum of a truly meaningful national preservation program so necessary to carry out the national policy established by Congress.

Any grants-in-aid as may be appropriated by Congress and apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior to the National Trust for the 1975 fiscal year, together with our own National Trust matching funds will be used for the provision of technical assistance and educational programs for preservation groups and individuals in all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia as well as for the acquisition, development, maintenance, and administration of the Trust's own historic properties for the public benefit.

In fiscal 1974, the Trust received matching grants-in-aid of $1,175,000 from the Department of the Interior. For fiscal year 1975 the Trust is requesting $2,222,954 in matching grants and expects to have a minimum matching capacity with private funds of $3,889,111 by fiscal year 1979.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend to you particularly, the excellent work being carried on by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service and by the State Historic Preservation Officers. We are privileged to work closely with them in the cause of historic preservation.

In respectfully urging committee approval of this application, I should like to leave one special thought with the committee.

Historically, over two-thirds of the national preservation effort has been borne by the nongovernmental sector. This is, I believe, as it should be. We consider that the rapid approach of 1976, the year of the American Revolution Bicentennial, and the growing concern of many of our citizens for the preservation of our man-made and cultural environments behooves all of us to exert the maximum effort within our command to meet the challenge of a changing America—preserving yesterday's heritage for the benefit and pleasure of all citizens today and tomorrow.

The success and strength of the national preservation movement, however, will continue to be dependent in large part, upon future appropriations needed to implement the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

I, therefore, urge your approval of the requested appropriations for fiscal year 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Biddle.

Mr. BIDDLE. We will miss you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I look forward to doing some interesting historical work on my own. It is always good to see you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

LEWIS H. LARSON, JR., GEORGIA STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Lewis H. Larson, Georgia State Archeologist. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

Madam, committee members, I am here today to support a request by the Secretary of the Interior for funds to conduct archeological investigation and salvage under authority granted by the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. I am speaking as the Georgia State Archeologist, as the representative of my professional colleagues in archology in the State, and, also, the representative of all Georgians who are desirous of preserving the prehistoric and historic heritage of the State. I have been actively involved in the investigation, interpretation, and preservation of this heritage for the past quarter century. During this period, I have watched Georgia change rapidly from a largely rural and family farm State to an urban and industrial State. That this change has been to the overwhelming advantage of Georgians and Americans cannot be argued. However, this change has not taken place without detrimental consequences to the archeological resources of the State. As Georgia's cities have become industrialized and increased in size, larger numbers of acheological sites have been destroyed.

As State archeologist, I have been specifically charged by Georgia law with the responsibility for Georgia's archeological resources. It is of critical importance to me and all professional archeologists to have the National Park Service reservoir salvage program operating now as it has in the past. As the major dam projects are undertaken to supply the increasing demands for urban power, for flood control, and for recreational areas, more and more that is vital to an appreciation of the prehistory and history of the Nation is threatened with loss. A great deal of human activity in the United States has, at any time, been along its waterways. It is for this reason that reservoir construction is particularly destructive to archeological sites that contain the data on the cultural history of the country. To the extent that any of this data has been saved in the past or will be preserved is a direct consequence of the efforts carried out by archeologists working with funds supplied through the National Park Service reservoir salvage program. This has been a vital and viable program in the past. Work has been carried out in Georgia in some seven different reservoirs since 1949 under this program or antecedent programs. I would estimate that some

75 to 90 percent of the scientific archeology carried out in Georgia during the past quarter century has been reservoir salvage archeology. Certainly the present level of our knowledge of Georgia prehistory and of the Southeast in general owes a considerable measure to work funded by this program. Today in Georgia, construction is continuing on two Federal dams, while land acquisition has been completed for a privately funded hydroelectric project. Within each of these projected reservoirs, archeologists have been working to salvage sites important to the history of the State. Their ability to continue to do so is directly dependent upon the continued funding of the reservoir salvage program.

Turning to another aspect of the program, I would like to call the attention of the committee a feature that is of primary importance to those of us who have public responsibility for archeology on the State level. Here, I have reference to the archeological expertise and guidance that the National Park Service provides under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order 11593, dated May 13, 1971, on an interagency basis. This part of the program has proven to be of considerable assistance to me as State archeologist. An important responsibility that I have in this capacity is making comments within the A–95 review process and on environmental impact statements. These comments are made with respect to the effect that given Federal projects, programs, or permits will have on the archeological resources of Georgia. For this reason, I must turn constantly to the National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, for counsel and assistance in coordinating my concerns with those of the various Federal agencies initiating the A–95 reviews and environmental impact statement reviews. I have found their guidance and help in this respect to be a major factor in my day-to-day efforts to preserve the historic patrimony of the State of Georgia.

In conclusion, I would urge the committee to view favorably the appropriation request for the continuance of the reservoir salvage program for the National Park Service.

Mr. LARSON. I am here as Georgia State Archeologist to support the Secretary of the Interior's request for appropriation to continue the reservoir salvage archeology program that the Park Service has been administering for a number of years under the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. The archeological advantage which has gone on under this program I feel has been of critical importance not only to the scientific community but to furthering the understanding of prehistoric patrimony. It certainly has contributed in Georgia to our understanding of Georgia prehistory. The work that has gone on has been a substantial part of archeological salvage, scientific archeology that has gone on, and I would urge you, Madam Chairman, and the members of the committee, to support the Secretary's request in this regard. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

VIRGINIA H. KNAUER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Virginia Knauer, Special Assistant to the President.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to welcome Virginia here. She is one of the leading citizens of my State and does a fine job both in Pennsylvania and in Washington and I certainly want to welcome you before this committee.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am pleased that you have given me the opportunity to appear before you to speak

briefly in support of the funds in the fiscal year 1975 budget of the Department of the Interior for the preservation of historic properties.

While historic preservation may not seem immediately relevant to my role as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, the connection is not as far fetched as it seems at first glance. Certainly the preservation of the homes of 18th and 19th century American consumers, the archeological evaluation of historic sites, and the rediscovery of the social and political customs of our ancestors are of overwhelming interest to their 20th century descendents, as attested by the millions of visitors to Colonial Williamsburg and all other historic buildings and parks operated by the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

As you know, the President's budget—as reflected in the budget of the Department—calls for $24,375,000 for historic preservation. This is an increase of almost $9 million over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974 and nearly $4 million more than the amount available in this fiscal year.

In the 1975 budget, we are seeking $16 million for a matching grants-in-aid program to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation so that an increased number of planning and preservation projects can be undertaken. This is an increase of approximately $4.5 million for these efforts. We are also requesting $4 million for a special Bicentennial grants-in-aid program for historic preservation projects that will contribute special meaning to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

I favor action to preserve our architectural heritage not only as a member of the administration, which is firmly committed to this goal, but also as an enthusiastic citizen whose passion for preserving the American past has involved my whole family. We created a small family foundation to buy, restore, furnish, and keep open to the public a quaint mid-18th century inn in the Colonial section of Philadelphia, so that present-day visitors may see where their 18th century counterparts met, dined, and discussed the burning issues of their day—issues that were resolved in the American Revolution and the creation of our Nation. This little inn, called "The Man Full of Trouble," and its adjoining neighbor, "The Paschall House," were built in 1759 a few blocks east of Independence Hall and Carpenters Hall where so much of our early history was enacted. During the Revolution, this inn was owned by the patriot, Col. Blaithewaite Jones, whose ingenious underwater chain barrier in the Delaware River kept the British warships from shelling Philadelphia.

"The Man Full of Trouble" served as a neighborhood inn for over 125 years, and was the meeting place of the "Dock Ward Federalists" in 1815. The building was measured by the American Historical Buildings Survey for the Library of Congress during the period when these houses and the neighborhood had deteriorated into a riverfront produce market.

The city of Philadelphia created the Old Philadelphia Development Corp. of enlightened and dedicated Philadelphians who moved the merchants to a new food distribution facility in another part of town—and then sought to get private developers to restore the remaining 18th and early 19th century buildings in a massive and now highly successful preservation of this part of Philadelphia's historic past.

My husband, Wilhelm F. Knauer, and I are proud that we were financially able to save "The Man Full of Trouble" and share it with the public as a small museum of 18th century decorative arts. The furniture, ceramics, ironworks, embroidery and textiles of the period are displayed in this authentically restored building, which is furnished as an inn. Thousands of students and general visitors tour this museum yearly as well as other house-museums in the immediate vicinity which were restored after our example.

I have attached a copy of the little brochure of "The Man Full of Trouble." The pictures and text tell its history at greater length. There are hundreds of early houses worthy of preservation and communities across the Nation anxious to save them. However, funds are usually in short supply. This is why I am so enthusiastic about the President's request—as reflected in the budget of the Department of the Interior—of over $24 million for historic preservation. What better time than now—on the eve of our Bicentennial—to continue and increase our efforts to preserve the tangible relics of our historic past through the commitment of these funds. I sincerely urge your most favorable consideration of this part of the Department's budget.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Knauer, thank you very much for a very gracious and well done statement. The committee does appreciate having it and does appreciate having the little brochure on "The Man Full of Trouble." I am sorry I didn't know about this when I visited Philadelphia.

Mrs. KNAUER. If you come up there again I know the Congressman or I would love to take you on a personal tour.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very fond of Philadelphia. I particularly am interested in historic preservation, so it was a great pleasure to have you appear today.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you so much for the opportunity. I welcome it and, as I said, I strongly support the budget.

Mr. MCDADE. Very fine and helpful statement, Virginia; just wonderful to see what you have been able to accomplish.

Mrs. KNAUER. As I say, we did it ourselves and we are very grateful for the opportunity. It took us about 25 months to do it and then to assemble all the authentic furnishings, the things that go into it, but we found it has been just a little something special in that area and encouraged other people to show their various collections in restoring houses, but we think that this has been a step in the right direction.

We had a lot of help from Colonial Williamsburg in advice and, of course, from the National Commission for Historic Preservation that Jimmy Biddle, our neighbor, has put together.

Mrs. HANSEN. He appeared here a moment ago.

Mrs. KNAUER. It was a great privilege and I know we are going to save these little relics of our past.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Come again.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you. I would like to.

Hardwood Research

WITNESSES

HON. EDWARD YOUNG, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
E. ERVIN DARGAN, HARDWOOD RESEARCH COUNCIL

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Young of South Carolina.

Mr. Young. I am Congressman Ed Young from South Carolina and I have with me Mr. Ervin Dargan who is also from my district.

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to have you both present today.

Mr. Young. Thank you, ma'am.

Madam Chairwoman, this may be beside the point and Mr. Ervin Dargan won't admit it. He migrated into North Carolina and later both Mr. Dargan and Senator Sam Ervin were elected to the Senate.

I told him after he first came here I was kin to those same Ervins and Dargans but he says, "I go back to Lemuel Benton who fought in the Revolutionary War."

I said, "Senator, we do, too."

This man is a genius. Let me just show you this, if I may, Madam Chairman.

He has developed a saw that cuts rounds rather than squares and you can see from this diagram that his mills utilize more fully the cuts in a log.

When he started on this project many people called him crazy. They said he couldn't possibly do it, but he has done it and it is very successful. He uses the chips from this operation to go to the paper mills.

I am real honored to be able to present him, Madam Chairman, to this committee today and he has a statement he would like to make.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you.

Mr. Dargan. My statement is very brief, Madam Chairman, but I will be glad to answer any questions that might come up.

We, the 130 members of the Hardwood Research Council, support the request for research funds for better utilization of hardwood by the Southeastern Forest Experimental Station at Ashville. This research is particularly concerned with whole tree chipping, and what it meant by whole tree chipping is rather than leaving half a tree in the woods this machine will take a tree and at a rate of about a ton a second convert it into paper chips.

This includes the limbs and leaves and everything previously wasted, and bark also.

1. Hardwood stands in most cases have to be clear-cut to be properly managed, and "clear-cut" I realize is a bad word right now to the——

Mrs. Hansen. I understand, because I am from the Pacific Northwest where our Douglas Firs will not grow unless there is some sunlight.

Mr. Dargan. You understand it, Madam Chairman. That makes a big difference. A little learning is a dangerous thing. I am glad you understand it.

This is in order to provide, as you just said, sunlight and moisture for the new growth.

The practice up to now, on millions of acres of forest land, has been to high-grade the stand by cutting the best trees and leaving cull and stunted trees on the site. Very little regeneration takes place and it takes 15 to 20 years, at the very best, for another crop to get started. Often it takes longer and sometimes it is never reestablished.

2. Some hardwood managers have required that cull trees and those too small to be used be cut and abandoned at the site to rot. This is not only wasteful of fiber, but adds to the cost of the operation. The cost in turn must be deducted from the value of usable trees.

3. Whole tree chipping not only is good management practice, but it utilizes double the tonnage of a conventional operation. These chips can be used for paper and reconstituted wood products so that present chip consumers can release much of the wood they are now chipping to the solid wood operations.

Much research needs to be done to determine quality of fiber used in various products, methods of harvesting and many other questions such as cost, type of labor, and mechanical problems.

I hope that your committee will approve this request. There is a great and serious need.

I was over at the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Department, this morning telling them about a new logging system that we are developing and I told Congressman Young a little bit about it on the way over here.

It is quite a revolutionary thing and particularly will be good for the South. You folks out in the Northwest have some good logging already but for these trees and swamps in the South something different is needed and they just asked me to mention this because we log with boats, Madam Chairman. We have sleds really, really a small barge. We will put the trees in and it is getting so you can't get people to go in the swamp with mosquitoes and snakes and I don't know that I blame them. They sometimes have to work in water waist high.

This will be mechanized and everything is set in this air-conditioned cab and we think we can pay well for this and still get our logging done.

Mr. YOUNG. I would like for Mr. Dargan to describe just how you cut these trees.

Mr. DARGAN. We found an auger that some gentleman in Canada invented that instead of boring a hole with it the edges of the auger are sharpened and it pushes through a tree in this manner, very fast, takes a lot less power than a shaft and just does a beautiful job. It doesn't damage the fibers.

We saw them cut a 14-inch tree in 3 seconds, a 28-inch tree in 7 seconds. The machine holds a tree like a felloe punch and after it is cut off moves it around and places it down. It is a real remarkable machine. We are putting it together now. We think it is going to have a lot of influence in the South on logging, especially swamp logging.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Congresman Young.

Mr. DARGAN. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you. We would like to leave this picture if we may.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be delighted to have it.

WITNESS

ANTOINNETTE DOWNING, RHODE ISLAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Antoinnette Downing, Rhode Island Historic Preservation. We are delighted to have you appear, Mrs. Downing.

Mrs. DOWNING. My statement isn't complete because I got my notice at 10 this morning that I was due today instead of tomorrow.

Mrs. HANSEN. We apologize but we had so many requests.

Mrs. DOWNING. I know; I made it but I am missing a page.

I want to thank you for letting me come to tell you how important I think the National Register and the National Park Service program is not only for my State but for the Nation.

As you know, I am a trustee of the National Trust as well as chairman of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and I have been watching for 42 years now as I work in the field of historic preservation the struggle to keep our buildings and our heritage, and our first real breakthrough with national support came, as you know, in 1966 and we have been, as our own State has been, delighted with this program.

We have been using every scrap of money that we can get for the program as well as we know how and we feel that we have initiated an awareness in the State for historic preservation and for salvaging buildings that people were not paying any attention to. Direct credit can be given to the National Register legislation of 1966.

I have to say that because of the problems that have been going on in America, with the terrific changes through roadbuilding programs and changes of way of life, that preservation has been at the low end of the totem pole and we have lost an enormous amount so that our need for funds is a great deal greater than if we had been able to keep up year by year, and so I want to say that I am delighted that this year that the recommended funding of $20 million for the grant-in-aid program represents for the first time the full level of authorization.

I would like to state a few figures about what we are facing in the way of need.

In 1974 our Commission was able to apply because we had matching funds available for something like $1,186,700 for the regular program and $1,915,000 for the bicentennial program, which brought an additional sum of something over $3 million.

We were granted $251,931 for which we were very pleased and used, but it meant doling out very carefully to only a few projects the money that we had hoped we would be able to use for our work in the State.

I would like to say a bit about the kind of problem that a State like Rhode Island faces. We have been one of the depressed States in the Nation. We have lost our textile industry and we were very depressed after the war and now the Navy has withdrawn. This means that pressures for other things besides preservation funds so that if

we struggle through the problem of saving our buildings we have to do it in another way.

I think one thing that we can do now as much as ever before is to use preservation money as an actual restorative for the State. I think we are ready for it and I think that time is essential because the Navy loss is meaning that the State is beginning to think of other forms of industry and I would like to have preservation of our buildings part of the restoration of the State.

We have Newport in our State and, as you know, Newport is one of the really great seaside and resort areas. When Newport was put together in the late 19th century it was also a great colonial city and we have colonial things to care for but the late 19th century mansions represent untold millions now and they should be I think protected for the Nation.

I think that they have a national importance. Some 200,000 people are coming to Newport every year as tourists. This is money that is brought in by the Preservation Society of Newport County. All of our fund raising for preservation has been so far private except for the national register program.

Even with this money that comes in through the Newport Preservation Society, they have so much in the way of expenses to maintain the buildings that we are going to, as a State commission, be faced with how to give them massive support.

Newport isn't the only major consideration for the State. The others aren't as drastic but we have churches all through the State that are perfectly delightful and the congregations have been abandoning the churches as they go elsewhere. They also find, even if they stay, they are very hard to handle and to maintain and those are an important fabric of our architecture.

We must find new uses for the very magnificent mill construction that we have in the State and we count very heavily on this kind of Federal help. It has been help that is, I think, overdue. I think that Europe has been able to face up to some of these problems and they have a terrific bulk of important buildings there, and I hope that your committee will understand how much we count on the full support and I think that we are putting it to one of the best uses that we could possibly put money to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Downing.

We appreciate your appearance.

Mrs. DOWNING. Thank you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

FREDERICK Z. WILLIAMSON, DIRECTOR, STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FOR RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Frederick Williamson, Director of the State Department of Community Affairs, Rhode Island.

Your statement will be made part of the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statment follows:]

APRIL 8, 1974.

STATEMENT BY FREDERICK C. WILLIAMSON, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FOR RHODE ISLAND

Honorable Chairman, Mrs. Hansen and the honorable members of the Appropriations Subcommittee, I consider it a distinct privilege to appear before you today to represent the position taken by the State Historic Preservation Officers at their annual meeting held January 30 to February 1, 1974 here in Washington.

My presence today is to support the historic preservation component of the Park Service budget for fiscal year 1975 that will provide $24.4 million for maintenance of the National Register, administrative and financial support to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the historic sites survey, the historic American buildings survey, the historic American engineering record, archeological investigations and salvage and the grants-in-aid program. Of special interest to the Nation's historic preservation officers is the total funding of the grants-in-aid program for fiscal 1975 at $20 million. This will be the first time the administration has requested the full level of authorization for this program. The welocme reflection of the growing concern for historic preservation in terms of increased financial support from the administration, gained the overwhelming recorded support and appreciation of the State historic preservation officers at their January meeting.

In accordance with that sentiment, Madam Chairman and honorable members of the committee, I cannot impress you too strongly with the fact that the SHPO's consider full funding of the grants-in-aid regular program at the level of $20 million to be the highest priority of concern to the Nation's preservation effort. I submit that past appropriation's have addressed neither the real need of the preservation program nor the financial matching capability of the States.

There is great appreciation for past appropriation's that have shown a steady progression of available dollars from the beginning years of the national program under Public Law 89–665 to the possible $20.0 million of fiscal 1975. Unfortunately, the ravages of time are exacting their inordinate toll on the inventory of both the known and the unknown items of preservation significance at a much faster pace than we can address. While we can all be elated at the proposed percentage of increase in the appropriation preservation needs have compounded their critical requirements many times over.

A factual recording of that need as expressed in financial terms is the matching capability of the States for fiscal 1974 in the amount of $103.4 million. The dramatic rise in matching capability from less than $1 million at the beginning of the program to over $100 million in a few years pays tribute to the following:

(*a*) The foresight of Congress in recognizing the need for passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966;

(b) The growing ranks of individual citizens and interested organizations who are joining with state and local governments in providing the cash and in-kind contributions in recognition of the backlog of historical, architectural, archeological and cultural preservation needs;

(*c*) The dedicated professionals and appointed officials making up the State and territorial teams of historic preservation officers, historic commission members, staff and review committees who are in the vanguard of surveying, determining and recommending those sites, structures and areas of historic significance as the local arm of the Park Service;

(*d*) The Park Service itself with it's program responsibility, technical resources and willing assistance capabilities that has provided the focal point for the philosophy, the conceptualization and the nuts and bolts realism of implementation.

My purpose in delineating the above points is to emphasize to this committee and the Members of the Congress, that since the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 a viable mechanism has been constructed that reaches from the floor of Congress into every village, hamlet and neighborhood of the Nation. This mechanism takes both the tangible and intangible assets of our Nation's dream and the thematic content of our historic significance and preserves the visual evidence of this our patrimony with practicality, accountability and the usefulness of adaptive purposes. The frivolous and visionary have no place in this program. Every Federal dollar is well spent and contributes in many tangible ways to the local economy including the release of a matching local dollar for program purposes.

As an example of the ability of the States to match the Federal dollar my own state of Rhode Island requested $533,000 in fiscal 1971 and received $104,168. We requested $479,000 in fiscal 1972 and received $83,030. In fiscal 1973, we requested $794,190 and received $130,912. In fiscal 1974 we requested $3,101,700 and received $251,931.

Of the amount requested in this instance $1,915,000 was for approved Bicentennial preservation projects.

As one of the 13 original colonies, Rhode Island has one of the richest cultural inheritances in the country. Yet, it was not until 1968, that an act was passed by our General Assembly establishing a State Historical Preservation Commission providing the State with a formal State supported preservation program. The passage of the 1968 act entitled the State of Rhode Island to participate in the program initiated in 1966 by Congress. Our total Federal allocation since that period has amounted to $580,041 compared to the requested amount of $4,907,890.

Besides providing employment to trained professional staff workers, these funds have caused the employment of skilled artisans in the restorative aspects of many structures of architectural significance.

Our current effort to obtain funds for the restoration of Fort Adams in Newport, R.I. is an example of multiple benefits of the preservation program. On one hand there is the employment potential that could help alleviate the economic impact of the naval base closings in Rhode Island and on the other hand is the possibility of saving for future generations the greatest example of a coastal fortification in the country.

The above is repeated to a greater or lesser degree in every State in the Union. The amount of the local share in many cases represents an actual physical need that often is a last ditch attempt to save a valued structure from the final rot of years of neglect and to provide one more visible link in the audit trail of history.

The fact that these and other instances of critical need exist in all States and eligible territories is the reason my colleagues and I are of the opinion that the $20.0 million funding of the regular grants-in-aid program is so necessary. For one thing it would allow for a fair and impartial use of preservation funds for the whole national program. The touch of history and the existence of cultural values are not indigenous to any particular section of our country. Consequently, the full use of this amount of aid for the total program would allow an acceleration of survey and planning activities and acquisition and development projects that would have the effect of enhancing the whole national effort in preparation for the Bicentennial year.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I do not pretend to have knowledge concerning the priority of historic preservation in the minds of Members of Congress and those officials who make budgetary decisions in relation to other concerns of government. I do not know that we are a troubled Nation with a shaken faith in our democratic system and a moral despondency that causes us to doubt each other and ourselves.

I am sure the Congress and the budget people are concerned about these things and if they are I would hope that they could view the value and importance of the historic preservation budget in these troubled times, with the same priority of concern that they view other budgets that address themselves to a defense against outside foes whose danger is not so immediate.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to Mrs. Antoinette Downing, the very able and energetic chairman of the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission, who accompanied me here today. The success of the small State of Rhode Island in the accomplishment of it's preservation program is due in no small measure to her professionalism and technical knowledge. Both the staff and members of our Commission reflect the same capability, which makes it a pleasure for me to serve as the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Thank you Madam Chairman for the opportunity to present these views on behalf of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and our president,Senator Robert Williams. I also extend the appreciation of the SHPO's to both you and Congressman Seiberling for honoring us with your presence at this year's annual conference. We are pleased and gratified with your mutual understanding and support of our endeavors.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman and members of the Appropriations Subcommittee.

I consider it a very distinct pleasure to be able to appear before you this afternoon.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I am not only director of the State department of community affairs, but I am also the State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, and I am here today to represent the State historic preservation officers who at their annual conference in January voted overwhelmingly to support full funding of the $20 million for the grants-in-aid program.

In addition to supporting the full appropriation for the Park Service budget that I think comes to about $24.4 million, I feel that I express the sentiment of all of the State historic preservation officers when I say that they really cannot speak too strongly for the full funding of this appropriation because they are very much concerned about it and they appreciate the fact that the administration this year has seemed to approve the full funding of the grants-in-aid program.

I suppose we can all feel rather elated in regard to this percentage of increase but I might say that we feel that past appropriations haven't really addressed themselves to not only the matching capability of the States, but also the real problems that preservation faces in this Nation.

I might point out that in regard to this the recording of the need, and I have here, as expressed in financial terms is the matching capability for fiscal 1974 comes to something like $103 million and I think that this sort of pays tribute to four points that I would like to make.

One, of course the foresight of Congress in recognizing the need for passing the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and, two, I think we should pay tribute to the growing ranks of individual citizens and organizations that have joined with State and local governments in providing the cash and in kind contributions that match the Federal dollars.

Then again we have the dedicated professionals and the appointed officials, the State preservation officers, Commission members, staff people, and of course, lastly, the Park Service and their great responsibility and the capabilities that they have.

Why I point out these items is because here we have a mechanism that has been constructed since the passage of this Historic Preservation Act that really reaches into every neighborhood and every hamlet throughout the Nation and it is a real viable mechanism. The kind of work that this does I think really provides an excellent use for the Federal dollars that we obtain.

One of the things I think that this really does is it also provides employment for trained professional staff workers and trained artisans, and one of the projects that we have in Rhode Island is to obtain funds for the restoration of Fort Adams.

Mrs. Downing has mentioned to you the closing of the naval bases. The employment that funds to restore Fort Adams might bring to the State, the obtaining of these funds could provide employment and perhaps help to reduce the impact of the naval base closings.

There are other critical needs that exist not only in Rhode Island but throughout the Nation and the historic preservation officers feel that the $20 million funding of the regular grants-in-aid program is really a necessary thing and it would be sort of a fair and impartial use of the money throughout the Nation.

You can't say that history only touches one section of the Nation. I think that throughout the Nation every part of the Nation has re-

ceived a touch of history and the cultural values that we have in this Nation spread all over and we are not celebrating, let us say, year one of the Bicentennial. We are celebrating the 200 years up to today, and I feel and the State historic preservation officers feel that the full use of the $20 million spread throughout the Nation would assist us in preparing for the Bicentennial.

I just might add that I don't pretend to have knowledge concerning the priority of historic preservation but we are in rather troubled times and I hope that those who make the budgetary decisions and the Members of Congress realize the value of our historic——

Mrs. HANSEN. We are very fortunate in having the chairman of the full committee, Congressman Mahon, join us.

The gentleman must also be interested in historic preservation.

Mr. MAHON. I am very much interested in preservation work and it becomes increasingly important as the years go by.

Mrs. HANSEN. It does become increasingly important.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The State historic preservation officers are also concerned with the thrifty aspects of the Nation's expenditures of funds but sometimes thrift can best be expressed in the spending of money in the proper places and I am sure in this instance where historic preservation is concerned you could not spend the money for a better purpose, particularly in these troubled times when faith in all of the things that we hold dear and the values we treasure are threatened.

One of the things I might say to you, Madam Chairman, that is not in my presentation here, is I am very much concerned because as the director of the department of community affairs and responsible for planning activities that have to do with the physical development of cities and towns in Rhode Island, I have been very closely alined with the HUD program, and I feel that the protection of historic properties through the impact statements that have to be made by Federal agencies where the expenditure of Federal funds has an adverse effect on historic properties is an important consideration and HUD has paid very strict attention to these particular details.

However, with the demise of the urban renewal program and the possibility of the Better Communities Act being passed by a future Congress I am concerned with the place that historic preservation has in relation to the expenditures of these funds.

The Better Communities Act envisions the expenditure of funds through the revenue sharing process. I wonder whether the funds in the concept of revenue sharing as they are granted to the communities for expenditures through rather general guidelines can be monitored to see to it that these funds do not degrade historic properties.

Mrs. HANSEN. My guess is that that is best achieved through your local and State groups.

Mrs. DOWNING. We hope.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. There has been in the year built up since the passage of the act very close supervision of the expenditure of Federal funds where they affect historic properties and I am afraid we may be going back to ground zero again——

Mrs. HANSEN. The bulldozers.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That is right, if some policing responsibility is not put into place that will protect these properties.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Williamson. It was a pleasure to meet with you.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I might add that I thank you for the opportunity to be here and I might add my appreciation and that of the rest of the State historic preservation officers for your honoring us with your presence at our little meeting.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was delighted to attend.

Mr. MAHON. What are the principal historical sites that you would like to see preserved in the next 12 months?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. In Rhode Island?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, in Rhode Island.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The No. 1 historic site that we are interested in is the restoration of the Fort Adams fortification which in our opinion is one of the greatest examples of a coastal fortification in the Nation. It is in Newport and can have a multiple effect in the use of preservation funds for that particular purpose.

Mr. MAHON. How much Federal money might be required for this sort of project?

Mrs. DOWNING. Would you want the whole sum?

Mr. MAHON. Yes. You can explain what is included.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It would cost several hundreds of thousands of dollars and we don't envison the use of these funds except over a period of years. There is only so much money that can be spent each year and I would say at the present something in the nature of $200,000 to $300,000 would be very useful.

Mr. MAHON. What is another example in your State that you have in mind that you would like to preserve?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Besides one of the original State houses in Rhode Island—you see, we are officially the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and at one time we had two State houses and they met from one to the other until finally we did have the one which is also in the National Register that Stanford White designed, but the State house is in that area and then we have an opera house in the northern community of Woonsocket, R.I., that is a very delightful opera house and it is a great example of the architecture of the period.

One of the great things about this opera house and its architectural beauty is the fact that here in a rather depressed mill city, Woonsocket, where textile at one time was the great commercial enterprise, the opera house provided the focal point for the cultural activities in that area.

This is all past now but now many, many citizens throughout that whole area have gone together and are giving all kinds of benefits to try to raise money to have the opera house, but here we have a situation, sir, where the opera house is in a deteriorating situation and there is always the possibility that the demolition of this opera house can be taken care of by local funds so we would have no way of preventing its final demolition.

Mr. MAHON. Would the State of Rhode Island as such want to participate in this program?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. That is good. I just wanted to get the flavor.

Mrs. HANSEN. Most States do participate, some more heavily than others, but there is a great deal of sponsorship from private donations.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Just briefly, sir and Madam Chairman, I would like to add that one of the great strengths of the preservation program

in the Nation is the number of private citizens, associations, and organizations who together with the State and local governments have provided the matching funds for the historic programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Thank you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

TRUETT LATIMER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, AND VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, would you like to introduce your distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I am pleased to present before your subcommittee Truett Latimer, one of my good Texas friends.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Latimer, it is a pleasure to welcome you today.

Mr. LATIMER. Madam Chairman, I am happy to be here and in preparing my prepared remarks, I did put "Madam Chairman."

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I prefer to be called.

Mr. LATIMER. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Truett Latimer, and I am executive director of the Texas Historical Commission and the State historic preservation officer for the National Historic Preservation Act in Texas. I am also vice president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

It is in this dual capacity that I appear before you today.

Mr. MAHON. The main thrust of your statement is, and I have read it, that you would like to see the full budget amount appropriated.

Mr. LATIMER. Yes, the full $20 million which is authorized.

Mr. MAHON. I support you. Of course, you could spend several times that much, I assume.

Mr. LATIMER. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. I assume that you and others who work in this field feel that this is the very minimum that should be undertaken.

Mr. LATIMER. Yes.

Last year in Texas we had $2.716 million we could match and we only received $241,000 from this act so we received 8.89 percent of our matching capability in Texas.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, the point is, he strongly supports this request.

Mr. LATIMER. May I make one point.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LATIMER. There is one particular piece of language in the appropriation bill which was recommended by OMB that I would like to talk to for just a moment.

They have $16 million for the grants-in-aid and $4 million for special bicentennial grants, and I would like to speak to the point that I feel the bicentennial grants should be taken out of this and put in with——

Mr. MAHON. You don't want to dissipate the fund?

Mr. LATIMER. I think that, but it should be by the American bicentennial and not through the diversion of funds from this act.

Mr. MAHON. It makes sense to me.

Mr. LATIMER. Madam Chairman, you have been a very dear friend of this program and for that we are very grateful. I would like to say I have heard you are going to be retiring from Congress and this disturbs me very greatly, but we do appreciate the many good things you have done for Texas and the entire Nation through the years and you are to be commended.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

I want to congratulate your State historical preservation people who have worked so hard on this program. The historic preservation program would not today be possible if you hadn't expressed your enthusiasm and support.

Mr. LATIMER. We appreciate very much what you have done.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am so glad you enlisted the services of our dear chairman.

Mr. LATIMER. Yes; I am happy it is on the record that he will support the full $20 million. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Latimer.

Mr. LATIMER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

[Mr. Latimer's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF TRUETT LATIMER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORICAL PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Truett Latimer, and I am executive director of the Texas Historical Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act in Texas. I am, also, vice president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. It is on behalf of both of these organizations that I appear before you today.

Specifically, I am speaking to the item in the Federal budget for the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, entitled "Preservation of Historic Properties." In the Federal budget submitted by the Office of Management and Budget, there is a subactivity of matching grants for historic preservation in the amount of $16 million and a subactivity for special bicentennial grants in the amount of $4 million. This $20 million would fully fund the 1975 authorization in the National Historic Preservation Act.

I know that all of you are familiar with the National Historic Preservation Act and, therefore, will not take up your valuable time in discussing this, but rather speak directly to the need for Federal funds in the historic preservation field.

The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 spurred the 55 States and territories into action. For the first time in the history of most of these States and territories, they now have a comprehensive historic preservation plan. The act clearly envisioned a partnership to exist between the Federal Government on the one hand, and the States, the National Trust, local government units, and private individuals on the other. The States have now moved through their survey and planning stage to complete their preservation plans.

As a direct result of the impetus provided by Congress in passing the act, the matching capability of States has mushroomed. In 1968, the matching capability of the States and the National Trust was only $914,000. This had grown to $103 million for the 1974 funding year. The Department of the Interior estimates the matching capability of the States, territories, and the National Trust will grow to $117.5 million by 1975.

In my own State of Texas, for instance, we had a 1974 matching capability of $2,716,000, but actually received only $241,000, or 8.89 percent, of what we were capable of matching. This is only one example, but it is repeated time and time again throughout every State and territory in the Nation.

What I am trying to say is the fact that the States are ready, willing, and able to meet and far exceed the challenge which was presented by the National Congress when they passed the original act in 1966.

The States need the full $20 million as authorized by the Congress for 1975.

Money should not be diverted from this act for other purposes. While I certainly support our national Bicentennial efforts, based primarily on our historical patrimony, I, nevertheless, speak against the diversion appropriation for special Bicentennial projects through the National Historic Preservation Act. Funds for these purposes should be appropriated to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

I, therefore, would urge the committee to delete the subactivity language for "Special Bicentennial Grants" and raise the amount for subactivity "Matching Grants for Historic Preservation" to the full authorization of $20 million.

There is no question in my mind but what much of the $20 million would go into the restoration of significant National Register properties that will be prominently involved in the bicentennial activities of the individual States.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I do not believe I can overemphasize the urgency and need to have our historic structures and sites before they are either utterly destroyed or tampered with beyond recognition. Because of the unique variety of physiographic provinces found in Texas—mountains, plains, hill country, piney woods, and the seacoast—there is a corresponding variety of archeological and historic sites. But the rapid rate at which our archeological and historical sites are being destroyed, makes it imperative that a representative sample of these be purchased immediately and preserved for future development. Historic and archeological sites are fragile in nature and, therefore, are nonrenewable. This same situation exists throughout all of our States and territories.

The fabric of our Nation is woven on the warp and woof of our history. The full funding of $20 million for matching grants-in-aid to the National Park Service will materially assist in the preservation of many of those sites where our Nation's fabric was woven.

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Higher Education Programs

WITNESS

DUANE BIRDBEAR, UNITED SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Duane BirdBear, representing the United Scholarship Service, Inc.

Mr. BirdBear. Madam Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to appear before you today.

Mrs. Hansen. The pleasure is ours.

Mr. BirdBear. I would like to address my statements toward the higher education request by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year 1975.

My name is Duane BirdBear. I work with the United Scholarship Service, Inc., which is located in Denver.

My home is in Mandaree, N. Dak., and is located on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. My mother is Hidatsa and my father is both Mandan and Hidatsa. In fairness to them both, I list my tribal background as Mandan-Hidatsa. I am a recent college graduate, having completed my undergraduate studies at Dartmouth College in June of 1973. It may interest the subcommittee to know that during 3 of my years at Dartmouth, I was able to receive BIA supplementary grant assistance in addition to financial aid Dartmouth was able to offer from its own resources. From personal experience, I can report to this subcommittee that the BIA grant played a significant role in the development of needed financial aid for me to attend an institution where the cost of attenance is expected to be around $5,500 for a student during 1974–75. As the subcommittee most responsible for the BIA higher education program, I wish to thank the subcommittee personally for what proved to be much needed assistance at a time when

such assistance was desperately needed for me to attend such an institution as Dartmouth College.

Coming from the BIA elementary and secondary school system, such that it was, my graduation from Dartmouth was, in my estimation, no small achievement. Neither of my parents completed high school but to a large extent my achievement was their achievement as well, for I believe it dispelled a nagging doubt in their minds about whether Native American people could achieve, or for that matter, would be allowed to achieve educational goals they set out to pursue.

My diploma hangs on the wall of my parents' house. When they look upon it—if they ever do—I often wonder what they think. When I look upon it, I think back some 10 years ago when I was a junior in high school and told my principal that I wanted to attend school in the East. I remember him saying, "Duane, I don't think you'll make it." After my experience during the past 10 years, I look up at my diploma and, in my mind, I can only respond "We *can*, we *must*, we *shall*."

I represent the USS (United Scholarship Service, Inc.), a nonprofit, private Indian-controlled agency. Located in Denver, USS was founded in 1960 to provide counseling and supplementary grant assistance to Native American young people at the secondary, college, and graduate levels and has been able to assist several thousand Native American students. Either through direct grant assistance or by work with various financial resources, USS has been able to obtain needed financial assistance for talented Native American students who would not otherwise be able to attain their educational goals.

At present, I am employed by USS as one of three staff members under the USS clearinghouse project, funded through title IV of the Indian Education Act of the 92d Congress.

PART I. THE FINANCIAL AID CRISES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS

In spite of the steady gains that have been made in higher education—not only in terms of the rapid increase in the numbers of Native American college and graduate level students—and, in spite of the consistent and commendable efforts made by this subcommittee to maintain an acceptable financial assistance program for Native Americans interested in higher education, we must record our great concern that the 1974–75 academic year will be another "crises" year in terms of financial assistance for Native American students.

That the financial aid picture looks bleak seems especially certain since we have learned within the past week that a tentative agreement between the U.S. Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to allow for the "matching" of Federal grants from the two agencies will probably have only a slight effect on the development of financial aid "packages" for Indian college and graduate students who will need financial aid beginning with this summer.

To understand how the financial aid process works and how it is applied to Indian college students, I ask that you refer to Attachment I which indicates how financial aid was developed for Native American students at selected institutions with significant Indian and Alaskan Native enrollments. The base academic year studied was the 1971–72 academic year (fiscal year 1972) and, as such, the information may be slightly dated, but it is the most recent research that we have completed and indicates what we feel is a representative sampling of how

the BIA grant assistance program is perceived and utilized by various colleges and universities with significant native American enrollments. The graphs were derived from information volunteered to our research project staff by cooperating financial aid directors.

The graphs show, for example, that in 1971–72 there were some 195 Indian students in attendance at Eastern Montana College in Billings, Mont. Eastern Montana College is a public, 4-year institution. Financial assistance for these students from the USOE college-based programs amounted to $7,459. On the other hand, Eastern Montana received some $221,252 in BIA "supplementary" grant assistance for Indian students in attendance there.

At Eastern Washington State College in Cheney, Wash., there were 82 Native American students in attendance in 1971–72. BIA grant assistance received by the institution amounted to $71,123 while aid from college-based OE programs for Indian students amounted to only $18,020; of this amount $11,020 was in the form of loans and only $3,600 was in grants.

At the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, total USOE aid for 300 Alaskan Native students amounted to only $8,160 while BIA assistance requested from Native students amounted to a staggering $396,833.

For the college or university, this arrangement in the past has worked to the advantage of the institution, allowing it to accommodate social and political pressures from other, perhaps more visible, groups on campus also clamoring for institutional recognition and institutional financial "commitment." College-based financial assistance programs, nominally available to all needy students were thus closed for most Native American students.

There is no easy solution to this problem. Abolishment of the BIA higher education program would not automatically force colleges and universities to reallocate scarce financial aid resources for Native American students. The numbers of Native American students in colleges and universities did not come into being because such institutions recruited and developed such students, but primarily because financial assistance—primarily BIA assistance—was made readily available to already developed, talented students who somehow managed to survive through largely insensitive and debilitating high school experiences and who needed only the opportunity to attend a higher education institution. The BIA grant program has provided that opportunity.

The present high interest in higher education among Native students is not the result of what has gone on during their precollege training. Study after study, beginning with the Senate subcommittee study on Indian education, has pointed this out. Most recently, a 1973 BIA study entitled "Native American College Student Characteristics and Opinions" pointed out that among 2,000 BIA grant recipients a whopping 49 percent felt that their major problems in college were due to the lack of adequate preparation or motivation at the high school level.

As an agency that has worked with both Native American students and parents for over a decade, we believe that the interest in higher education and the increasing tendency among high school graduates to go directly into college is directly attributable to parents and community members who have, by their increasing involvement with the formal education process within the community (through JOM ad-

visory boards, title IV policy boards, as teacher aides, members of school boards) seen that community goals of economic, social, and cultural self-determination can indeed be met. The renaissance of Native community development has been the result of the growing feeling that progress and cultural integrity need not be mutually exclusive.

Without careful planning, the sudden deemphasis on the BIA grant for undergraduate level students would have a far-reaching and damaging effect on the movement toward professional manpower development within the Native American community.

The current, quietly raging debate over Federal Financial assistance programs for Native students that is presently taking place between the U.S. Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has affected native students in more direct terms.

Because of the increasing numbers of students eligible for BIA or tribal assistance, the average BIA or tribal grant has gone down. The Native American student in 1973–74 has probably seen a cutback by perhaps as much as 30–40 percent in the amount of BIA or tribal grant assistance made available to him this year as opposed to last.

To make up the difference, many institutions have asked Native students to earn inordinate sums of money through parttime jobs or to take out considerable loans.

The 20,000 native American students in higher education, 1974–75

The number of native American college students in attendance from year to year varies. It is a problem analogous to the question about the total population of Indians in the United States: the 1970 census indicated some 762,000 native Americans in the United States; a source within the Public Health Service estimated 827,000; the Association of American Indian Physicians has used an estimate of 900,000; other sources feel that American Indians and Alaskan Natives number over 1 million.

In terms of college and university enrollment, there is no hard statistical data as to the number of native American students in attendance at colleges and universities. Based upon the national figures, there should be some 36,999 native American students in attendance at colleges and universities. Obviously, there are not that many in attendance presently.

Colleges and universities do not keep strict tabulation upon the number of Indian students. In those cases where such tabulation is kept, definitions vary as to who is an Indian student.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs defines and assists those students who meet the following criteria: (a) applicant must be an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe, (b) applicant must be one-fourth or more Indian by blood quantum, and (c) applicant must have need for BIA grant assistance.

Accordingly, the number of native American students in college attendance would not include those (1) less than one-fourth, (2) those from nonfederally recognized tribes, and (3) those students who would not need financial assistance in order to attend college.

As such, the Bureau of Indian Affairs figures—which have been repeatedly categorized by higher education officials as "very conservative" estimates in all graphs—perhaps can be said to constitute

a "core" around which can be developed rough estimates as to the number of native American students in attendance (see table 1, attachment II).

The Office of Education apparently has no real data on the number of students assisted by their college-based programs nor is it clear what criteria they use for defining "Indian" college students assisted. Accordingly, information from the Office for Civil Rights within DHEW recently stated that between the two agencies, BIA and USOE, the number of students being assisted is approximately 15,000 per year.

In attempting to ascertain college-bound high school graduates, U.S. clearinghouse staff again found difficulty in obtaining accurate figures. The Bureau of Indian Affairs keeps figures on those students attending high schools which have a specific relationship with BIA as opposed to all schools where native American high school students attend. Information supplied by BIA as to the numbers of Indian high school graduates and the numbers of students expected to go on to college showed steady increases (see table 2, attachment III). However, the absolute veracity of such information is questionable for a number of reasons: no data is kept on Indian students who attend high schools that have no connection with BIA (that is, urban schools) and BIA has no mechanism to anticipate college attendance from Indian high school students who choose to wait 1 year (or maybe several) before entering college.

Indeed, U.S.S. staff members were told by higher education staff that the Bureau is perhaps as much as 2 years behind in data assembly and assessment. Pending any comprehensive evaluation of the Native American secondary level population and the Native American undergraduate college population, USS would also contend that BIA estimates and projections of 14,700 Native American college students in 1974–75 are "conservative" estimates considering that this number (14,700) is representative of the number of both undergraduate and graduate level students BIA intends to assist.

Reports to the Higher Education Office in Albuquerque from the 10 area level higher education programs reportedly indicate that some 22,000 applications from undergraduate and graduate students for BIA grant assistance were received for the 1973–74 academic year. Approximately 20,000 of the applicants were felt to be eligible for BIA assistance although the BIA had requested and received only enough funding to assist 13,500.

For the purposes of this presentation, we will use a figure of 20,000 undergraduate and graduate level Native American students eligible for BIA assistance this coming 1974–75 academic year.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee appropriated more than they asked for.

Mr. BIRDBEAR. I realize that, the number of Native American graduates is expected to steadily increase. For example, Native American college graduates assisted by BIA numbered 1,100 at the end of fiscal year 1973. The number of students wishing to pursue graduate studies will probably continue to swell, as the number of college graduates from years previous—after a hiatus of several years—might wish to pursue additional training. Overall, we believe 20,000 to be a prudent and conservative number.

Higher education costs for Native Americans, 1974–75: $73,000,000

According to the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board, the cost of a postsecondary education, like everything else, is going up. College costs for State institutions for the 1974–75 academic year are expected to be 7 percent higher than last year. Private 4-year institutions report that their costs will rise by 9.4 percent over the past year (see tables 3 and 4, attachment IV).

Over the past 5 years, the cost-of-attendance for a single resident at public 4-year institutions has risen a dramatic 52.0 percent. For students attending private 4-year colleges and universities, costs have risen some 35.8 percent for the same period—a rise seeming more moderate but actually about equal in dollar figures to the rising costs of public university attendance given the relative high costs of private college attendance to begin with.

In 1974–75, it is projected that the cost for a single resident student at a public 4-year institution will be $2,400.

Using the $2,400 figure, let us roughly estimate the cost of higher education for 20,000 Native American students (see attachment V). If all 20,000 students were single and attended public 4-year institutions within their State of residency, the cost would be $48 million. Added to this must be a sum of around $25 million to cover added expenses for married students (35 percent),[1] students who attend schools as nonresidents or who attend private institutions. In terms of resources, let us assume that patterns in financial aid improve slightly with regard to Federal financial assistance from USOE and that through college-based programs (college work/study, national direct student loans, and the supplementary educational opportunity grant programs) and through the newly instituted basic grant program that Native American students realize $20 million. Let us also assume that $7 million is available from a number of sources including parental contributions, spouse's earnings, student's vacation earnings, college scholarships from State programs, veteran's educational benefits, private sources, et cetera.

This would leave an unmet need of approximately $46 million—an amount we feel should be the minimum appropriations request for higher education for the 1974–75 academic year. Of this $46 million we feel that $4,172,000 (see attachment VI) should go to cover administrative costs and special program costs that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has previously outlined in its request. The remaining amount, some $42,828,000 should be earmarked exclusively for higher educational grant assistance for native Americans for the 1974–75 academic year.

At present Bureau of Indian Affairs' overall proposed request for higher education financial assistance moneys is to be found within what Bureau of Indian Affairs calls its "career development" category. This category presently totals $51,861,000—but the sum to be allocated to higher education is not the whole $51.8 million but a sum which is far less, $29,959,000. Thus, of the present request of $51.8 million, only 58 percent of career development money or $25,784,000 is actually to go for financial aid for native Americans. We contend that

[1] Source BIA Higher Education. In fiscal year 1971, the breakdown among BIA grantees was 55 percent unmarried, 45 percent married. A recent survey by BIA indicated that in fiscal year 1973, the proportion of married students was declining somewhat.

this amount is grossly inadequate to meet the needs for higher education in fiscal year 1975.

Based upon our experiences with native American college students and native American parents, we believe that the minimum Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education budget for scholarship assistance should be $41,828,000 for fiscal year 1975. In essence, the USS request represents an increase of $16,044,000 over the present Bureau of Indian Affairs proposal. Given three factors: (1) an increasing number of college and graduate students, (2) the steady rise in college costs, and (3) the lack of any specific guarantee that Indian students will receive needed USOE financial assistance, we respectfully request that this subcommittee ask the Bureau of Indian Affairs to reevaluate its higher education program proposal for fiscal year 1975.

Even with the United Scholarship Services recommended increase, the higher education item would barely amount to more than 7 percent of the overall Bureau of Indian Affairs request for fiscal year 1975. As a final comment with regard to the Bureau budget for fiscal year 1975, we submit that the solution is not to be found in moving money laterally, as such a move would detract from other much needed programs. Money added to higher education must be added "from the top." Only through such steps will the crises in 1974–75 financial assistance for native American students be averted.

PART II. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

The continuing development of the Indian community requires that the talent of all native Americans be developed to the fullest extent possible. Challenges within the areas of health, education, law, resource, and economic development and management, and so forth, will continue to go unmet unless native Americans can receive the best training possible.

For example, in the area of health care we need today some 6,700 primary health professionals. At present, we have a manpower pool of slightly more than 400 including 54 doctors of Indian descent and slightly more than 300 Indian registered nurses (R.N.'s) It should be noted that of the 54 doctors, only 7 are more than one-fourth Indian and only 2 actually work with Indian people on a day-to-day basis. To be consistent with national patterns in which there are 157 doctors for every 100,000 people, the native American community should have a minimum of 1,400 Indian doctors instead of the present 54..

Serious imbalances occur in other categories as well. In education, for example, there are some 2,800 teachers working with Navajo children in classrooms throughout the Navajo Nation. Of these 2,800 teachers only 100 are Navajo. Of these Navajo teachers only 50 can actually speak in Navajo and only 25 can actually write in Navajo.

In other professional categories, such as those relating to water and mineral resource development and management, environmental protection, economic and community development, et cetera, little research has been done to determine what the overall future needs of the Indian community are and how they should be reflected in terms of present manpower development efforts; for example, at the undergraduate college level.

In the recent past, work within the undergraduate college level has been perhaps limited to attempts to "sensitize" non-Indian institutions to the needs of the Indian student.

Given the professional manpower vacuum within the native American community it might appear that—with regard to higher education—the native American community had come to a crossroads; one involving a hard choice between either continued efforts to "sensitize" non-Indian colleges and universities in addition to paying continued attention to the Bureau of Indian Affairs financial support for Indian college students, or, shifting to an entirely new direction and one based upon pragmatic assertions that the future direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education programs should be dictated by the basic professional manpower "crises" within Indian community development.

These two seemingly divergent paths need not be mutually exclusive. The future of native American community development might, in fact, be seriously affected if only the undergraduate portion of higher education were emphasized over graduate training, and vice versa. In fact, the increasingly technical aspects of all job categories might call for a complete revamping of what has presently been a dichotomy of occupational versus professional skills programs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

With regard to the general direction of career development within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the United Scholarship Services, Inc., recommends:

1. That the Bureau of Indian Affairs develop a comprehensive overview of present and projected manpower needs of the native communities served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Such projections should be done for both "occupational" and "professional" skills categories and should attempt to forecast foreseeable needs for the next 25 years.

2. To meet professional and paraprofessional manpower needs for the native community, an explicit and detailed higher education timetable should be drafted for native paraprofessionals and professionals. For the development of the latter, the manpower development timetable should indicate in detail specific undergraduate level, graduate level, and postgraduate level needs for example, number of engineering majors needed at undergraduate level to achieve x water resource management engineers).

3. That the U.S. Office of Education, in addition to compliance with the Snyder Act and the enabling legislation for the supplementary education opportunity grant program, initiate the drafting of a detailed program to underwrite—through existing and new Federal financial assistance programs—the training of native Americans for professional and occupational needs.

4. That new legislation be drafted—"A Native American Manpower Development Act"—that will enable and fund a comprehensive manpower development program to satisfy longstanding and material treaty obligations between the Federal Government and native American peoples.

5. That to carry out such legislation an agreement be set forth at the Secretary level of existing Cabinet Departments to acknowledge and carry out the obligations of the "special" relationship that exists between the Federal Government and the domesitc native American nations and tribal entities.

6. That until such time as the needed comprehensive manpower development legislation is realized that agreement be reached at the Secretary level between the Departments of the Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out and coordinate efforts to meet current occoupational and professional manpower needs of the native American community.

At present, the Bureau of Indian Affairs grant assistance program is being unnecessarily and perhaps illegally undermined by interagency jealousies as manifested by administrative policies within the U.S. Office of Education that are at odds with and contrary to the enabling legislation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education program. These present policies violate, in spirit as well as in practice, the intent of Congress in setting up the Bureau higher education program. More seriously, such policies undermine the vital need for the development of needed manpower for the native American community.

The United Scholarship Service believes that the above recommendations are consistent with the urgent need to begin planning along constructive and positive lines in order to encourage, recruit, and develop trained and highly skilled native Americans for both occupations and professions that are needed to obtain true self-determination within the context of cultural integrity amidst a larger pluralistic society.

Thank you

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

[The attachments follow:]

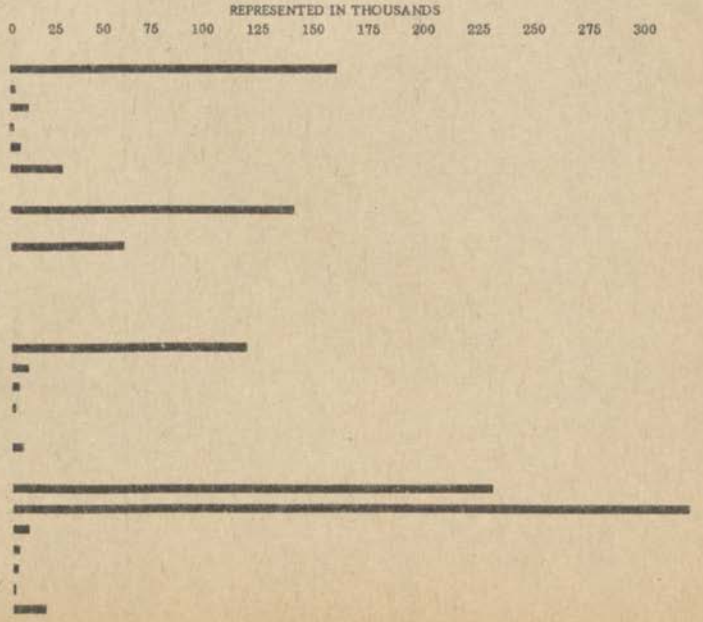
from ". . . the necessity of education is admitted . . . "
a publication of the United Scholarship Service, Inc.

ATTACHMENT I

FINANCIAL AID TO NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS
1971-'72

NOTE We have included all the information we were able to gather from colleges/universities, BIA offices, and tribal scholarship programs in the graphs below.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY Tempe, Arizona	136	BIA	141,405
		Tribal	1,720
		EOG	10,075
		Work-Study	1,500
		NDSL	5,550
		Other	28,802
BEMIDJI STATE COLLEGE Bemidji, Minnesota	168	BIA	142,524
		Tribal	
		EOG	61,344
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	
BLACK HILL STATE COLLEGE Spearfish, South Dakota	120	BIA	123,863
		Tribal	10,250
		EOG	3,600
		Work-Study	1,400
		NDSL	
		Other	4,800
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY Provo, Utah	450	College	257,070
		BIA	379,976
		Tribal	8,137
		EOG	1,650
		Work-Study	1,150
		NDSL	400
		Other	18,556



COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
CAMERON STATE COLLEGE Lawton, Oklahoma	140	College	
		BIA	22,115
		Tribal	
		EOG	1,850
		Work-Study	10,147
		NDSL	4,400
		Other	16,194
CENTRAL ARIZONA COLLEGE Pima, Arizona	50	College	
		BIA	36,391
		Tribal	800
		EOG	15,147
		Work-Study	17,720
		NDSL	
		Other	4,127
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE Hanover, New Hampshire	28	College	35,585
		BIA	26,904
		Tribal	1,250
		EOG	7,200
		Work-Study	3,520
		NDSL	11,650
		Other	34,750
EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE	195	College	
		BIA	221,352
		Tribal	20,005
		EOG	3,896
		Work-Study	2,863
		NDSL	700
		State Tuition Fee Waivers	34,343
		Other	7,278
EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE	82	College	1,932
		BIA	71,123
		Tribal	14,902
		EOG	3,600
		Work-Study	2,670
		NDSL	11,750
		Other	18,321

REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS

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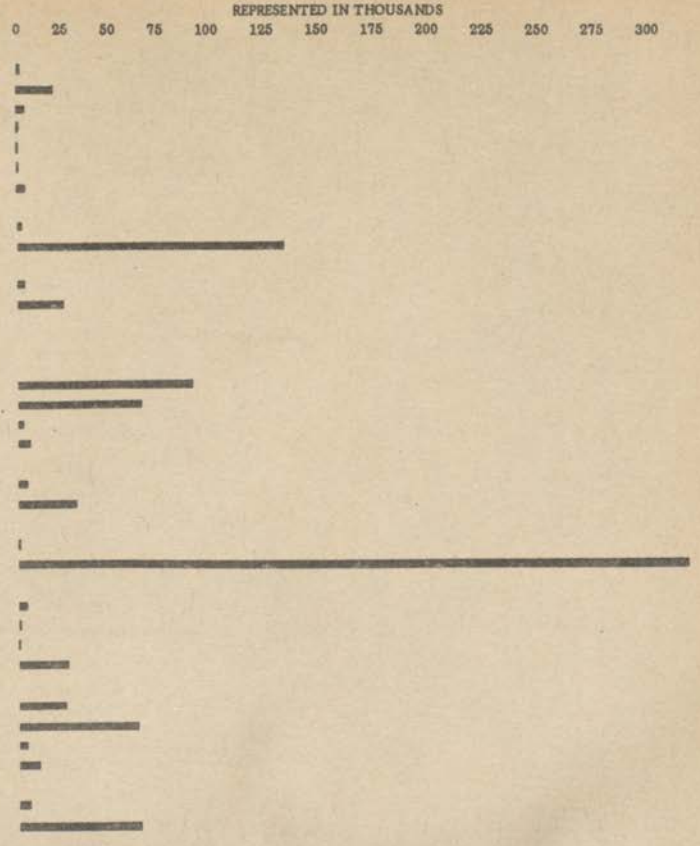
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES	REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300
FORT LEWIS COLLEGE Durango, Colorado	225	College [tuition fee waivers]	18,237	
		BIA	124,003	
		Tribal		
		EOG	1,606	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL	2,880	
		Other	16,835	
GONZAGA UNIVERSITY Spokane, Washington	36	College	3,210	
		BIA	36,070	
		Tribal	3,715	
		EOG	5,292	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL	8,450	
		Other	3,124	
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY Pocatello, Idaho		College		
		BIA	36,288	
		Tribal	1,372	
		EOG	17,925	
		Work-Study	1,879	
		NDSL	1,750	
		Other	12,314	
MACALESTER COLLEGE St. Paul, Minnesota	22	College	32,245	
		BIA	25,615	
		Tribal		
		EOG	13,500	
		Work-Study	3,075	
		NDSL	2,100	
		Other	2,575	
MARY COLLEGE Bismarck, North Dakota	60	College		
		BIA	65,730	
		Tribal	3,600	
		EOG	14,900	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL		
		Other	14,605	

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
MINOT STATE COLLEGE Minot, North Dakota	29	College	
		BIA	35,642
		Tribal	
		EOG	3,600
		Work-Study	102
		NDSL	
		Other	3,250
NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY	122	College	300
		BIA	139,187
		Tribal	6,860
		EOG	2,300
		Work-Study	246
		NDSL	
		Other	5,560
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	53	College	
		BIA	46,172
		Tribal	2,100
		EOG	1,300
		Work-Study	3,982
		NDSL	3,450
		Other	8,359
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY Bottineau, North Dakota	43	College	398
		BIA	36,781
		Tribal	5,674
		EOG	800
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	16,492
NORTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE Tahlequah, Oklahoma	375	College	
		BIA	12,750
		Tribal	
		EOG	
		Work-Study	12,490
		NDSL	77,485
		Other	5,070

REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES	REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY Flagstaff, Arizona	300	College		
		BIA	122,768	
		Tribal	5,550	
		EOG	20,975	
		Work-Study	1,200	
		NDSL	200	
		Other	2,855	
NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE	35	College	4,590	
		BIA	41,355	
		Tribal	900	
		EOG		
		Work-Study	2,442	
		NDSL		
		Other	27,424	
NORTHERN STATE COLLEGE Aberdeen, South Dakota	30	College	1,250	
		BIA	11,795	
		Tribal	600	
		EOG	900	
		NDSL		
		Work-Study		
		Other	6,570	
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY Stillwater, Oklahoma	49	College		
		BIA	22,787	
		Tribal		
		EOG	9,100	
		Work-Study	11,375	
		NDSL	19,095	
		Other	2,100	
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	75	College	800	
		BIA	30,505	
		Tribal	6,300	
		EOG	10,636	
		Work-Study	1,832	
		NDSL	7,150	
		Other	8,255	

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE Billings, Montana	15	College	1,100
		BIA	21,537
		Tribal	4,675
		EOG	1,950
		Work-Study	1,075
		NDSL	450
		Other	5,214
SHELDON JACKSON UNIVERSITY Sitka, Alaska	115	College	2,150
		BIA	134,110
		Tribal	
		EOG	4,300
		Work-Study	26,235
		NDSL	
		Other	
STANFORD UNIVERSITY Stanford, California	46	College	93,046
		BIA	68,369
		Tribal	3,933
		EOG	8,332
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	5,252
		Other	33,279
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA Fairbanks, Alaska	300	College	600
		BIA	396,833
		Tribal	
		EOG	6,400
		Work-Study	1,160
		NDSL	600
		Other	27,500
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA Tucson, Arizona	150	College	26,403
		BIA	65,072
		Tribal	4,290
		EOG	13,175
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	8,100
		Other	67,288



COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
UCLA Los Angeles, California	105	College	
		BIA	103,025
		Tribal	1,345
		EOG	40,187
		EOP	51,446
		Work-Study	4,226
		NDSL	32,802
		Other	102,574
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO Boulder, Colorado	61	College	36,915
		BIA	118,386
		Tribal	
		EOG	9,800
		Work-Study	13,610
		NDSL	16,550
		Other	5,096
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA All Branches	140	College	11,760
		BIA	134,459
		Other	24,198
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA Missoula, Montana	90	College	2,000
		BIA	137,012
		Tribal	3,885
		EOG	6,166
		Work-Study	8,742
		NDSL	900
		Other	20,607
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA Reno, Nevada	77	College	5,070
		BIA	79,450
		Tribal	
		EOG	13,700
		EOP	2,600
		Work-Study	5,874
		NDSL	2,550
		Other	
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO Albuquerque, New Mexico	200	BIA	121,478
		EOG	200
		Other	4,331

REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS
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COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES	REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA Norman, Oklahoma	178	College	2,450	
		BIA	36,306	
		Tribal		
		EOG	2,200	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL	8,600	
		Other	12,088	
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA Vermillion, South Dakota	75	College		
		BIA	94,430	
		Tribal	2,800	
		EOG	5,500	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL		
		Other	17,240	
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON Seattle, Washington	115	BIA	102,178	
		EOG	1,000	
		Other	919	
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	60	College		
		BIA	48,287	
		Tribal		
		EOG	27,950	
		Work-Study		
		NDSL	1,050	
		Other	15,477	

ATTACHMENT II.

TABLE 1. NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS FUNDED BY BIA.

YEAR	NEW STUDENTS	TOTAL FUNDED
1968	1,238	2,669
1969	1,760	3,432
1970	2,174	4,271
1971	3,500	6,623
1972	4,940	12,438
1973	7,208	13,000
1974	(8,780)	13,500
1975	(9,490)	(14,700)

(--) INDICATE ESTIMATES

SOURCE: BIA HIGHER EDUCATION

ATTACHMENT III

Indian High School Graduates and Those Entering College for the First Year
FISCAL YEAR 1967-75

Eding tdghs.

YEAR	PUBLIC & JOM	BIA III	MISSION & PRIVATE	TOTAL H.S. GRADS BY CURRENT YEAR	NUMBER EXPECTED ENTER COLLEGE	H.S. GRADS FROM PREV. YEARS ENT.	TOTAL EXPECT ENT. COLL.	NUMBER TO BE FUNDED BY BIA
1967	3,974	2,098	449	6,521	2,282	600	2,882	1,271
1968	4,667	2,041	468	6,176	2,512	700	3,212	1,238
1969	5,080	2,039	488	7,607	2,662	900	3,562	1,760
1970	5,648	1,931	533	8,112	2,839	1,000	3,829	2,174
1971	6,000	2,353	580	8,933	3,127	1,200	4,327	3,500
1972	6,400	2,568	600	9,568	3,349	1,600	4,949	4,940
1973	6,800	2,750	625	10,500	3,561	2,050	5,611	5,475
1974	7,450	3,000	685	11,150	3,896	2,202	6,098	6,000
1975	8,400*	3,500	800	12,700	4,850	2,500	7,350	7,000
1976	9,500	4,200	900	14,600	5,700	2,800	8,500	8,000
1977	10,500	5,000	1,000	16,500	6,800	3,000	9,800	9,000

*The increased number in Public & JOM schools is predicted as a result of the expanded role of JOM in public schools enrolling Indian students.

DSS/Higher Education
Revised: 2/09/72, 2/11/72

ATTACHMENT IV

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN AVERAGE TOTAL RESIDENT BUDGET

	Increase from 1973–74 to 1974–75		Increase from 1970–71 to 1974–75	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Public 4-year institutions	$158	7.0	$1,237	52.0
Private 4-year institutions	346	9.4	1,065	35.8

Source: College Scholarship Service, College Entrance Examination Board, 1974

TABLE 4.—*Average total budget*

Type of institution	*Budget for single resident*
Public 2-year	$2,153
Private 2-year	3,617
Public 4-year	2,400
Private 4-year	4,039
Proprietary	3,817

Source: College Scholarship Service, College Entrance Examination Board, 1974.

ATTACHMENT V

Native American students (both undergraduate and graduate levels)	20,000
Cost of attendance for single resident at a public 4-year institution	×$2,400
Total	$48,000,000
Married students (35 percent), nonresident tuition, attendance at private institutions	+25,000,000
Total	73,000,000
Aid from USOE college-based programs and basic grants	−20,000,000
Total	53,000,000
Parental and student contributions, spouses' earnings, veterans's benefits, college scholarships, State Indian scholarships, other miscellaneous sources	−7,000,000
Total	46,000,000
Present BIA higher education request	−29,956,000
Estimated unmet need (United Scholarship Service recommended "add-on" item to BIA higher education program, fiscal year 1975)	16,044,000
Present BIA higher education request	29,956,000
United Scholarship Service recommended add-on	16,044,000
Proposed minimum higher education budget	46,000,000
Administration and special programs	−4,172,000
Total BIA financial aid, fiscal year 1975	41,828,000

ATTACHMENT VI

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM—ADMINISTRATION AND SPECIAL PROGRAM FUNDS

	Fiscal year—	
	1974	1975
American Indian law program	$678,850	$678,850
Indian school administrator's program	265,000	265,000
Navajo Community College	2,058,000	2,058,000
Sinte Gleska College	200,000	200,000
Lakota Education Center	200,000	200,000
Tribal contracts (administrative costs only)	350,000	350,000
American Indian Scholarships, Inc. (graduate program)	100,000	
Area office administrative costs	380,000	400,000
Central office administration	20,150	20,150
Total	4,252,000	4,172,000

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WITNESS

EDWARD R. OSANN, REPRESENTING THE SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Edward Osann, representing the Save the Dunes Council.

Mr. OSANN. Madam Chairman, before starting, Sylvia Troy, president of Save the Dunes Council, asked me to express her appreciation for the understanding you have shown for our problems out there with the Indiana Dunes.

Just as a personal note I would add the first committee that I had the opportunity to testify before was your committee here several years ago as an undergraduate college student, and I appreciate the consideration you gave me.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

Mr Osann 4:50



HONORARY PRESIDENT:
SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT EMERITUS
AND FOUNDER:
MRS. JAMES H. BUELL

Save the Dunes Council

ORGANIZED IN 1952

PRESIDENT:
MRS. JACK M. TROY
1512 PARK DRIVE
MUNSTER, INDIANA 46321
PHONE 219-838-5043

2147 O Street, NW #201
Washington, DC 20037

Statement of Edward R. Osann
on behalf of
Sylvia Troy, President
Save the Dunes Council, Inc.

April 8, 1974

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for offering Save the Dunes Council the opportunity to testify on the Department of the Interior budget for Fiscal 1975. Before renewing what has become an annual divergence of opinion with the Park Service on the pace and priority of developing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, I would like to point out two situations that give us cause for optimism for the future on this issue. First, we applaud the recent reorganization that placed Indiana Dunes under a Midwest Regional Office of the Park Service. Our initial contacts with the Regional staff have already revealed an increased interest in the Dunes at the Regional level. We trust that with increased interest will also come increased sensitivity to the problems and potential of this valuable park.

Second, somewhat of a silver lining has emerged from the cloud that presently hangs over the development of West Beach, the Lakeshore's proposed beach user facility. In this past year conservationists were joined by municipal and regional planning agencies in voicing objections to Park Service plans on the basis of transportation and urban development issues as well as environmental concerns. West Beach is only the first of many development projects necessary for public use of the Indiana Dunes. Having received criticism from quarters that could not be dismissed as "extremist" or "parochial," park planners and Interior administrators have been jarred out of making decisions in a bureaucratic vacuum. This will undoubtedly have long term benefits.

Turning to the budget request for F.Y. 75 development funds, Save the Dunes Council recommends an appropriation of $521,000.

This figure is $343,000 above the Departmental request for F.Y.75 and $57,000 below the F.Y. 1974 Congressional appropriation. At the outset, we suggest that the Departmental request of $178,000 to be used for approximately four miles of bridal paths and related facilities in the Tremont area be rejected. It should be noted that conservationists are not alone in calling for a reordered Lakeshore development program this year. Appended to our statement is a like-minded editorial entitled "Our Lakeshore for a horse," from the Gary Post-Tribune, March 31 of this year. The Council is not opposed to horse trails per se. In fact, we concur in the decision of the Regional office to lay out several miles of simple rustic trails this spring within the Lakeshore at a total cost of $5,000. However, the Administration's request for more elaborate facilities for privately owned horses, such as pull through parking stalls, a hundred horse hitching rail, water lines, bridges and culverts, strikes us as elitist and beyond any semblance of priorities for facilities the general public can use. While trying to suit the off-again on-again interest of the local Congressman in Lakeshore development, the Park Service has once again bolted away from the dictates of orderly planning. The Save the Dunes Council is not interested in pork barrel politics for the National Park System, and we do not believe that this Committee is either.

The alternatives offered by the Council would represent money well-spent from the standpoint of both metropolitan residents and visitors from around the country. $336,000 that the Department has tentatively budgeted for F.Y. 76 should be included in this year's appropriation for restoration of Bailly Homestead and visitor facilities in that vicinity. The Chairman of the Secretary's Lakeshore Advisory Commission has stressed that consideration should be given to speeding up the completion of Bailly Homestead work by 1976 to provide an historic focus to the park during the Bicentennial year. The appropriation cited above would not complete the work at the Homestead but allow for restoration of the dilapidated exterior of the historic structures and the addition of visitor facilities such as trails and picnic sites.

Additionally, the delay in preparation of an environmental impact statement for West Beach has resulted in higher costs squeezing a number of items out of what was originally proposed for first phase development in this area. An appropriation of $185,000 would restore an entrance station structure, a modest number of picnic sites, and an interpretive shelter, elevated boardwalks, and observation platforms for the Long Lake marsh area. Such facilities could broaden the recreational and environmental experience of West Beach visitors without raising additional substantial environmental and planning problems.

On the subject of park operations, we recommend that the Lakeshore's full-time staff be enlarged from seven to nine positions this year. At its February, 1974, meeting, the Advisory Commission declared it "imperative that a planning specialist position be created on the staff of the Superintendent." In addition, we recommend the staffing of a professional naturalist. Environmental

education activity need not be delayed awaiting the construction of extensive facilities. A full-time naturalist would increase public access to the year round educational potential this park has to offer today.

In closing, the Save the Dunes Council acknowledges the necessity for the Department to maintain a system-wide perspective in the annual budgeting process. But we submit that a system-wide approach must recognize the divergent strengths of each unit in the National Park System. The fundamental strength of Indiana Dunes as a National Lakeshore is its potential for exposing a metropolitan population to high quality natural, educational and recreational experiences. A straightforward approach to achieving this potential lies not with the bridal paths for privately owned horses in the Administration budget, but rather the alternative expenditures at West Beach and Bailly Homestead geared to the broader general public.

* * * * * * *

The Post-Tribune Gary, Ind. March 31, 1974

Our Lakeshore for a horse

Somehow we get the feeling that concentration on the energy crisis may have led President Nixon and his federal executive establishment to confuse their priorities on this area's Dunes National Lakeshore.

The only proposed appropriation for the park's development in the budget which the President has sent to Congress is $178,000 for horse trails in the eastern edge of the park.

Meanwhile, plans go on, directed from afar with little attention paid to local concern, for development of the Lakeshore's West Beach area in a way that is almost certain to cause traffic confusion, entangling cars of park visitors with those of area residents from Miller and the Dunes area to the east.

Now we have nothing against horses and horseback riders. They doubtless won the West. A return to that mode of transportation would certainly help ease the current energy crisis. Further, horseback riding is fun and good exercise.

Nevertheless, we doubt that development of bridle trails will turn any considerable number either of park visitors or area residents away from their automobiles.

The idea of the Lakeshore was to develop a recreational area needed by an increasingly populous section of the country. With that in mind, it would seem there would be more sense in developing those aspects of the Lakeshore with the most mass appeal, and in doing it in such a way as to cause minimal area traffic interference

Maybe the Hoosier congressional delegation will be able to do something about reordering priorities. There are those who consider Rep. Earl Landgrebe, in whose district the Lakeshore lies, as too keyed to the horse-and-buggy era, and Rep. Ray Madden, whose district it abuts, as so old he can't help being similarly affected. Still, either would prefer the area's motoring vote to that of the equine handful. Perhaps, therefore, they, with some help from the Senate and the rest of the House delegation, can Save the Dunes for more than the horsy set.

Mr. OSANN. As you know, Madam Chairman, we have over the last several years had a number of divergences of opinion with the Park Service on the pace and priority of developing the Indiana Dunes. Again we find ourselves in that circumstance, but there are a couple of events that have transpired over the last year that do give us call for some optimism. The Park Service has undergone the reorganization that has placed the Indiana Dunes within the Midwest regional office and already we find a greater interest on the part of the regional staff in Indiana Dunes, and we hope a greater sensitivity to the area will come along with that.

Second, the Department has run into some problems with the west beach development plans, and not only have they received criticism from us, but they have also received criticism from municipal and regional planning agencies in the area, and for our part we feel that this is a healthy sign, and that henceforth the Department will realize that here in an urban area they are going to have to consult with the local jurisdictions and the local people generally to provide for park development that is really going to be in the best interests of the general public.

Turning to the budget request for fiscal year 1975, we recommend that appropriation of $521,000. This figure is $343,000 above the departmental request for fiscal 1975 and $57,000 below the fiscal year 1974 congressional appropriation.

We understand that the Department has requested $179,000 to be used for approximately 4 miles of bridal paths, and related facilities in the Tremont area.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think they have changed their minds, though I am not sure.

Mr. OSANN. If that is the case, so be it, but we recommend against this particular appropriation as they have presented it to the committee earlier this year. We feel that this is totally out of phase with the priorities of dealing with an urban park, and are suggesting a couple of alternative avenues of development that would represent in our opinion money better spent.

We suggest that $336,000 that the Department has tentatively budgeted for fiscal year 1976 should be included in this year's appropriation for the restoration of the Bailly Homestead and visitor facility in that area. Our statement reflects the secretary of the legislature advisory committee concurs in this. Also, the delays that have occurred at west beach have resulted in the inevitably higher costs squeezing out a number of items that were originally proposed for that area. We recommend an appropriation of $185,000 which would restore interpretive facilities, visitor facilities primarily in the area of Long Lake Marsh. We feel this can be done without raising additional substantial environmental and planning problems.

We also recommend that the lakeshore staff be expanded from seven to nine members, including a full-time professional planner and a full-time professional analyst.

In closing, we urge the necessity for the Department to maintain a systemwide perspective in the annual budgeting process, but we submit that a systemwide approach must recognize the divergents of each unit in the national park system, and clearly the strength of Indiana Dunes is that it provides a high quality recreation opportunity for the

metropolitan area of Chicago as well as the people passing through nationwide. We feel that this protection is better served by facilities that are geared toward the general public rather than facilities that are geared toward those who own their horses and bring them into the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. OSANN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

SAN FELIPE DAY SCHOOL

WITNESSES

FRANK TENORIO, COUNCIL SPOKESMAN, SAN FELIPE PUEBLO
STANLEY TENORIO, AND MIKE PASENA, EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS, REPRESENTING SAN FELIPE PUEBLO

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Frank Tenorio, council spokesman, San Felipe Pueblo.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. I want to at this time express the appreciation of the tribe in letting us testify before your committee on this important issue. Since this is relatively short I think I will just go ahead and read it.

Madam Chairman, it is with deepest sincerity that we come before your committee to present to you the reasons that we feel would justify reinstatement of the construction moneys for the proposed San Felipe day school. Our school project was the victim of the Band analysis formula which declares that if public school facilities are available in the vicinity no new construction shall be permitted. That policy ignores the need and the inadequate current facilities as well as the No. 1 priority placed upon this project by San Felipe Pueblo. Construction of our school is the highest priority of our tribe, numbering 1,850. We urgently need these facilities to house our children ages 5–14, numbering 475 students, and ages 14–16, numbering 150 students, for a total of 625 students.

Since the Santo Domingo Public School was built in 1956, the Bernalillo Public School System has not enlarged or increased its capacity, let alone maintained its facilities to indicate a willingness to provide adequate educational opportunities for our San Felipe chlidren.

The San Felipe Tribal Council maintains that in order for the United States to fulfill its obligations as a trustee, it must make available the most important facilities to make meaningful the application of self-determination so that the country's first inhabitants can develop to take their place in this Nation as a self-reliant community. This can only be arrived at by providing the necessary educational facilities we seek.

Congress has provided significant funding for advance planning and designs in fiscal year 1972 and 1973. The wisdom of now abandoning this project is seriously questioned by our tribal council.

A summary of the status and needs is as follows: Fiscal 1972, $25,000 advance planning appropriated by Congress; fiscal 1973, $240,000 appropriated for design project; fiscal 1973, $3,640,000 construction cost; drawing complete, OMB objected.

Proposing approximately $4 million for construction in fiscal 1975 for 580 pupil school K–8 facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does one building include the kitchen, dining room, gymnasium and plant management?

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. It is a complex, a comprehensive complex entailing several acres which will be multipurpose sort of a building that will take care also of the community needs of the reservation.

Mr. PASENA. The management building is separate from the main.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is kind of a multipurpose building.

Mr. PASENA. Yes.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO.

Cost breakdown

School building 53,885 ft² at $34 ft², total	$1,818,890
Kitchen, and dining room, 6,910 ft² at $42 ft²	290,220
Gymnasium, 18,100 ft² at $35 ft², total	630,580
Plant management, 2,820 ft² at $29 ft², total	80,700
Subtotal cost of buildings	2,820,390
Utilities and site work, water and sewer	849,610
Total	3,670,000
Onsite supervision	140,000
Possible change orders	190,000
Grand total	4,000,000

We understand that no request for fiscal 1975 was made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Madame Chairman, we will at this point answer any questions that you may have. We believe that you will need specific information to clarify this issue. Hopefully we may be able to convince your Committee of the urgency of our pleadings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this on Navajo land?

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. No, it is the San Felipe Pueblo.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not part of the public school system. It is a BIA school.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I am trying to determine.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. You were in San Felipe 2 years ago. We showed you around. There is very little change. We are getting overcrowded and it is so imperative that this building be considered. In talking to all individuals who are more or less concerned with the education of our Indian children, BIA from the agency up to the central office are in complete agreement with our needs and desires. They say the mechanism is there ready if the money is made available. Everything is in a go position, so we would like at this time to answer any pertinent questions you may have. If we can do anything to more or less make this——

Mrs. HANSEN. This is just for elementary school?

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. Yes, K through 8. We talked with Senator Montoya, and he will consider putting it back in the budget, he assured us, and we would like to see this considered on this side too.

Mr. STANLEY TENORIO. I would like to make one specific point on the overcrowded conditions. We were originally 450 students but with the overcrowded conditions to give you a number here, we have 750 students in that particular school that was built to accommodate 450 students.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. He is talking about the Santo Domingo public schools. The overflow is something that is appalling, and certainly if a person will go on site to look at the facilities, it is a crime that things

of that nature are permitted there. That is the reason we feel our own school is the solution. We can introduce them to the curriculum there, the needs that are so apparent at this stage, where our culture and tradition is of the utmost importance to us now. It is as we see it the cohesive necessity that makes a community meaningful, and to exist as viable Indian people I think it is necessary that we start off right today on the exercise of running the school ourselves and doing those things that have so long eluded us.

We want to show that we are capable administratively of taking care of our own, capable of taking care of our own children, capability of giving the direction to our own children which this facility will provide for us, a chance to do that. If we lose this, if things like the band analysis and things like the prohibition that comes about to accomplish a certain end is allowed to persist, our chance to prove to the Nation that we are capable and well meaning people will be something of the past. We more or less place in your hands our destiny.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. Will you please tell the people of San Felipe who were my hosts hello, and that we still remember the pleasant time we had when we were there.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. I certainly will.

Mr. PASENA. I am sorry to add that the lady that showed you around at the school is no longer with us, Miss Catlit. I would like to add to the statement Frank made that the educational specifications that accompany the total plan does bear his statement out, in the type of curriculum that we are setting up and that we expect to be approved.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. The input of the council, the planning of the whole thing was just magnificent. We have architectural pictures of the school all over our council hall. We told our councilmen that that thing would never come to pass, because of rules and regulations that have been placed to prohibit those kinds of things. That is the white man's game coming to the fore again, so I think in order to redeem ourselves, some proponents of saying we go hand in hand with the outside, we want you to redeem us saying no, the white man doesn't do that all the time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all very much.

Mr. FRANK TENORIO. Thank you very much.

ACOMA RESERVATION HOSPITAL

WITNESSES

GOV. CLYDE SANCHEZ, ACOMA PUEBLO
DIEGO VALDO, JR., COUNCILMAN
ROBERT T. MAGIRL

Mrs. HANSEN. Gov. Clyde Sanchez of the Acoma Pueblo.

Governor SANCHEZ. Good afternoon, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Governor SANCHEZ. I know it has been a long day for you. I would like to read my statement. It is not very long. We understand that you are retiring and we are aware of this and we feel kind of bad about it, because you have been instrumental for Indian program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Governor SANCHEZ. I hope before you retire that you come visit Acoma Sky City.

In behalf of the Pueblo de Acoma and its people and as the Governor of this Indian Pueblo which is the oldest continuously inhabited community in our country, I wish to express my appreciation for being given the privilege and opportunity to make this statement to this committee. By way of background the Pueblo de Acoma is generally about 55 to 65 miles west of Albuquerque and about 80 miles east of Gallup. Its tribal membership is about 3,000 people, but the hospital to which I refer in this statement is meant to serve a combined potential population of 10,000 people in the service area of this health facility.

Planning money was made available by the Congress in fiscal year 1972 for construction of a 40-bed hospital on the Acoma Reservation to serve the three Indian Tribes of Acoma, Laguna and Canoncito. The planning for the hospital will be finished this spring, so now we need money for construction.

The Acoma people and others who will benefit from the hospital are seriously concerned that money for building the hospital is not included in the fiscal year 1975 budget. We need $5,430,000 to build this hospital now because we know that cost for construction is going up every day and in a year's time the hospital would cost at least another $1 million to build.

The closest hospital to the people of this area is Cibola Hospital at Grants, N. Mex., 20 miles away. It is a private hospital with only 44 beds and these are full of patients most of the time. There are other hospitals in Albuquerque, N. Mex., but these are 65 miles away from us. There is a Public Health Service Center in Laguna, N. Mex., that can give us some help when an emergency comes up, but if the people are very sick or hurt, they must go the 65 miles to Albuquerque.

To travel the long distances for hospital treatment makes a financial hardship on the people. The transportation costs money and, if a mother and father have to stay in Albuquerque with a sick baby, they have to pay money for a motel and food. The low income of the Indian people just does not allow us to spend money for extras like these.

When our Indian people are sick they need to be close to their families and friends for comfort and support. We feel that this helps the sick get well quicker, especially the children and old people who sometimes have to stay in the hospital a long time. With the new hospital on our reservation the families could be close to their sick people.

The people who will work in the new hospital will be mostly Indian people from Acoma, Laguna and Canoncito. They will understand our problems and special needs better than strangers who work in hospitals in the cities. The Indian people will really benefit from this kind of care.

It is for these reasons that I ask you to give $5,430,000 in the 1975 budget for building our new hospital on the Acoma Reservation.

The Pueblo of Acoma itself is in the process of being recognized as a national monument, as I understand it is the oldest inhabited village, and we have been working with the national.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearing today.

Governor SANCHEZ. Thank you very much for listening to us.
Mrs. HANSEN. I understand your problems in New Mexico.
Governor SANCHEZ. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1974.

NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT

WITNESSES

WILSON C. SKEET, VICE CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
EMERY CHEE, SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM, RANGE, AND CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS
FLOYD DOMINY, MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NAVAJO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wilson Skeet, vice chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.

Your statement will be inserted in the record, Mr. Skeet.

[The statement follows:]

PRESENTATION BY WILSON C. SKEET, VICE CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL, APRIL 9, 1974

Madam Chairman and distinguished committee members, my name is Wilson C. Skeet and I am the vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. I am also a member of the board of directors for Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, a tribal enterprise established by the Navajo Tribal Council to plan, operate, and maintain the Indian irrigation project. It is my privilege and pleasure to appear before the committee on behalf of Navajo Indian irrigation project.

My purpose in being here today is to present to you some information regarding the funding of the Navajo Indian irrigation project onfarm development costs by the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has expended approximately $88 million to provide the delivery system to bring water from the Navajo Dam to the Navajo Indian irrigation project area.

It is now essential that funds be secured to do the onfarm development necessary to bring the land to be irrigated into agricultural production.

Raw land being brought into irrigated agricultural production will not generally reach its full productive capability until the third crop year under sprinkler irrigation, and the fourth to sixth year under gravity irrigation. The added length of time required for the gravity irrigated land is due to the time required for extensive land leveling, for reestablishment of fertility levels lost in topsoil displacement, and for the loss of operational efficiency in the small farm fields so developed.

This means that there are substantial costs associated with the development of land for irrigated crop production that cannot be supported from crop returns for a number of years. These costs must be provided by capital from other sources.

Our advisers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and New Mexico State University have made preliminary cost projections, crop production estimates, and income projections for the individual blocks by crop years based on crop and agribusiness plans under sprinkler irrigation. These preliminary studies indicate that it will only be after the complete farm and agribusiness development of four blocks (I, II, III, and IV), and the successful operation of them for 2 to 3 years, will there be sufficient net cash return to furnish capital for the development of block V. These projections will be restudied and computerized into a published report in the next several weeks.

It is estimated that it will cost between $25 million and $30 million to develop the first four blocks. These figures include an 8-percent annual cost increase due to inflation and scarcity.

The Navajo Tribe does not have the funds to develop these four blocks. The development of any lesser number would only lengthen the time to provide funds to develop the next block.

If the onfarm costs for this project are not provided by the Federal Government at least for the first four blocks, and due to the fact that the Navajo Tribe does not have the funds required, the only other recourse would be a leasing program to, or a joint venture with, non-Navajo farm operators, who would be required to furnish all development capital.

This will not be a new program. It has been done on many other Indian irrigation projects, but the results from this method of operation are very obvious to the observer. They are the removal of the Indian from his lands, a diminished return on his natural resources, and a stifling of his desire to improve his economic condition.

The Navajo do not propose to see their land resources squandered in this manner.

The history of the Indian irrigation projects indicates most failures can be directly traced to the inability of the operator to provide the necessary amounts of capital to properly subjugate the land. Where this is the case, and the proper performance of the vital development work is hampered by the shortage of capital, the future productivity and profitability of the farm will be adversely affected.

The Navajo Indian irrigation project has been a dream of the tribal leaders for over 20 years. They have carefully prepared for the operation of this project for the past 6 years, starting with the development of 2,200 acres of irrigated farmlands in the vicinity of Shiprock in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Navajo Tribal Council has appropriated funds for farm training and pilot farm operation in excess of $5 million. In 1972 the operation of the pilot farms and the training programs were placed under the authority and management of the Management Board of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, a Navajo tribal enterprise.

Under this management, the pilot farms have trained a work force of over 80 farmworkers and feedlot operators, and are presently employing that number. Corn, alfalfa, potatoes, and other crops have been grown successfully on these farms and will be the first crops planted on the Navajo Indian irrigation project. A lamb and sheep feeding program has been equally successful this past year.

The Navajo Tribe has a big stake in this project. In addition to the funds provided for the farming, and sharing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs the cost of the on-job training programs, the Navajo Tribal Council has appropriated $2½ million for relocation and reimbursement of Navajos displaced by the project. In addition, $2 million has been approved by the tribal council to purchase land and grazing rights on natural resource land in and adjacent to the project area.

It would be imprudent for the Navajo Tribe to commit its diminished funds for the substantial expenditures required for the on-farm development cost. The amount required, even for the first four blocks, is beyond its capability unless many other essential programs were seriously curtailed or canceled.

Based on the facts I have presented to you, and due to the demonstrated desire on the part of the Navajo Nation to improve the welfare of its people and to pay for its police and judicial system and other programs not similarly assumed by any other Indian tribe, we respectfully ask your approval of the funding by the Federal Government of the on-farm development costs in the amount of $3,405,000 for fiscal year 1975 for block I of the Navajo Indian irrigation project in accordance with the revised estimates attached to this presentation.

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE SOIL AND MOISTURE BUDGET REQUEST OF $3,405,000 IN ORDER TO COMMENCE FARMING OPERATIONS FOR THE FIRST 10,000-ACRE BLOCK OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Whereas:

1. The Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has completed a comprehensive plan to develop and operate the first 10,000 acres of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, and

2. The irrigation water will be made available to the first 10,000 acres of the Navajo Indian irrigation project by January 1, 1976, and

3. Construction of the main canal system will deliver water to one designated delivery point in each field, and

4. Prerequisites for water conveyances, such as sprinkler heads, pipes, land preparation, crop establishment and irrigation sprinkler systems are required in order to commence ultimate farming operation and production on the 10,000 acres.

Now therefore be it *Resolved* That the Navajo Tribal Council hereby respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States fund the Navajo area soil and moisture budget's request for $3,405,000 in order to assist the Navajo people in farm preparation and crop establishment.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 48 in favor and 0 opposed, this 16th day of January, 1974.

PETE MCDONALD,
Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

The construction and development of the 110,630-acre Navajo Indian irrigation project apparently now stands in a position where the method of on-farm irrigation systems is in question. It is also apparent that funding by the Federal Government of the on-farm development costs for the farm units is also in doubt.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Initially the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation had designed a gravity system of irrigation for the project. When the project boundaries were changed in 1970 due to unacceptability of the oil in some project areas, it was evident that the gravity system should be changed to a sprinkler irrigation system due to the topography and soils of the new areas.

In addition to the amount and cost of land leveling, fertility problems and field sizes involved in using a gravity system on the project, the amount of energy used and the amount of water available for production of energy at the hydroelectric plant proposed at Navajo Dam, and the decreased salinity in the return flow to the river, make the sprinkler irrigation system much more desirable and less expensive to operate than the gravity system.

The reason that the energy used in a sprinkler irrigation system is less than in a gravity system is that less water has to be pumped. In the gravity system 4.47 acre-feet per acre must be lifted, whereas in a sprinkler system 3.14 acre-feet per acre are all that is required. The lift is higher in the sprinkler system but the quantity is so much lower that less energy is used.

As far as production of energy is concerned, a sprinkler system allows 178,000 more acre-feet of water to be run through the powerplant for the production of energy. This means that under the gravity system the available water will generate 63 million kilowatt hours and a sprinkler system allowance of additional water will generate 102 million kilowatt hours. The gravity irrigation system requires 151 million kilowatt hours of energy to lift the irrigation water used, and the sprinkler system uses 135 million kilowatt hours. When the generation of 63 million kilowatt hours is subtracted from the 151 million kilowatt hours consumed, the deficiency is 88 million kilowatt hours is the gravity system. In the sprinkler system the deficiency is 33 million kilowatt hours (135 minus 102 million kilowatt hours).

When it comes to the return flow to the river from the systems we have the following comparisons:

1. Dr. Jack Keller, our irrigation consultant, has furnished us figures from the Bureau of Reclamation report, Colorado River water quality improvement program, February 1972. In this report it is stated that it will cost $400 per ton for a salt reduction program on the Colorado River.

2. Dr. Keller states we may expect the return flow from the gravity system to deliver an additional 60,000 tons of salt annually more than the sprinkler system.

3. At $400 per ton this amounts to $24 million, and could increase to $60 million should construction of desalinization plants be required.

4. The Bureau of Reclamation Sprinkler Justification Report for the Navajo Indian irrigation project shows the additional cost for a total sprinkler irrigation system on the project as $28 million more than a gravity system.

5. When the on-farm irrigation and drainage development costs are subtracted the overall project cost difference is only $11 million.

6. Thus, a minimum additional $13 million can be spent on a sprinkler irrigation system ($24 million minus $11 million) before the average cost of $400 per ton for salt removal is exceeded. There also will be an annual cost for the operation of the desalinization plant.

In addition to this comparison of gravity and sprinkler salinity in return flows from the project irrigation, we would like to quote from an article in the Colorado River water quality improvement program just published by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. This is found on page II–25 under Reappraisals of Authorized Water Development projects.

"The Office of Management and Budget has directed that a reappraisal be made by the Bureau of Reclamation of presently authorized but unconstructed projects within the Upper Colorado River Basin to identify the salinity impact of such projects. In making this appraisal, the Bureau of Reclamation will be changing some features of the projects so that the salinity impacts of the projects will be minimized. This may be accomplished by careful analysis of lands to receive irrigation water to assure that lands overlying saline formation will be excluded, planning on-farm facilities to reduce excess applications of water by farmers, changes in use of the project water from irrigation to municipal and industrial uses which are expected to add less salt to the system, and other possible alternatives."

There are a number of other reasons why the sprinkler is preferred. One, open ditches are a hazard and a nuisance. Two, field sizes would be considerably smaller. Three, the benefit-cost ratios would be considerably reduced due to unstable soils after leveling, plus added fertilizer costs in the initial years. Four, farming efficiency and resulting crops production would be greatly reduced. Five, unskilled Navajo labor can be used in a sprinkler irrigation system, but not on a gravity system.

On block I a number of things would have to be changed if sprinkler irrigation is not approved:

1. Cropping plans.
2. Field layouts.
3. Irrigation plans and specifications.
4. All roads that are already installed.
5. Lateral and drain contracts ready for award.
6. Pump and engine contracts ready for award.

It would appear that with all the advantages of a sprinkler system on block I, as well as the added cost if the system is changed, approval should be granted to proceed with sprinkler irrigation on this block. The Bureau of Reclamation economic study on block I irrigation shows that sprinkler irrigation is more

suited to the topography of the area and can be constructed within the cost ceiling established. We understand this can be approved this week, and the Bureau of Reclamation be authorized to award the contracts on the bids received. We urge that this be done.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. SKEET. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and distinguished committee members, my name is Wilson C. Skeet and I am the vice chairman of the Navajo tribal council. I am also on the board of directors for the Navajo agricultural products industry, a tribal enterprise established by the Navajo tribal council to plan, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

In the interest of time I have my written statement here.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be included in the record.

Mr. SKEET. And it brings out a good reason why we are asking for the on-farm development costs that the tribal council resolution requests in the amount of $3,405,000, but I do have some attachments with my statement which break down the cost and in that estimate we came up with $2,917,600, which is what we are asking for in fiscal year 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are asking for $3,405,000?

Mr. SKEET. No, ma'am. The amount is reduced down to $2,917,000.

In addition to my statement and attachment of the cost breakdown I have the tribal council resolution and also some very pertinent information on the sprinkler-type irrigation system attached to my statement here which I would like to submit.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this is good to have for the committee files.

Mr. SKEET. Also in addition to my statement I would like to submit two other statements, one by Ival Goslin, executive director of the Upper Colorado River Commission, and I do have the necessary 10 copies here.

No. 2, a statement by Ronald Boddy, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Farmington, N. Mex., and I also have the necessary number of copies here of that statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will be placed in the record, Mr. Skeet.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF IVAL V. GOSLIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES
of the
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 9, 1974

My name is Ival V. Goslin. I am Executive Director of the Upper Colorado River Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Upper Colorado River Commission is an interstate administrative agency created by the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948. The Commission represents the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming in matters pertaining to the development, utilization, and conservation of water resources of the Colorado River Basin.

Madame Chairman, our Commission appreciates the opportunity to support appropriations to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Summary

This statement is in support of appropriations by the Congress of adequate funds to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. This project was authorized in 1962 to furnish water to 110,630 acres of land in recognition of the obligation of the entire nation to the Navajo Tribe under the treaty of 1868. Construction is lagging far behind a reasonable and economic rate. It is recommended that the Congress appropriate $17,200,000 for continuing construction of canals, laterals, siphons, tunnels, and other water distribution facilities and installation of natural gas-driven pumps. This is the amount designated in the President's budget for this purpose. In addition, for fiscal year 1975 Congress is asked to provide $3,405,000 for bringing the raw land into irrigated agricultural production under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Resources, Soil and Moisture, 1830 Program.

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In Public Law 485, the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956, the Congress recognized that assistance to the Navajo Indians by construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is the responsibility of the United States. This project was authorized for construction by the Congress in 1962 by Public Law 87-483 in order to fulfill the obligations, in part, of the treaty of 1868. In 1970 the Congress enacted Public Law 91-416 which amended the authorizing Act of 1962 by increasing the project area by five townships and the authorized sum to be appropriated from $135 million to $206 million, based upon 1970 construction costs. From the enlarged project area 110,630 acres are to be selected for irrigation.

The $17,200,000 to be appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation's continuing construction program will be used for accomplishing work on several siphons, tunnels, canals, laterals, drains, and pump installations under current contracts. Most of this work is absolutely necessary in order to bring the first block of about 10,000 acres of land into food and fiber production. The letting of several new construction contracts would also be permitted. Some of these will lead to the opening of lands in the second block in a few years.

In addition to the $17,200,000 to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Congress is requested to appropriate $3,405,000 to be utilized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Resources, for its soil and moisture 1830 program. These funds are needed in order to prepare the raw lands of block one to receive water and make them adequately productive to the point of economic stability. The initial preparation of land on a new irrigation project is extremely important. There is a saying throughout the West that the first two operators of a new farm fail and "go broke," and it is not until the third owner that sustained irrigation becomes successful. Many of the failures in the past were caused by lack of sufficient capital by the first operators of the project to accomplish proper land preparation to insure its productivity, and consequently its financial soundness. We cannot permit failures to occur on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project because the fine Navajo people will be the first, second, third and final owner-operators of the land.

For the lands in block number one it is necessary that a number of procedures and operations be initiated almost at once. For instance, it is necessary to:

(a) procure and install the sprinkler irrigation system for the distribution of water from water delivery points on the canals and laterals to the farm fields;

(b) relocate existing gas and oil pipe lines that will interfere with farm operations and that are not relocated by the gas and oil companies;

(c) clear the land of native vegetation and level the land surface in areas where it is too rough for operation of irrigation equipment and farm machinery;

(d) fence the irrigated farm area to protect it from livestock grazing on the surrounding range;

(e) procure seed, fertilizer, and other supplies necessary for planting and establishing the first crops;

(f) purchase or lease farming and transportation equipment; and

(g) recruit and train labor to get the first crop in the ground.

The Navajo Tribe since 1956 has exercised continued diligence in getting this project constructed and operating. Some of the note-worthy accomplishments of the tribe in anticipation of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were described in the hearings before the Subcommittee last year.

The development of the natural resources of the Navajo Indian Reservation is an integral and vital part of the nation's program to eliminate poverty for our original native citizens. In recent years the American people and the Congress have been keenly aware of the necessity for improving the living conditions for Indians of the United States. The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 18 years ago and the subsequent Navajo Indian Irrigation Project legislation of 1962 are predicated upon this concept.

When the first construction funds were appropriated in 1964, the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project was scheduled for completion in 14-16 years. Delivery of the first water to project lands was supposed to occur in 1970, four years ago. No water has been delivered to any of the lands. Although it appears that the availability of very limited funds has stretched the completion date into the indefinite future, we thank this Subcommittee for its interest in keeping the construction of this project going. The President's budget item of $17,200,000 for fiscal year 1975 for the Bureau of Reclamation seems to be sufficient money for a progressive and orderly program for reclamation's activities.

We recommend that the amount appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for fiscal 1975 for continuing construction of physical features of its program be $17,200,000, as in the President's budget request. We also support the appropriation of an additional $3,405,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be used by its Division of Soil and Moisture 1830 program for developing the farm lands to an efficient level of productivity as described under items (a) through (g) above.

On behalf of the Upper Colorado River Commission, thank you for granting this opportunity to express our support for appropriations of funds for continuing the construction of this important Indian participating project of the Colorado River Storage Project.

STATEMENT BY RONALD D. BODDY, PRESIDENT, FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, APRIL 4, 1974

Hon. Julia Butler Hansen, chairman, and distinguished committee members, the following statement relating to the funding of the Navajo Indian irrigation project is respectfully submitted:

After more than a decade of patiently waiting for the day when the lands of Navajo Indian irrigation project would finally come under cultivation, we are now encouraged to believe that the first 10,000-acre block will be ready for production within 2 years. Appropriations over the past years have generally fallen far short of requirements and this has created an atmosphere of uncertainty and despair among our friends in the Navajo Nation.

Although the project is considerably behind schedule, the hopes of those who are vitally concerned with its completion have been raised to the point where a project seminar was conducted in Farmington on January 9, 1974 and sponsored by the Farmington Chamber of Commerce and the Farmington Industrial Development Service. The purpose of the seminar was to submit to the large gathering of interested people progress reports and plans for the future and this was capably done by Wilson Skeet, vice chairman of the Navajo Tribe, Harold Fish, representing the Navajo agricultural products industry, Walt Rein, land use and management specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bert Levine, chief project engineer with the Bureau of Reclamation.

There is no doubt that a project with a scope this broad will be of tremendous benefit to the Navajo people who are in desperate need of jobs to reduce their alarmingly high unemployment rate. Much has been said and written about the deplorable living standards of the Navajos but they are so remote from the areas of concentrated population that, unless their situation can be observed close up, the rest of our Nation tends to remain indifferent to their needs.

We are informed that an appropriation of $17,200,000 is being sought by the Bureau of Reclamation through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for construction work on tunnels, siphons, canals and laterals for the fiscal year 1975 to open up block one to irrigation and that an additional amount of $3,405,000 is being requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the installation of sprinkler systems, fencing, clearing of unwanted vegetation and other related tasks.

The Navajo Tribe has instituted training courses for selected persons to indoctrinate them in the technologies necessary to operate the irrigation project successfully. They have also provided training in the past but, because of delays due to lack of funding, many of these people have drifted away from the program and it is understandable that this generates among tribal leaders a sense of hopelessness and futility. Now that the development of the first block in the project appears to be drawing near, there is a stirring of new optimism and it would be a severe blow to their morale should there be any further delay.

On behalf of the officers, directors, and members of the Farmington Chamber of Commerce, I urge you to provide the funding requested in order that the Navajo Nation may establish a base for economic growth and free thousands of their people from the bonds of poverty.

Sincerely,

RONALD D. BODDY,
President.

Mr. SKEET. And before I forget I would like to introduce Mr. Floyd Dominy, a member of the board of directors on Navajo agricultural products, also a past Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. Also to my right we have a young man here whose name is Mr. Emery Chee, who has a degree in agriculture and he is the superintendent of farm, range, and construction operations, so we do have one of our own men here from management within the project.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is excellent.

Mr. SKEET. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, if there are any questions we will be glad to answer all we can.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee heard the details of your proposal yesterday when your member appeared. We have his statement in the record as well as your presentation today.

I think the summary is excellent.

Mr. SKEET. Thank you very much.
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.
Mr. SKEET. We appreciate it.
Mr. DOMINY. I would like to add just this.
This is the first appropriation for the on-farm sprinklers for block 1. The total for that block would be a little less than $5 million. What we need the first year would be $2,917,000. We have four blocks that we need Federal financing on. After that we will have enough income from the project that the tribe can move right ahead on their own.
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Skeet, for a very fine statement.
Mr. SKEET. Thank you.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

WITNESSES

CHAVEZ COHO, PRESIDENT, RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
BERTHA LORENZO, VICE PRESIDENT, RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
BESSIE BEGAY, SECRETARY, RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
JIM FRANCISCO, LIAISON

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chavez Coho, President, Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc. Mr. Coho, your statement will be placed in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.
[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, PHASE II CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION, RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

BACKGROUND

The historic Ramah Navajo school project is moving into a critical period. For the past 3½ years this isolated community in western New Mexico has been operating its own high school. Started from scratch in 1970, the school has electrified Indians around the country. It has demonstrated the capacity of ordinary Indian people, those without degrees and without technical training, to launch and maintain a significant project affecting their basic interests. During this early period, however, the school has suffered from lack of adequate facilities. Starting with the first contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the spring of 1970 the Ramah Navajo school board has continuously emphasized the need for a new school complex. Present facilities are leased and will become unavailable during fiscal year 1975. In addition they are too small for the growing Navajo population and are located many miles from the Navajo community's population center.

Although the Ramah Navajos had been asking the BIA to construct a new school for some time it was not until the birth of the community's own school project that their plans received any impetus. Coupled with the signing of the first contract for operation of Ramah Navajo High School was an understanding that the BIA would commence planning for construction of the needed facilities. In 1970–71 the BIA carried through on this understanding by conducting a feasibility study. The following year in conjunction with the Ramah Navajo chapter leaders and school board the BIA developed a program of requirements, a detailed document containing the BIA's assessment of the space requirements needed by the community for its new school together with cost estimates. The POR contained an estimate of between $12 and $15 million for construction of needed school facilities at Ramah. Thereafter, Congress appropriated $750,000 directly to the school board for planning and design of the new school. With the money Ramah hired its own architects and, thus, became the first Indian community in modern times to embark on the design of its own school. The design is almost completed. Finished specifications and work plans will be on hand by June 1, 1974, with bidding to commence shortly thereafter. Construction is to begin by August 1, 1974.

For fiscal year 1974 Congress appropriated $2.7 million to begin the construction of the school. In granting only a portion of the funds needed for the entire project, Congress followed its customary practice to fund facilities' construction in stages. Since completion of the POR with its $12 to $15 million estimate, the Ramah architects have revised the estimate for construction. The present estimate is that the enire POR can be completed for $8.3 million. Thus, the fiscal year 1974 appropriation is approximately one-third of the need.

Instead of requesting Congress to appropriate phase II construction funds for this project, however, as is normal practice, the BIA has announced that it no longer considers the project of high priority. It has thus contradicted two earlier statements by the BIA (see letters of Commissioner Bruce and Assistant to the Secretary Franklin). In this circumstance, it falls upon the Ramah Navajo School Board to ask Congress for the funds to complete this project.

JUSTIFICATION

Failure of Congress to make a phase II appropriation will stall this project at a point considerably short of completion. The $2.7 million will produce completed buildings in a percentage even less than the one-third of construction costs estimated by the architects, the result of the high initial cost of utilities and support structures. The outcome will be a partially completed school hardly capable of accommodating the estimated enrollment for 1975–76 of 216 high school and 317 elementary school pupils.

In view of the strong commitments made by the BIA in the past, this shortfall seems especially unreasonable. On February 17, 1972, Commissioner Bruce wrote that "the project has our highest priority" (see letter attached). And on November 8, 1973, Assistant Franklin wrote that "we will use our best efforts to secure a congressional appropriation for fiscal year 1975 to complete phase II of the construction project in accordance with the current plans."

The second reason for appropriating phase II funds rests simply on logic. It makes little sense to construct a half-completed facility and not provide for its finish. Certainly other Indian communities have strong needs for new schools of their own, but having embarked on this project at Ramah shouldn't Congress see it through, at least to a level of completion substantially approaching the needs detailed in the POR?

Finally, there is the significant point of credibility. In 1970 the President announced a determined Federal effort and policy to allow Indians to govern their own schools. "Consistent with our policy," he said, "that the Indian community should have the right to take over the control and operation of federally funded programs, we believe every Indian community wishing to do so should be able to control its own Indian schools." The new self-determination policy quickly became part of the BIA's program—at least in theory—having been incorporated in the contracting procedures of 20 BIAM 6. But the policy, as was immediately apparent, can never be fully implemented unless there are schools for Indians to control. Thus, in order to make good its contention that Indians should control their own schools the Federal Government must insure the existence of the necessary facilities. In view of Ramah's pioneering efforts to achieve self-determination in education, it becomes incumbent on the government to follow through on its commitments. If the Ramah school, of all Indian-controlled schools now in existence should founder for lack of adequate facilities, it would be a serious indication that the policy and rhetoric of self-determination were hollow indeed.

THE REQUEST

Ramah is aware of the need to approach Congress with a realistic proposal. As a result the school board is asking for only so much money for phase II as is essential to making the new school viable. This figure falls considerably below the balance of the POR. With an additional amount matching the fiscal year 1974 appropriation the Ramah project could achieve that degree of completion which substantially accomplishes the most pressing of the needs outlined in the POR. Therefore, the Ramah Navajo School Board respectfully asks that this sum be appropriated for fiscal year 1975.

Respectfully submitted,

THE RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.,
CHAVEZ P. COHO, *President.*
BERTHA LORENZO, *Vice President.*
BESSIE BEGAY, *Secretary.*
JUAN MARTINE, *Member.*
SAM MARTINEZ, *Member.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 8, 1973

CHAVEZ COHO,
President, Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.
P.O. Box 248, Ramah, N. Mex.

DEAR MR. COHO: This will acknowledge discussions held today between the Ramah Navajo School Board's representatives and this office concerning the status of the Ramah school construction project and plans for continuation of contracting for operation of the school by the community.

With regard to construction, we can give you the following assurances:

1. We will take action to seek explicit congressional authorization to proceed with the construction phase of the new school project under the authority of the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., on the same basis as the planning and design phase was conducted. We consider it both more efficient and more reflective of the Indian self-determination policy to proceed in this fashion.

2. We will use our best efforts to secure a congressional appropriation for fiscal year 1975 to complete phase II of the construction project in accordance with the current plans.

With regard to the school's operation, we can give you these assurances:

1. You shall have the opportunity of participating at the area office level and here, if necessary, concerning the operating budget needed for the new school. These discussions should proceed immediately.

2. In this regard we wish you to understand our continuing commitment to contracting for operation of the Ramah Navajo School so long as the Ramah Navajo community wishes to do so and provided funds for this purpose are appropriated by Congress.

I hope that these assurances are satisfactory. We are certainly encouraged by the success of your school to date and wish you every success for the future. Yours is the kind of Indian community endeavor which the Bureau of Indian Affairs likes to see.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN L. FRANKLIN,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., Feburary 17, 1972.

MRS. BERTHA LORENZO,
Acting President, Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.,
P.O. Box 248, Ramah, N. Mex.

DEAR MRS. LORENZO: At this juncture in the development of your high school, I wish to reassert my firm support for one Ramah Navajo High School and the whole Federal policy of Indian self-determination. We take pride in your accomplishments and recognize the very significant advances you have made in educating your children since the start of your high school and the determination of the Navajo tribal administration to support self-determination.

I am also aware of the great need for new school facilities at Ramah. Without them, your whole innovation in educating your children yourselves will be endangered. The BIA has already supported the development of education specifications and a water availability report for a new school to be located in the heart of the Ramah Navajo community. We are now ready to actively support implementation of a program of requirements and innovation of the new school, provided necessary funds are appropriated by Congress.

In line with my recent statements of support for locally controlled Indian schools while I was at Window Rock, you have my assurance that all necessary steps within our power, and given the necessary appropriations from Congress, will be taken to have this school ready by the time your lease for the existing facilities expires at the end of the 1973–74 school year.

The project has our highest priority.

Sincerely,

LOUIS R. BRUCE,
Commissioner.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
P.O. Box 1248,
Albuquerque, New Mex., April 3, 1974.

Re Ramah Navajo School, project No. LM75–188, W56–169/3040.
(Attention of Mr. Abe Plummer, Director).

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.,
P.O. Box 248, Ramah, N. Mex.

GENTLEMEN: The phase I construction cost estimate submitted by letter of March 19, 1974, from your architect-engineer, Hirshen, Gammill, Trumbo & Cook, has been reviewed as requested by the Ramah Navajo School Board reprensentative in our meeting of March 8, 1974.

As you are aware, the submitted preliminary estimate of $2,836,830 for the proposed phase I construction exceeds the appropriated phase I budget of $2,700,000. Based on our analysis of the design development (preliminary) drawings, the submitted estimate also appears too low and perhaps overly optimistic in regard to actual facilities which can be constructed in this initial phase.

It is recognized that your present budgetary limitation does pose serious problems in your efforts to have minimum startup educational facilities.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD G. KETHRO,
Acting Chief, Division of Facilities Engineering.

Mr. COHO. My name is Chavez Coho; on behalf of the Ramah Navajo community and the Ramah Navajo School Board, we represent the Ramah School, Ramah, N. Mex.

We have reopened the school at the Ramah area which had a high school before. In 1968, this school was closed down; and after 2 years, we reopened the high school. This school has been run by the Ramah Navajo community for 3½ years now.

Besides, we have been working on the new construction. We have had some funds in the past for the water to be drilled, and also we have had funds for the design and construction. Altogether, it is $950,000, and we got part of the funds for this construction, $2.7 million, but we don't have enough funds to complete the houses that we need for the school.

We tried to establish the schools or the buildings for the 1 to 12. That is elementary school and high schools. So the first year funds we had for the high school classroom and elementary school and a gym.

We request $2.7 million again for the second year. That is for the laundry and the bus garage and high school dormitory, housing for employees, and a trailer park; also the cafeteria and administration office.

Mrs. HANSEN. $2.7 million is requested this year?

Mr. COHO. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. About $4 million remains to be appropriated. Is that correct?

Mr. COHO. Yes. the Bureau figures this would need $12 million or $15 million, but our design and construction figures come down to $8 million to complete what is needed in the Ramah community.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a fine statement. We do appreciate it.

Mr. COHO. We appreciate what funds we have had in the past, and also we hope to get more this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. COHO. This lady's name is Bertha Lorenzo who wants to say a few words, and Bertha Begay wants to say a few words.

Mrs. LORENZO. Madam Chairman, I appreciate having the opportunity to appear before you.

I just want to say that the Ramah Navajo Indians are real interested in giving a good education, and by doing this that we have done it ourselves and we are looking to our new school. It isn't very far off, and everybody is happy about it. The main thing that we need is a good education for our children.

Therefore, the money that was given to us for our new school we really appreciate, and this is our chance to give a good education to our children from generation to generation, and also we are requesting some more funds to complete our phase II.

Then also, we are inviting you to come to our groundbreaking for our new school. I thank you again.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mrs. Lorenzo.

Miss BEGAY. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to be here and the statement contains most all the information and what I want to emphasize is a letter from the Bureau of Indian Affairs stating Phase I estimate on construction went beyond 2.7, the fact that we do need 2.7 for the fiscal year 1975 budget, and we do appreciate your consideration and again we would like to welcome you to Ramah for the groundbreaking.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

What is the total number of students at Ramah?

Miss BEGAY. 550.

Mr. FRANCISCO. Madam Chairman, it is indeed a privilege and opportunity to appear before this committee as a liaison person on behalf of Ramah Navajo High School. The Ramah Navajo Community is located in one of the most remote areas of the reservation and the school board took over the operation of their own education system and they have provided an education program for grades 7 through 12 for the past 3 years.

In the next 2 years they plan to assume the responsibilities for all grades, kindergarten through 12.

On behalf of the Ramah Navajo School Board, I thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

WITNESSES

ETHELOU YAZZIE, ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
ARTHUR J. DAVICH, LEGAL COUNSEL, ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
FRED BIA, PRESIDENT, ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD, INC.
LINDA HADLEY, COMMUNITY MEMBER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Yazzie, representing the Rough Rock Demonstration School.

Mrs. YAZZIE. Madam Chairman, I want to recognize the School Board, Inc.: To my right, president of Rough Rock Demonstration, Fred Bia; and to my left, our legal counsel, Jerry Davich; and to my far left is one of the community members, Mrs. Linda Hadley.

I wish to place before this committee the circumstances surrounding the construction of our new high school at the Rough Rock Demonstra-

tion School. As you know, the Rough Rock High School project was funded as an add on and it was funded directly to the community of Rough Rock for planning, design, and construction.

This manner of grant is unusual but I can assure you that the people of Rough Rock have been and now are very grateful for this opportunity to prove that Indians cannot only operate, but build a complex structure such as a high school intended to fulfill the unique needs of the Indian students who will use it. As an exercise in self-determinism on the part of Indians I can assure this committee that the first phase of the construction, now almost complete, is a true justification of your faith in making the grant in the first place. The building now almost finished is a beautiful structure, well designed and built to the specifications required by the people of the community.

As originally planned, the high school involved four phases of construction and now that the first phase is nearing completion we are very anxious that the work so well begun shall continue without delay.

Phase II of the planned project includes outside utilities, a meeting hall building, a multipurpose building, a maintenance and transportation building, paving and landscaping of the site and the necessary surveys, tests, and architectural and engineering projects attendant upon the construction. The total cost of phase II of the project is estimated to be $1,307,800.

As you can see, the high school complex is not a complete facility unless all of the project is completed as originally intended. The high school building now standing, even when completed, will be inadequate, there being no facilities for industrial art, arts and crafts, no administration building, no gymnasium or meeting hall, no dormitories to accommodate students who must reside for some period of time at the school, no housing units, no athletic field or amenities afforded high school students living off the reservation.

The Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock have looked to the high school project with pride as the embodiment of the intent of the treaty of 1868, which guarantees the education of their children. They have all taken personal interest in the project and when they heard that the appropriation was not to be made and the project abandoned, however, temporarily they became seriously concerned and have asked that this committee take notice of their concern in the matter.

If phase II of the project is not begun without delay following the completion of phase I, the cost to the Government will be excessive. These delay costs are attributable not only to the fact that prices for construction continue to rise and the cost escalation factor is estimated to be 0.75 percent per month but also because Rough Rock is an isolated community, served only by the merest excuse for a dirt road to Many Farms, the nearest paved community, Thus, heavy equipment, materials and other items necessary for the construction must be hauled at great expense to the site of construction, so that should the project be now abandoned, even temporarily, it is estimated that additional costs will be made necessary in the sum of $50,000.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock, the Rough Rock School Board and the students who so desperately need the facility, we ask that you intercede on our behalf and to continue the construction of our high school without delay.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students do you have at Rough Rock?

Mrs. YAZZIE. We have junior high and high school together. One hundred thirty; from elementary to high school, 400.

Mr. DAVICH. I am Jerry Davich. I am legal counsel for the board. I feel there are a few more words that should be spoken about the project from experiences we had yesterday with the Senate Committee.

There appears to have been some misunderstanding concerning this project. It was as you may know funded directly to the community of Rough Rock. It was not under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. DAVICH. I have been on the site. I was not originally retained by the council at the time the grant was made. I have, however, been present on the scene to observe both the planning, the design, the construction and the administration of the funds which were entrusted to these people by the Congress.

The building now standing in the shade of Black Mesa is not only beautiful but it is uniquely well suited to the needs of the Indian students who will occupy it. It was the result, and may I say the direct result, of all of the members of the community.

I have been privileged to observe what may have been to the Congress an experiment in self-determination on the part of Indian peoples and I have been highly privileged to watch them work most actively and most devotedly on this project.

Each member of the community takes a proprietary interest in this building. Any member of the community can advise you fully about its progress and about how dear it is to them.

As to the funds which were entrusted to the people, they have employed the services of an accountant, a CPA, out of Phoenix, Ariz., who has administered the funds. These funds have been accounted monthly and regularly monthly.

These reports have been made directly and have been sent to DP & C in Albuquerque, planning and development for the Department of the Interior. The construction reports, the regular construction reports, were required by the Board and they have been made and they have been approved regularly by the Board.

There was, however, not only no necessity to submit them to planning and development, but we were unable to submit them. We were told in fact that no reports were necessary, they didn't want any reports.

There are, however, construction reports available, should any questions occur to the committee at anytime.

We also have copies of each and every financial report which was made and they were made monthly. On my oath I depose that that has been done.

We understand there has been some problem and that there has been a statement—I do not know whether it is on record—questioning what has happened to the Congress money.

Mrs. HANSEN. There has been no statement made to this committee.

Mr. DAVICH. There was to the Senate committee. We gathered that there was some problem about what happened to the money.

On behalf of the Board, may I assure you that the entire project was most successful. It was the first time I have seen Indian peoples not only operating but building and maintaining their own school, building it to their own design. It is the highest achievement that I have seen in recent years, extremely well done.

If there is any way you can help us we would be very grateful.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

I am sorry I wasn't able to visit Rough Rock. I was in the area but the weather wasn't flying weather that day.

Mrs. YAZZIE. You are invited to come.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. I would like to.

Mrs. YAZZIE. Thank you.

QUINAULT INDIAN TRIBE

WITNESSES

JOSEPH DeLaCRUZ, REPRESENTING THE QUINAULT INDIAN TRIBE
KAREN SOTOMISH, TRIBAL PLANNER
GUY McMINDS, REPRESENTING THE QUINAULT INDIAN TRIBE
JUSTINE JAMES, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE QUINAULTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph DeLaCruz, representing the Quinault Indian Tribe.

Mr. DELACRUZ. Madam Chairman and members of the Appropriations Committee, it is again a pleasure for me to appear before this committee.

Today I have with me Guy McMinds who is the representative of the Project Quinault, Justine James, the vice chairman of the Quinaults, and Karen Sotomish, the tribal planner.

Before I go into our request I would like to commend the chairman on her coming retirement although I know that the Indian country and the people from the State of Washington are going to miss you very much back there, but if anyone deserves to come out and enjoy some of our country, she does.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Joe.

Mr. DELACRUZ. One of the things that we were able to acquire when we came before you last year was the aid to tribal government which really gave us an administration to see what some of the full needs would be for the tribe to carry out some of the things that haven't been carried out by the Government.

Last year with a small staff of people who work on the reservation we put together what we thought would be needed to carry out a very large job. We have a lot of jobs on the Quinault with the allotment situation.

This year we have the decision that puts a big burden on the tribe and last year we came in with a request for $3.7 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have received a request from the State for funds relative to the Indian fishing decision, so there can be a determination made as to whose salmon is which.

You are aware of the problem.

Mr. DELACRUZ. We have met with the State department of fish and game. We are working out how we are going to determine this.

The decision pointed out that Quinault was ready to move into the area under their own regulations and that they weren't able to without the funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not in as bad a situation as some of the other tribes because at least you are on your own reservation.

Mr. DELACRUZ. There has been an offreservation fishery that a few of our people have exercised in for many, many years under the State regulations. We went into the court case to try to determine our treaty and some of the aboriginal areas for some of our people and the reason we did this is with some of our developments in our fisheries on Quinault we think we can add to what some of the State programs are.

Although, a lot of them won't admit it in the State, they won't work with us on enhancement, in some of the regulation of the streams.

Today I come with a request for the total administration to take care of some of the problems on Quinault of $8.7 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think there is any authorization for the land acquisition.

Mr. DELACRUZ. I recognize that.

Mrs. HANSEN. But there is the Indian Economic Development bill which will be of some assistance. Your own people have to decide on what land they want to acquire.

Mr. DELACRUZ. We have almost completed our land use computer model where we are laying our highest and best use lands as far as what needs to be purchased, what needs to be developed, what needs to be protected, and the University of Washington and University of British Columbia, are working with us on this program and we are lacking about 30 percent of their appraisals for completion of this model.

Last year I pointed out I didn't have the actual figures and I am sorry I just have this one chart. I wanted to illustrate what happens with the resource on the Indian reservation.

This is just from the timber. The bottom line is what the Indians realized from their stumpage payment. This is off of two units on Quinault which approximately harvest about 120 million board feet a year. The green line is real value added in wood industry resulting from the harvest of Quinault timber, and this scale is in $10 million increments.

The darker line is the real value resulting from Quinault timber, and the other darker line going up to the $70 million scale is the total value of shipments of the finished product from Quinault timber.

Up here on a little scale in $100,000 increments in what the Bureau takes in their administrative fee each year. This is from 1960 to 1972, which was a 10 percent Indian fee. Now they have reduced it to 6 percent, and this thing goes back many, many years not only on timber; on grazing land and wheat land in Indian country that goes into the U.S. Treasury, and until these last few years nothing ever went back into those lands as far as rehabilitating.

On the Quinault, as I mentioned last year, we have about 7,000 acres of stumps and this was a joint venture. We have been able to get the money for reforestation and rehabilitation to get those lands back in production.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee added funds last year for reforestation and forest management.

Mr. DELACRUZ. Right. The Indians don't get that much. This is what goes into the economy of the State in our area; 7 million acres of timber stumps sitting there and it is going to be a great cost not only to our State but the total area, and it is a shame. It looks like it is going from 150 to 180 million board feet cut that within a few years we are going to be down to a 35 million cut because of the management and our people see it as a shame when we drive across that country to see nothing but stumps.

I noted several years ago when Commissioner Bruce came before this committee for the Bureau that there was a $50 million backlog in rehabilitating forest lands that were under the Department of the Interior.

Guy has some stuff on our fisheries.

Mr. McMinds. Madam Chairman, I would like to emphasize the fact that the Quinault Tribe has won a great victory in the United States versus Washington decision. This victory entitles us to 50 percent of the harvestable portion of the fish run in our traditional areas. It also puts on the tribe a great responsibility to work with the State department of fisheries, the State department of game, and other Indian tribes that use the resource.

I have been discussing this with State people, State fisheries leaders in both the sports councils and the commercial fisheries industry, and I think we are all agreed that what has happened in the State of Washington is that a tremendous amount of funding from both State government, the Federal Government, and Indian tribes has to be brought to bear on the production of fisheries for the State of Washington.

We don't intend to actively participate in off-reservation fishery until we have biologically sound management of that resource, until we have the funding to further develop the resources on the Humptulips, the Willapa, and the Columbia Rivers. We are making a request before this committee for a staff of two fishery biologists to begin the work with the State of Washington, both game and fisheries people. We are making a request for an enforcement staff that can enforce off-reservation fishing regulations and keep tempers, flareups, to a minimum in the State.

I have personally attended game commission hearings where angry sportsmen have threatened Indian lives in these hearings. That isn't good. We would just as soon keep this kind of activity down to a minimum by having good enforcement staffs and good biology from the Indian point of view.

In fact, Judge Bolot in private meetings with just the attorneys, says they are looking at the Quinault Tribe to demonstrate the leadership in this off-reservation fishing effort. We have worked to close a fishery and we have informed other tribes that we are not opening it until we have a good biological base to move from. The tribe believes that entitlement to an off-reservation fishery belongs to enrolled members of the tribe. In order to firm up tribal enrollment we are here making a request for an enrollment staff on the reservation, and that is all under line item C.

Under five funding requests, off-reservation fisheries. It is all in that particular line item.

I want to get off the fisheries things, unless there are any questions, and go into forestry and just emphasize what Joe has stated here about the Quinault Reservation contributing a great deal to the economy of Grays Harbor County, the State, and the Nation. You see here an average figure of $45 million going into the economy of our country, but you don't see for every dollar that that generates there are nine other dollars generated, so if you up that $45 million by nine times you get an idea of the magnitude and effect the timber resources of the Quinault Reservation has on this economy.

Mrs. Hansen has worked to get appropriations for rehabilitation of the Quinault Forests but I want to emphasize that this country is coming to a point when most of its natural resources are committed and unless there is wise use of the timber resource we are going to be in a bind and with several hundred thousand acres of the Quinault Reservation out of production there will be less paper for this Government to operate on.

Mrs. HANSEN. A lack of paper might be the best thing that ever happened to the Federal Government.

Mr. MCMINDS. And less of a base in the State of Washington to operate on. Mr. Weyerhaeuser in his latest report on the Board of Directors of Weyerhaeuser Corp. says, "Now that we have come to the last frontier and we have all of our forestry resources cataloged and most of the virgin timber gone, we are going to have to begin an intensive forest management program that is able to use wood better."

Utilization of wood is the key thing. We have thousands and thousands of acres of slash on the Quinault Reservation that could be utilized in paper processing, or red cedar salvage products. They are not being utilized today because it is economically impossible to pull this wood off the land. With this energy situation like it is now, we feel that there needs to be research in better wood products utilization.

I think I will end. I think that about uses up our time. Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can't your request for business development be funded through the Indian Business Development Act?

Mr. MCMINDS. It sure can. That is why we put it in our request. It could go out of the new Indian Business Development Act. We would like to see some moneys earmarked for the Quinault Tribe in this act, if that is possible with you, Mrs. Hansen. We have never had any Indian business development money in the Quinault Tribe or any revolving loan money for the Quinault Reservation. It has always been "We will wait until next year to fund you," and next year has never come for the Quinault Tribe.

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem was there was no authorization for these kinds of projects.

Mr. DELACRUZ. There is only one more thing I want to emphasize. With the money we got last year for aid to tribal government it really gave us the opportunity to get some staff people on to really take a look into some of the things that Guy and I bring out here, and I don't know where that sits as far as the Bureau and the Departments' request, as far as their aid to tribal government.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will check with the BIA to see if that amount is included in their base.

Mr. DELACRUZ. We have a letter, which we don't have now, that supposedly is mailed out to the area office that we won't be funded in the request.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will not be included?

Mr. DELACRUZ. Will not be.

Mr. MCMINDS. Mrs. Hansen, may I emphasize we just came from the Bureau office. That is why we are late. We were checking up on this, and officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs said the letter went out to the area office stating that unless it was line-itemed out and emphasized that Quinault would get this it would be spread out over the whole BIA appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both very much.

Mr. MCMINDS. Thank you.

[Mr. DeLaCruz's prepared statement follows:]

To: The Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

From: The Quinault Tribe of Indians

I. INTRODUCTION: The economy of the Quinault Reservation, especially in the past, can be described as a Colonial Economy: one in which the natural resources, both fisheries and forestry, are extracted from the reservation, and exported to outside processing centers generally owned and operated by non-Indians. To exemplify this situation, for every $1,000 received by a Quinault Allottee for their timber $9,000 is generated during processing, while an estimated average of $327,830 is being paid in BIA Administrative Fees annually (see attachment).

I. GOAL: THE QUINAULT INDIAN TRIBE DESIRES SELF-DTERMINATION

III. PROBLEMS

A. Inadequate land base to sufficiently control and utilize the timber and fish resources of the reservation.

B. Inadequate capital to effectively utilize the natural resources.

C. High unemployment among Indian residents due to the lack of employment opportunities resulting from an underdeveloped economic base.

D. Due to existing conditions and isolated location, social, education,and health services are necessary to stimulate improvements in individuals and collective living conditions.

E. Inadquate funds to implement and enforce off-reservation fisheries in accordance with Judge Boldt's decision.

IV. STRATEGY FOR FY 75

A. Acquire funds to purchase land; to capitalize on resource utilization.

B. Acquire funds to clear and reforest the lands, utilizing modern high yield forestry technology.

C. Acquire funds to develop and implement Judge Boldt's off-reservation fisheries decision.

D. Acquire funds to maintain and expand current social, educational, and economic development programs on the Quinault Reservation.

V. FUNDING REQUEST FOR FY 75

A.	LAND ACQUISITION	$1,460,000.00
B.	FOREST MANAGEMENT	954,122.00
C.	OFF-RESERVATION FISHERIES	215,332.00
D.	MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS	
	1. Tribal Government	473,738.00
	2. Business Development	1,336,716.00
	3. Resource Management	434,964.00
	4. Community Development	3,829,621.00
	TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST	$8,724,493.00

I. GOAL:

The Quinault Indian pride dictates self-determination. They can no longer tolerate the complex, insecure, and inadequate funding arrangements that often by virtue of Federal guidelines dictate reservation developments. They desire to control their own destiny.

II. PROBLEMS:

A. The "Divide and Conquer" Dawes Act of 1884 has accomplished its aim. Of the 189,621 acres on the reservation only 2.4% is tribal, 69.8% is allotted and 27.8% is completely alienated from the tribe. This situation leads to complex and compounding heirship problems, legal entanglements, and questions of tribal jurisdiction.

B. Primary and secondary processing plants must be established on the reservation, to maximize the utilization of their massive fish and forest resource base. Current funds are inadequate to accomplish this objective. Block Grant Funds are necessary to augment the annual tribal income.

C. The Quinault Reservation has an unemployment rate of 41% (March, 1973). This abnormally high rate of unemployment stems from the tribe's inability to develop its natural resource base. Reservation residents must go outside the reservation to find meaningful employment.

D. The need for vocational education and on-the-job training for young people and adults are paramount to proper resource development. This training must be directed toward the management, processing and cultivation, of the tribal natural resource base utilizing modern technology.

E. To effectively utilize the natural resources on the reservation, social services such as housing, education, and health care must be provided at an acceptable level.

F. The Boldt decision provides for a decisive shift in the fish harvesting from non-Indian to Indian control. Indian control of the fish harvesting was the practical situation at the time of the treaties; was what the Indians bargained for in the treaty negotiation; is what is meant by the treaty language; and is the right Indian people have asked the federal government to protect for years. Self-determination depends on the full exercise of this right.

III. STRATEGY FOR FY 75:

A. Currently, 97.6% of the Reservation is owned and controlled by numerous individuals with diverse objectives. In order to alleviate this problem, and as such give control to the tribal government, the tribe must engage in land acquisition. The beginning of land acquisition must occur during FY 75.

B. The Quinault Reservation is in need of proper forest and watershed management to insure a maximum output of the natural resources in the future. To assist in this regard funds are needed for: (1) Forest enhancement, including the 75,000 acres that currently need reforestation. (2) Forest management, including professional staff and needed information bank, such as an inventory of forest resources; (3) Watershed management including rehabilitation, inventory, management, etc.

C. To provide more fish to both Indian and non-Indian in OFF RESERVATION FISHERY by implementing a sound cooperative biological, enforcement, and propagation program. To coordinate our activities with state agencies and user groups to insure maximum use of the fish resource

D. The tribe is now developing the mechanism by which future development will take place. Our infant fishing, forestry, and Arts and Creations industries must be maintained and expanded during FY 75. Our administration must also be maintained and expanded during FY 75 to retain proper development procedure and continuity.

IV. FUNDING REQUEST FY 75

A. LAND ACQUISITION	$1,460,000.00
B. FOREST MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION	954,122.00
C. OFF RESERVATION FISHERIES	215,332.00

D. MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

1. Tribal Government: To maintain and expand Tribal Government operation (first priority): a) Quinault Business Committee-Funds for: 1) salaries for three full time Tribal Officers (2) Per diem for other officers required to attend business meetings (3) Travel expenses for Tribal Officers; b) Administrative-Funds for the centralized administration staff in Taholah and office in Queets; (c) Legal Office-Funds to provide needed legal service; (d) Planning Office-Funds for the development of an Economic, Land Use and Zoning Plan with all other related ordinances.

QUINAULT BUSINESS COMMITTEE AND ADMINISTRATION	$ 399,728.00
LEGAL OFFICE	18,870.00
PLANNING OFFICE	55,140.00
SUB TOTAL	$ 473,738.00

2. Business Development: Tribal Business Development will continue in their effort to capitalize on their natural resources by vertically intergrating the processing of both their fisheries and forestry resources in their own mill and plants. To help accomplish this objective, funds will be needed to: (1) Continue and diversify the existing Arts and Creations Enterprise; (2) Provide equipment and manpower, under Business Development, to provide cedar salvage material to Tribal Mills: (3) Provide for a Forest Business Manager for the expanding Quinault Tribal Forests; (4) Provide for a adequate Fish House in Queets to handle the expanding fish resource of the Queets river system; (5) Provide for additional capitol for the existing Three Saw Shake Mill and for the now to be constructed new Four Saw Shake Mill. (6) Small Log feasibility study in regards to both hardwood and second growth deciduous timber.

ARTS AND CREATIONS ENTERPRISE	$268,716.00
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	400,000.00
FOREST BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	91,000.00
QUEETS FISH HOUSE	102,000.00
SALVAGE OPERATION	60,000.00
THREE SAW SHAKE MILL	150,000.00
FOUR SAW SHAKE MILL	200,000.00
SMALL LOG FEASIBILITY STUDY	65,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	$1,336,716.00

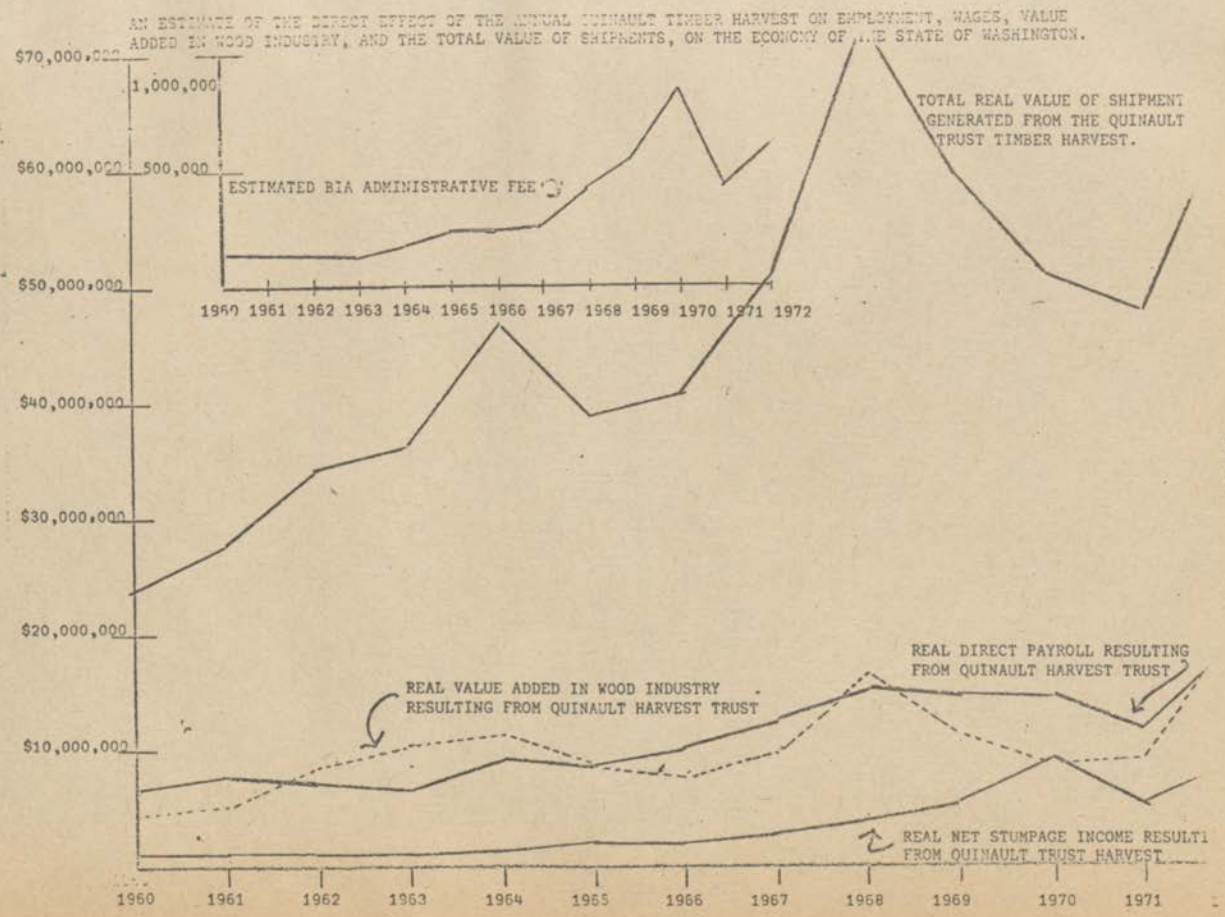
3. Resource Management: Resource management on the Quinault Reservation is a research and development effort. Funds are needed to: (a) Continue the administration of current and expanded activities of resource managements; (b) Continue and enlarge the fisheries program involves two principal activities (1) The enhancement of the natural productivity of the Quinault river system, (2) Artificial productivity of selected fish species indigenous to the Quinault Reservation.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	$159,380.00
PENNED REARING AND NETARTS	275,584.00
SUB-TOTAL	$434,964.00

4. Community Development: To achieve our goals, full utilization of our valuable human resources is essential. The supportive services requested are designed to improve our living conditions and skills of our people to meet their personal needs and improve opportunities for meaningful participation in the Tribes' goal of Self-Determination.

ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM	$ 71,590.00
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS	3,047,125.00
CHR PROGRAM	24,213.00
HOUSING PROGRAM	33,993.00
LAW AND ORDER SERVICES	15,941.00
PROBATION & PAROLE SERVICE	27,961.00
QUINAULT EDUCATION-SERVICE DIVISION	231,903.00
QUINAULT TRAINING	110,376.00
SENIOR CITIZENS	119,438.00
SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM	41,441.00
TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	37,265.00
YOUTH OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM	49,930.00
YOUTH RECREATION PROGRAM	18,445.00
SUB-TOTAL	$3,829,621.00

WE RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT THIS REQUEST FOR $8,724,493.00 FOR CONSIDERATION AND ACTION BY YOUR COMMITTEE.


AN ESTIMATE OF THE DIRECT EFFECT OF THE ANNUAL QUINAULT TIMBER HARVEST ON EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, VALUE ADDED IN WOOD INDUSTRY, AND THE TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, ON THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.
$70,000,000
$60,000,000
$50,000,000
$40,000,000
$30,000,000
$20,000,000
$10,000,000
1,000,000
500,000
ESTIMATED BIA ADMINISTRATIVE FEE
TOTAL REAL VALUE OF SHIPMENT GENERATED FROM THE QUINAULT TRUST TIMBER HARVEST.
REAL VALUE ADDED IN WOOD INDUSTRY RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST TRUST
REAL DIRECT PAYROLL RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST TRUST
REAL NET STUMPAGE INCOME RESULTI FROM QUINAULT TRUST HARVEST
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971

AN ESTIMATE OF THE DIRECT EFFECT OF THE ANNUAL QUINAULT TIMBER TIMBER HARVEST FROM BASICLY TA. TAHOLAH AND CRANE CREEK LOGGING UNITS ON EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, VALUE ADDED IN WOOD INDUSTRY, STUMPAGE INCOME, BIA ADMINISTRATION FEE, AND THE TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.[1]

YEARS	TOTAL[2] QUINAULT ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST VOL. M.Ft. B.M.	QUINAULT[3] HARVEST AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE ALL OWNERSHIP.	ESTIMATED[4] DIRECT COVERED EMPLOYMENT RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST.	ESTIMATED[5] DIRECT AND INDIRECT COVERED EMPLOYMENT RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST.	ESTIMATED TOTAL DIRECT REAL PAYROLL RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST 1967 $1.00	ESTIMATED[6] TOTAL REAL VALUE ADDED IN WOOD INDUSTRY RESULTING FROM QUINAULT HARVEST 1967 $1.00	TOTAL REAL[7] VALUE OF QUINAULT STUMPAGE INCOME AFTER B.I.A. ADMINISTRATION FEE 1967 $1.00 (ESTIMATED)	ESTIMATED[8] TOTAL REAL VALUE OF B.I.A. ADMINISTRATION FEES 1967 $1.00	ESTIMATED[9] TOTAL REAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS GENERATED FROM THE QUINAULT TIMBER HARVEST 1967 $1.00
1960	103,400	2.2	1,364	3,874	$6,514,132	$4,597,766	$1,159,913	128,880	$23,708,875
1961	120,206	2.7	1,612	4,578	7,992,903	5,020,586	1,084,166	120,463	27,957,206
1962	124,294	2.5	1,437	4,081	7,280,744	8,473,480	1,076,242	119,583	34,258,903
1963	120,204	2.2	1,363	3,871	6,313,050	10,084,003	1,069,472	118,800	35,169,160
1964	167,138	2.6	1,725	4,899	9,259,358	11,438,293	1,554,737	172,749	46,884,888
1965	146,958	2.2	1,492	4,237	8,693,877	8,666,412	2,008,005	223,112	38,747,415
1966	146,980	2.4	1,563	4,438	10,838,592	7,457,912	1,982,426	220,270	40,897,685
1967	169,539	2.9	1,824	5,180	12,733,028	9,981,221	2,417,500	268,611	51,375,736
1968	203,232	2.9	1,921	5,456	15,500,663	16,410,928	3,816,918	424,102	72,491,051
1969	170,634	2.4	1,587	4,507	14,346,317	11,461,123	5,128,848	569,872	59,657,087
1970	141,015	2.2	1,353	3,843	14,233,949	8,276,727	853,675	853,675*	50,978,416
1971	110,298	1.7	1,045	2,968	11,778,246	9,000,002	5,012,231	435,846	47,749,022
1972	155,492	2.2	1,439	4,087	18,552,197	19,869,265	8,481,535	605,824*	65,669,243
TOTAL	1,879,390			56,019	144,037,056	130,737,717	43,981,548	4,261,787	396,544,687
AVERAGE	144,569	2.4	1,517	4,309	11,079,773	10,056,747	3,383,196	327,830	45,888,052

1. The statistical technique used in determining the forgoing values is the same, unless otherwise indicated, as used by the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Washington in their State of Washington 1973 Annual Report Natural Resources and Recreation Agencies Program, Needs, Goals. p.36, Average Annual Income and Payrolls from the Timber Sold from State Owned Forest Lands. This is only an estimate of Direct effects on Employment, Wages, Value Added (return on capital), and Value of shipments, unless otherwise indicated. That is, the Income multiplyer was not employed in this analysis; as such it is an underestimation of the Total Effect on the economy of the State and the Nation.

(cont.)

2. B.I.A. (The Timber Harvest Statistics used here are generally for the Taholah and Crane Creek Logging Units only; as such it is also an underestimation of Total Quinault Trust Lands Timber Harvest.) These statistics account generally for only green timber and not salvage.

State of Washington Department of Natural Resources 1972 Timber Harvest Report. p.11

4. Employment and Payrolls in Washington State by County and by Industry; Industries Covered by Employment Security Act. Because of a lot of individuals ingaged in the wood industry utilizing Quinault Forest Products are not covered under this act, these statistics are an underestimation of Direct Employment, Indirect Employment, Total Payrolls, Value Added, Value of Shipments.

5. Indirect Employment is estimated using State of Washington Department of Natural Resources Statistical Technique Direct Employment X 1.84= Indirect Employment. Summary Analysis Snoqualmie National Forest Report Underdeveloped areas 5,000 acres and larger. Industrial Forestry Association; David Cox, Portland 3-1-72. Table No. 1.

6. U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufacturing Value added equals value of shipments minus total cost of materials (including materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy, cost of resales and miscellaneous receipts) and total direct payroll, deducting total direct payroll represents a change in the census reporting technique due to the need to determine more closely the total return on capital investments for this report. Value added in this case represents an estimate on return on capital investments that is utilizing Quinault Timber Harvest.

7. B.I.A. Values for 1970 and 1972 are estimated due to the change in administration fees charged by the B.I.A.

8 B.I.A. Values for 1970 and 1972 are estimated due to the change in administration fees charged by the B.I.A.

9. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the census, Annual Survey of Manufacturing. Value of shipments equals.....net selling values, t.o.b. plant, after discount and allowance and excluding freight charges and excise taxes.

FORT TOTTEN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL

WITNESSES

HON. MARK ANDREWS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
MARY ANN CAVANAUGH, TRIBAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE, DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE, FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.
HERMAN CAVANAUGH, VICE CHAIRMAN, TRIBAL COUNCIL
JAMES YANKTON, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL
ORALIA DIAZ, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL
DEMUS McDONALD, MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD
ROSALIE BAER, VICE CHAIRMAN, TRIBAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CARL McKAY, PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. We are glad to welcome Congressman Andrews, one of our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ANDREWS. Nice to be with you, Mrs. Hansen.

I appreciate your making this time available. I have a brief statement of introduction for these good people from our area, that I would like to make.

I am pleased and proud to present to you today a delegation of my constituents from the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, who are testifying with respect to a matter I know you are deeply concerned about, the education of Indian children.

Included in this delegation are Mary Ann Cavanaugh, tribal council representative; Herman Cavanaugh, vice chairman of the tribal council; James Yankton; Oralia Diaz; Demus McDonald, member of the school board; as well as Rosalie Baer, vice chairman of the Tribal Education Committee; and Carl McKay, president of the school board.

The thrust of their testimony is the need for $375,000 in design funds for a new high school facility on the reservation.

I have worked with these people closely in their efforts to get this new school, and I am keenly aware of the need for this facility. I urge you to give positive consideration to this request so that the school will not again be delayed.

We do appreciate so much the understanding and help this committee has given to these people in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Andrews.

Mr. ANDREWS. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Cavanaugh?

Mrs. CAVANAUGH. Honorable Chairman, respected committee members, I am Mrs. Mary Ann Cavanaugh, a member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Education Committee, delegated by the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council on the Fort Totten Indian Reservation in North Dakota to address you today on a matter of great concern to us.

1959 saw the close of the Fort Totten Community High School due to condemnation of the existing school buildings. During the ensuing years all high school children were bused or boarded in approximately 10 different high schools and boarding schools. The results have been documented on the high rate of dropouts and lack of parental responsibility in encouraging the education process in their children.

The Tribal Council initiated efforts to develop a new high school facility in 1970 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the result was an appropriation of $27,000 to plan a high school facility.

In the interim period the continued requests to tribal council school board and tribal education committee members prompted the initiation of a community high school under the sponsorship of the Fort Totten school board and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There are presently 190 high school students enrolled in the Fort Totten school program, many of whom had dropped out of school for various reasons. Due to the urgency of requests for a high school, temporary facilities were added to an already overcrowded school situation. We are aware of the dilemma of school construction needs nationwide, but feel the situation at Fort Totten is unique.

Design funds were included in the President's fiscal year 1973 budget, however a community adjacent to the reservation presented a dual request for school construction funds based on Indian enrollment, which resulted in denial of design funds. We are aware that the need for a feasibility study to eliminate confusion was the only alternative at the time. The study is now complete and the results confirm the tribe's need for a high school.

We now respectfully request the continuation for funding of the design phase of a high school facility. Recognizing the fact that fiscal year 1973 budget included $265,000 for school design money, and taking into consideration added costs over this time period, our estimated need is now $375,000. Realizing the fiscal year 1975 appropriations do not include this amount, we are requesting an addition to the fiscal year 1975 appropriations in the amount of $375,000 for plant design.

It has been with the encouragement and support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in conjunction with our North Dakota congressional Representatives that we now respectfully submit this testimony along with supportive documentation emphasizing our need.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

We will place the material that you have appended to your statement in the record.

[The documents follow:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
ABERDEEN AREA OFFICE,
Aberdeen, S. Dak., April 2, 1974.

MRS. EVELYN YOUNG,
Chairman, Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council,
Fort Totten, N. Dak.

DEAR MRS. YOUNG: I wish to take this opportunity to, once again, express my support for your work in returning a high school educational opportunity for the children of the Fort Totten Reservation to their community.

The documentation of this need has been submitted many times over the past several years. It is again supported in the feasibility study recently completed by Davis MacConnell Ralston Division, Westinghouse Learning Corporation. This study was done in response to the House Appropriations Committee's concern for a high school program on the reservation. The Commissioner, in recent appropriation hearings, also expressed support for funds which would be added to the Bureau's budget to design a high school facility for your students.

We wish you best wishes as you prepare and give your own personal accounting of the need and desire for a high school before the various committees of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

_____,
Area Director.

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE

RESOLUTION NO. A05–74–103

Whereas, The Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of Indians acting under a revised Constitution dated May 5, 1960, approved by the Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 14, 1961, and as subsequently amended June 17, 1969, and

Whereas, the present facility of the Fort Totten Community School was designed to accommodate an elementary program only, and

Whereas, this school is most inadequate for a high school program, and

Whereas, the House Appropriations Committee initiated a feasibility which has been completed, and

Whereas, the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe is most anxious to have a new high school complex constructed at the Fort Totten Community and

Whereas, the FY 1975 budget does not include the amount needed for design due to late review of the Feasibility Study.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe requests that the appropriation for the Department of the Interior be amended to include $375,000 needed for plant design.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Tribal Secretary for the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of six (6) members of whom five (5) were present, constituting a quorum for a meeting which was called, noticed, and convened this 3rd day of April, 1974, and adopted this resolution by an affirmative vote of four (4) members, none (0) opposing, one (1) absent. (Secretary-Treasurer no voting privileges by custom, Chairman votes in case of ties.)

EVELYN YOUNG,
Tribal Chairwoman, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.
FLORESTINE BROWN,
Tribal Secretary, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX ENTERPRISE CORP.,
FORT TOTTEN PUBLIC SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak.

STATEMENT OF JAMES YANKTON, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL

My name is James Yankton, I am a senior at Fort Totten High School. First of all, I would like to thank this honorable committee for the opportunity to present my testimony for the request being made here. Following are some of my reactions to the present high school on the reservation in relation to my attendance at non-Indian public schools. While attending Maddock and Oberon High Schools, it seemed that the teachers did not have the time to help or explain the work that we were assigned for homework. As a result, the work was harder for me to do as the year progressed. In attending Fort Totten High School I feel more at home with the other Indian students and can talk with the teachers more freely. All the other students also can communicate easier with the teachers. When there are personnel problems, there is a counselor that can help you and others with them.

In summary I would like to state that although I will not benefit directly from the construction of a new high school (if approved), I do know that my younger sisters will and other Indian students will.

Thank you again for the privilege to present this testimony.

JAMES YANKTON.

STATEMENT OF ORALIA DIAZ, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL

My name is Oralia Diaz, a student at Fort Totten High School. The following are reasons I feel we should have a high school on the reservation:

1. The main one is, we need it. There hasn't been a high school here for many years.

2. It would be convenient. I, for one, hated to leave my family and go to a boarding school. Besides, if I went to a school in the surrounding area, it would be difficult. The two nearby schools I have gone to (12 to 16 miles away) are

mostly agricultural in background. I found it hard to have anything to talk with them about.

3. I feel the need for a new school, a modern one, Indian students need. With the supplies, now that we have, it is very hard to study and work. I like the high school we now have because I am with my people. Education is important to me and I hope some day to be a lawyer. But I know we need newer, better facilities than we have now.

4. Generations will have the use for it, my little brother's and sister's would use it. Someday my children will. I think the development of the reservation is good. Someday, I will be immensely proud to see that the reservation is modern, good, and that the reservation is turning out individual, capable, intelligent and Indian—proud people.

ORALIA DIAZ.

STATEMENT OF CARL MCKAY, PRESIDENT, FORT TOTTEN SCHOOL BOARD, FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

I am Carl McKay, president of the Fort Totten School Board, and also an enrolled member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe. I have served as president of the board for the past 3 years; during that time other board members (the board is an all Indian board) and myself visited with students in public schools on or adjacent to the reservation. The board members felt that the best way to meet the special educational needs of their students was to have a high school program here on the reservation. The feasibility study which was conducted this past year also indicated the need and desires of local Indian people for a local high school.

Rather than wait for the results of the feasibility study, the Fort Totten School Board begin laying the ground work for a high school in the fall of 1972. By July 1973, staff and other appropriate measures were taken to open a public school in the fall of 1973. The board full well realized that such actions might jeopardize any further planning and requests for new school construction; the issue that the board placed their response on was, "what are we going to do with the children now in schools—do we have to sit and wait or would it be better to begin a high school now." As a result, the board started the operation of the high school.

Present enrollment and projected enrollment figures make it necessary for new construction (specifically planning and design monies at this stage) to serve the special eductaional needs of our children on the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation. Although we are now operating a high school with less than desirable physical conditions; the student response has been positive. The dropout rate for our Indian students at Fort Totten High School is very low in comparison to previous years. We have also picked up a number of high school age students (six) who were previously out of school for the past 1 or 2 years. The response of these students should be an indication of the high schools ability to meet the needs of local Indian students.

Although the operation of the high school has been dependent on State funds (State foundation) and Federal impact funds, the support and assistance has been tremendous from the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council and Tribal Education Committee. The board, Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council, and the Tribal Education Committee have met throughout the past year and have agreed that the continuance of the cooperative agreement for the operation of Fort Totten High School is in the best interests of the Indian students. The cooperative agreement is between the Fort Totten School Board and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition there is a great need for new construction.

I would like to thank this honorable committee for the opportunity to testify before them and know that you will treat our request fairly.

CARL MCKAY.

STATEMENT OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE, DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE

Recent research has shown that mental health problems are increasing for Indian students. Mental health problems are increasing in proportion to their daily confrontation with the non-Indian culture. Especially in schools where the main contact is made.

This present conflict has caused serious problems of identification for Indian youth, resulting in alienating and anomie, not only from the dominant Indian group; but, also from his or her own Indian group. The fact that the national

Indian dropout rate is about 60 percent would seem to indicate that the Indian students are (1) not responding to the system of reward and punishment in the non-Indian culture, and (2) that their cultural needs are not being met.

Many young Indian students drop out of school because they are away from home and fear losing their identity as Indians. Because there is no high school on the reservation, the parents have little or no idea of the training their children are receiving. They see no relationship between what the student learns in school, and what he must cope with once he leaves school and returns to the reservation. Students going away to complete their education find it difficult to fit into their own community when they return. The general attitude toward education on the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation is very negative. This is reflected by the poor attendance of children in the elementary school. In the past, Indians from the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation have never had control of their educational system. Over 90 percent of the high school students lived away from home while going to school either in Bureau boarding schools, mission school, or in Maddock boarding school.

With the dropout rate of these students being the highest in the Aberdeen area, the education committee feels that the most effective solution is to attack the problem at its base and provide an adequate, full and meaningful curriculum, and provide the facilities in which to implement it. The committee feels that new school facilities on the reservation to accommodate children to the 12th grade, plus the possibility of having after school and evening recreational and educational activities for adults, summer education programs for enrichment and recreation for both adults and children, will aid the Indian people of the area in defining and reaching their goals.

Discernable trends which might affect the future of the school

1. There will be fewer dropouts when the high school becomes a reality on the reservation.

2. Since the school would be located on the reservation, there would be more involvement and interest resulting from its presence within the reservation community. The school would become an accepted institution to serve the community, instead of an uncomfortable non-Indian establishment that it presently represents to a majority of the parents and young adults of high school age.

3. A centralized high school would remove the problem of students having to go in five different directions to schools where, in some cases, it means being away from their homes five days a week or nine months out of the year.

Student Needs

The Indian value system should be the basis for the goals and motivational factors for Indian fulfillment. In cross culture education, this means that the goals and cultural needs should be initially and primarily fulfilled in the context and norms of the culture being educated (Indian and not of that of the dominant culture that is doing the educating). In Indian education, the students should be educated, first of all, in their own value system in order that these values operating at the unconscious level, until examined, can be brought to a conscious level to enable them to understand their behavior and to be able to utilize these values for motivation and fulfillment; first of all, within their cultural context, and then, within that of the larger society.

Educational opportunities may be given to each child of the reservation. Since the curriculum of the school will be the true measure of the educational opportunities given its students, it should give them:

1. The capability of coping with the conditions imposed by poverty and discrimination.
2. A heightened sense of individual worth.
3. Knowledge of, and pride in, their own cultural heritage, including language.
4. A sense of values as defined by their own community.
5. The ability to generalize and draw conclusions meaningful to them.

ROSALIE BAER,
Vice Chairwoman,
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe Education Committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all very much for appearing today.

Montezuma Castle Tourism Complex

WITNESSES

JOE P. SPARKS, ATTORNEY FOR YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY, CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.
AARON RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN, YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY, CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.
TED SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE YAVAPAI-APACHE TRIBE
DENNIS C. NUMKENA, PRESIDENT, NUMKENA ASSOCIATES, INC.
JEFF DAVIS, SPECIAL CONSULTANT, AMERICAN INDIAN CONSULTANTS, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Joe P. Sparks, attorney for Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

Mr. Sparks. Madam Chairman, my name is Joe Sparks. I am the attorney for the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community at Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz. My address appears on the record.

Mrs. Hansen. We will insert your prepared statement in the record at this point.

[The statement and documents follow:]

Sparks, Siler & McConnell,
Scottsdale, Ariz.

Introduction

Yavapai—Apache Indian Community Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.
Name of project: Montezuma Castle Tourism Complex.
Witnesses: Aaron Russell, chairman; Theodore Smith, vice chairman; Dennis C. Numkena, president; Numkena Associates, Inc., Architects; Ernest L. Stevens, president, American Indian Consultants, Inc., project analyst; and Joe P. Sparks, tribal attorney, Sparks, Siler & McConnell.

Summary

The Yavapai-Apache Indian Community requests a special appropriation in the sum of $1,657,000 under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The appropriation is requested for the construction of phase one of the Montezuma Castle tourism complex located near Montezuma National Monument.

It includes site preparation and construction of the arts and crafts center, the information center, and museum, the service station, restaurant, cocktail lounge, convenience food store and recreational vehicle (RV) parks.

Phase two, which is not a part of the request, includes a fast food facility and an 80-unit motel.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe P. Sparks.

Montezuma Castle Tourism Complex

Statement by Joe P. Sparks, Tribal Attorney, Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Joe P. Sparks; I am of the law firm of Sparks, Siler & McConnell, located at 4234 Winfield Scott Plaza, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251. We represent the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

It is my privilege to be the master of ceremonies to what will be a short, but all-Indian show. We encourage you to look to the record for a more comprehensive view of the project which these witnesses will be briefly describing. Through that record and the presentation here today, you will understand the soundness of this proposal, its design and implementation plan and its probable effect on the tribe.

You have probably never heard of the Yavapai-Apaches. The last to hear from them with any clarity was General Crook. In the 1870's he was given the job of capturing some of the best foot soldiers this world has ever seen. If the military equipment had been reversed, most of us here today would still be speaking "Old English."

First, as they were fine soldiers with considerable discipline, they have been fine citizens. They are 800. They have been ignored for years because of their tiny land base and the great distance from established Indian agencies.

They, as many Indian people, have borne considerable hardship, and like most, have done so silently. They are not pleased with the treatment rendered by the Government in the past or presently. But luckily, a new day is here, and, as with most good luck, it has been made with hard work.

Those things that have been done for them, they have done largely for themselves. This project was conceived and has been developed by them. I am able to compliment them on their efforts when they would not have complimented themselves.

THE VERDE VALLEY

In the State of Arizona, 93 miles north of Phoenix on I–17 Interchange, lies a beautiful Verde Valley where the Montezuma Castle is located and where history began—this was prior to the coming of non-Indians. As the story begins, a large Indian population resided in the Verde Valley where an abundance of food, created by God and nursed by the rivers and the mountains surrounding the Verde Valley, were found. This group of Indians were the Pueblo people who built the Montezuma Castle and who ruled the Verde Valley for centuries; then in more recent years, the Apache and Yavapai Tribes made their home there.

In 1600 Spanish people came on the scene looking for gold, then disappeared after locating copper in the Jerome area.

In the year 1871 non-Indians from the east came and occupied and built the Fort Verde. At this time, the buildings are still standing.

In 1872, the U.S. Government, in a treaty with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe, established a reservation of 40 miles up the river and 10 miles on each side of the river. On April 23, 1875, President Ulysses S. Grant revoked and annulled the treaty to restore the reservation to public domain. He then marched the Yavapai-Apache from Fort Verde in the Verde Valley to San Carlos, Ariz. by Federal troops. In 1900 some of the members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe came back to the beautiful Verde Valley. Presently, they occupy small tracts of land at Camp Verde, Middle Verde, Rimrock, and Clarkdale.

This is the history of the Verde Valley and the Montezuma Castle.

Today many changes have been made in the Verde Valley in the fields of sanitation, health, and education for Indians and non-Indians who now live in harmony.

THE PROJECT

The proposed Montezuma Castle Commercial and Cultural Center has much to offer as a primary showcase for Indian and Arizona history.

1. A feasibility study funded by EDA, including preliminary plan for the project, has been completed and indicates economic viability.

2. The opportunity for multiagency involvement exists. The National Park Service intends to cooperate in the operation of the facility by locating its information center and holding station for Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monument. The holding station would prevent thousands of people who are visiting the castle from destroying a most prized possession, preserving the attraction for future generations. The U.S. Forest Service and the State parks board as well have expressed interest in utilizing the facility as a Verde Valley public information center.

3. The proposed project is to be located in almost the exact geographical center of the State of Arizona on Interstate Highway I–17, and, therefore, contrary to many other Indian locations, presents easy all-weather access to great numbers of people.

4. The history of the inhabitants of the Verde Valley and Montezuma Castle area includes the predecessors of virtually all Arizona tribes and many of those of the entire Southwest. It is felt, therefore, that the project location is ideal as a center to display the cultures of all Southwest Indians.

5. Finally, this project represents a new wave of activity for the Indian people—not only are employment opportunities to be offered here, but the entire object of the project has been geared to Indian entrepreneurship.

THE TRIBAL SITUATION

It is helpful to recognize the Yavapai-Apache's reasons for seeking the proposed commercial development. Of the 578 acres of reservation land, less than two-thirds is usable for grazing or farming. No paved roads pass through the

main reservation and little opportunity for commercial enterprise exists there. As a result, business and employment opportunities on reservation land exist for only a handful of persons. In effect there exists, in perpetuity, a reservation upon which it is virtually impossible for an individual to make a living. More than one-half of the enrolled members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe have had to make their homes elsewhere, generally in the Verde Valley, and still have apparently done poorly; BIA statistics indicate that only 76 persons are employed out of the 307-member labor force. It is the desire of the Yavapai-Apache to live on the reservation or in the immediate area. This has been clearly illustrated over the last 70 years by the hardships they have been willing to endure in order to move back to what they consider to be their traditional homeland.

The tribal government has extremely limited sources of income. Although this situation may be somewhat alleviated by a forthcoming judgment settling a claim, tribal income at present amounts to only about $1,000 annually (from grazing leases). The tribe's annual budget amounts to approximately $36,000 which consists primarily of funded job descriptions. For example, the Public Health Service funds a community health representative; the BIA funds a social service worker, et cetera.

Other potential problems which must be faced in the development of a successful complex are securing financial resources and development of an organizational structure to manage the complex. Commercial lenders are extremely cautious and conservative in making long-term unsecured loans or investments in Indian business. Hopefully, time will resolve this problem. Government support, however, seems essential for the interim.

Summary and Conclusions

A. Complex Enterprises

Five enterprises—an arts and crafts center, the information center and museum, the service station, the restaurant, and the recreational vehicle park—are initially recommended as components for the Yavapai-Apache commercial development. Two of these enterprises—the arts and crafts center and the museum and information center—occupy the same building. Similarily, the restaurant/cocktail lounge and recreational vehicle park convenience store and register desk are also located in one building. In the near future, a fast food facility and an 80-unit motel will probably be justifiable if visitor volume continues to grow as it has in the past. The motel will become more necessary as the site becomes a focal point for shuttle service to surrounding parks and landmarks, and other activities such as evening shows at the museum and outdoor performances in the ampitheater develop. Ultimately, then, there should be seven enterprises and five buildings. The enterprises, as they realize their potential, will benefit the tribe and surrounding community both. They will provide the tribe employment and income, and they should generate ancillary business—such as laundry, printing, advertising—to the community.

B. Finance

Total construction cost of the complex, exclusive of the motel, is $1,657,000. Each facility individually operates at a profit during the first year, but together they operate at a loss. The reason is that some unallocated developmental costs and complex overhead negate total combined profits. But under conservative estimates the facility should break even during the third year. These estimates, of course, can be modified by any number of variables: type of financing, selection of facilities, construction start date, and so on. All projects are based on conservative estimates of tourism. Data from 1971 were used rather than projected 1976 data—when the facility should begin operations. The rationale was that the complex should be able to succeed even under the worst conditions.

C. Project Implementation

The most important factor which will insure the continued success of the enterprise once it becomes an operating concern will certainly be the role of the management board. Clearly the board should have full operational control of the enterprise with little interference from the tribal council. But the extent of its involvement in daily operations will depend heavily on the quality of managerial talent available for the specific enterprises. In any event, the board

should be involved more with strategic planning and management control, and less with operational control. Strategic planning used here is the process of deciding on objectives, on the resources used to obtain those objectives, and on the policies that are to govern the acquisition, use, and disposition of the resources. Management control is the process by which managers assure that resources are obtained and used effectively and efficiently in the accomplishment of the organization's objectives. Operational control is simply the process of assuring that specific tasks are carried out effectively and efficiently.

STATEMENT OF AARON RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN, YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY, CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

My name is Aaron Russell and I am chairman of the Yavapai-Apache Indian community of the Camp Verde Reservation.

On behalf of my tribe, I thank you for this opportunity to speak before you.

Our reservation is located in the geographic center of the State of Arizona.

The population of my tribe is about 800; of the 18 tribes in Arizona we rank about 10th in population, yet we have close to the smallest land base. The annual income of the tribe is only about $1,300 a year. This comes from leasing some farmland. Although there are certain other funds received by the tribe annually, such funds are programed separately from various Federal programs. Needless to say, with $1,300 as our operations budget, few tribal programs can now be provided by our government.

The tribal agency office is located 210 miles away which means it is a 420-mile round trip.

The Verde Valley is agriculturally oriented and there is very little industrialization in the valley. Tourists play an important part in the Verde Valley economy; they are attracted to the area by three national monuments, the Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well, and Tuzigoot Ruins; other scenic attractions are the Red Rock County of Oak Creek Canyon, the Ghost Town of Jerome and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness area.

The tribal leadership with much foresight has determined that the only way for the tribe to progress economically, and to become self-sufficient, would be to acquire more land for commercial and industrial purposes. With the tourist trade being one of the major contributors to the Verde Valley's economy, the tribe decided to tap into this market. The tribe has acquired, with its own funds, approximately 80 acres of land at the proposed site of the Montezuma Castle interchange. The most significant part of this plan is the fact that this will be the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument which attracts 400,000 visitors each year.

With the energy crisis in effect, the tourists to the Verde Valley will decrease; however, Park Service officials in the Verde Valley strongly feel that the situation in the Verde Valley will fare better than most national parks because Montezuma Castle and well are located on Interstate 17 within relatively easy driving distance of Phoenix and Flagstaff. A round trip from either city can be made on one tank of gas.

The 1973 Report of Labor Force submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shows a labor force of 307 on the reservation and surrounding area, and a total of 102 employed; and of that amount, 15 are on seasonal work. Fewer than half have full-time jobs; many others are not counted here because they have left the area, because we could provide them no future.

From the facts stated, you can well understand, that for the Yavapai-Apache Tribe to survive economically, funding for the Montezuma Castle commercial complex is paramount.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS C. NUMKENA, PRESIDENT, NUMKENA ASSOCIATES, INC.

I. BACKGROUND

Numkena Associates is a wholly Indian-owned architectural firm established nearly 4 years ago and is located in Phoenix, Ariz. Dennis C. Numkena, president, is a Hopi Indian originally from Moencopi and presently living in Phoenix. The firm has provided services for 15 different tribes.

Numkena Associates, Inc., has worked with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe on the Montezuma Castle tourism complex concept from the initial stages, and was instrumental in obtaining EDA funding for the feasibility study. The firm joined with American Indian Consultants to conduct that study and was responsible for all design exhibits, plus much of the written material exclusive of the marketing analysis and legal aspects.

II. LAND USE

A. Land Use Background

Preparation of a land use plan for the proposed complex took into consideration the following factors:

1. Classification by market imperatives.
2. Site boundaries.
3. The freeway traveler.
4. Site topography.
5. Importance of interchange feeder road to the development.

B. Classification By Market Imperatives

The types of facilities proposed are all related in their dependence on the highway traveler as the primary market source. They differ in certain significant ways, however, and have been grouped accordingly, as follows:

1. Freeway commercial.—Gas stations, fast food or drivethrough-type facilities, and convenience markets which can substantially enhance their business volume by direct highway exposure and the proper presentation of their services to persons who would not otherwise leave the freeway at the interchange, make up this group.

Another means is proposed to attract travelers who might otherwise not exit at the Montezuma Castle interchange—highway rest area type facility with ramadas, toilet facilities, et cetera. These facilities can become economically feasible through dual utilization as services for the recreational vehicle campground development but have been grouped with freeway occupancies because of their requirement for exposure.

2. Tourist commercial.—The proposed restaurant, cocktail lounge, arts and crafts facilities museum, information center, and Montezuma Castle holding station comprise this grouping. From a promotional point of view, however, it is wise to consider a degree of freeway visibility. This grouping has been made principally as a matter of operational convenience. Taking into consideration that the various facilities complement one another in terms of use by those visiting the national monument who have committed themselves to the expenditure of from 1 to 3 hours, this grouping is referred to as tourist commercial.

3. Campground use.—Recreational vehicle campgrounds require reasonable freeway exposure and are expected to depend in more or less equal measure on: (1) Transient traffic, and (2) weekend vacationers for business. Both high-density overnight facilities, as well as low-density extended stay facilities, have been contemplated in the study.

Recreational and neighborhood commercial uses are recommended for future development, although they are not included in this evaluation. Both are expected to be natural extensions of the development as it becomes permanently established.

4. Recreational use.—A large recreational area which might include a golf course, tennis courts, a small lake, an Indian village, outdoor amphitheater and other aspects of a public park.

5. Neighborhood Commercial (future).—Retain facilities depend for business not only on tourist trade but, in addition, on local traffic as well. These facilities should likely be limited to boutique-oriented uses in order that the integrity of the entire project be retained.

C. Site Boundaries

Though land use normally is governed by many variables with respect to external development activities, in part generated by the interchange activities themselves, such variables are less a factor of business in this instance due to the fixed nature of the site boundaries. The west boundary of the site is presently being developed as high grade airport-residential development; the north boundary is, of course, a freeway. The east boundary is to remain in the possession of the Forest Service. The Yavapai-Apache Tribe intends to acquire two smaller parcels of land, now comprising the south boundary, which are designated for withdrawal as an extension to the development proper and has instituted option procedures to that end. The boundaries of the development then will remain quite distinct without uncontrolled influences affecting the project. Greenbelt buffer zones are indicated as a means of separating the project site from adjacent uses.

D. The Freeway Traveler

As stated in other portions of this study, traffic passing the proposed Montezuma Castle interchange is made of approximately 80-percent in-State vehicles and 20-percent out-of-State vehicles. Obviously, a large proportion of the out-of-State vehicles choose to stop at the Montezuma Castle National Monument, and they do comprise a significant share of the 350–400 automobiles visiting the monument on the average day. This traveler can be expected to continue to exit from the freeway at the location of the proposed site. The in-State traveler, however, whether he be on business or heading to or from central and northern Arizona vacation country, does not presently stop at this location. High visibility of convenience facilities mentioned above is vital in order to entice these persons off the high-speed freeway.

E. Site Topography

The site proper is in a swale between two hills. The existing roadway running away from the highway through the site and approximately bisecting it is between 60 and 80 feet below elevations at the outside edges of the site.

In order to obtain maximum visibility for freeway commercial uses which depend to a great extent on impulse existing by the traveler, high ground should be utilized. To the greatest possible extent, high ground has been assigned to freeway commercial and recreational vehicle campground facilities. Topography also influences the land use plans in an internal way. It is felt by the planners that less imposition will be placed on the creation of a pleasant environment for the motel and recreational uses by locating them beneath the rim of the property where campground facilities, a somewhat disorderly use, have been placed. The campground facilities will serve as an additional buffer zone from external development.

F. Interchange feeder road

This all-important road which will exist as the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument is the artery carrying the life blood of the development. It is essential, therefore, that this road pass through every important commercial use on the project site. The plans reflect this consideration. Schematic designs not only indicate the roadway passing through these facilities, but, make every effort to slow traffic and cause the traveler to leave his car.

III. ARCHITECTURE

Principal architectural considerations in the proposed project are to be as follows:

A. Visual impact for highway travelers

To interest high speed traffic on Interstate I–17, which has but one significant diversion, the Cordes Junction interchange in the entire 148 miles between Phoenix and Flagstaff. It has been considered important by the designers to utilize a design vernacular with a degree of drama. The location, immediately adjacent to the freeway is expected, through this increased exposure, to increase visitorship to the more remote monument by approximately 50 percent.

B. Harmonious relationship with Montezuma Castle Monument architecture

The design evolved for the tourism complex, captures the monolithic nature of the 400-year-old monument through the use of straight forward textured surfaces, stacked one upon the other to reflect the many decades over which construction took place. Openings are punched through these plain surfaces in a matter of fact way without ostentatiousness.

Buildings will be constructed in such a way as to utilize the existing site characteristics and topography and, though the project site in no way compares with that of the monument itself, every attempt has been made to show the same kind of respect for the site as the original inhabitants did.

C. Durability consistant with heavy visitor traffic

All structures are to be designed as permanent facilities. Every effort has been made and will continue to be made to coordinate all building functions with Park Service objectives. Cooperation between the Numkena organization and the National Park Service has been excellent and the considerable experience of the Park Service in similar facilities has been and will continue to be brought to bear on the final product.

D. Indianness

Numkena Associates, was commissioned by the Yavapai-Apache Tribe for the specific purpose of executing with authority, an Indian design. Exhibits which will be presented during the hearings will hopefully make clear the validity of this judgment.

E. Function

Most functional purposes of the proposed facility have been described above under land use. Internal functions, however, is particularly important in certain areas. Again, utilizing Park Service expertise with respect to visitor traffic, all facilities will anticipate the movement, during relatively short spans of time, of large numbers of people. In the tribes' behalf, these movements of people will be accomplished by frequent purchases of goods and services.

Other functional considerations include the grouping of the museum, information center and arts and crafts areas together in the same building. The arts and crafts commercial enterprise will be greatly enhanced by this association. The presence of Park Service personnel in this building will serve as a strong influence on the overall quality of the operation efficiency.

For management efficiency, the restaurant, cocktail lounge, convenience market, meeting rooms, campground (and future motel) offices have been grouped together under a single roof.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

As a part of the feasibility study for the Montezuma Castle tourism complex, a complete environmental analysis has been undertaken. The results of this study indicate no significant adverse effects on the environment. Furthermore, the land upon which the project is to be constructed has been declared withdrawal land by the Forest Service and is being acquired through exchange for other more highly valued property.

More important, however, environment is the reason for the initial conception of the project. The Park Service, Forest Service, Yavapai-Apache Tribe and Arizona Highway Department in the earliest stages of the idea met at the urging of the Park Service to locate the most convenient access to the monument. Park Service has long felt that the volume of traffic presently handled at the monument was reaching untenable dimensions in terms of wear and tear on the monument area. Their interest in creating an "off-monument" information and visitor holding facility led to the birth of the project concept. Essentially, then, the project exists to protect an important and unredeemable national resource.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE SMITH, VICE CHAIRMAN YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

I am Ted Smith, vice chairman of the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

My time before you will be dedicated to discussion concerning the ways the proposed complex will help all members of our tribe and at the same time serve all the people in the State of Arizona and the United States.

The project was conceived by Indians, designed by Indians, analyzed by Indians and by serving the people of all the United States as they visit one of our country's most popular monuments, the Montezuma National Monument, it will serve Indians. It will serve the members of our tribe by providing jobs, and will serve Indians everywhere by providing an example of a well conceived, well designed and well operated project designed for economic assistance to a large but almost landless tribe.

This is not to say that we have designed this project to the exclusion of our non-Indian neighbors. The National Forest, Department of Agriculture, has worked closely with us in selecting and exchanging land for the project. The National Park Service has encouraged us and in a spirit of cooperation, we have developed a plan with the Park Service to serve as the receiving center for the Montezuma National Monument.

Jobs for our tribe is an important goal. The complex will provide four categories of job opportunities:

(1) Indian owned and operated businesses;
(2) Indian manager positions for tribal or non-Indian businesses;
(3) Services industry jobs in all businesses; and
(4) Cottage industry jobs in the homes of our members.

I

Emphasis will be given to providing our tribal members with opportunities to start their own businesses. These include recreational parks, tour buses, horseback rides, restaurants, cocktail lounges, craft shops, gas stations, convenience markets, grounds keepers, and others.

II

In tribally owned and non-Indian owned businesses; preference will be given to Indian managers and employees.

We do not intend to discriminate. We hope to give opportunity to Indian people and convey the image of our "Indianness" to guests visiting a unique monument built by our forefathers.

III

All areas of the project provide potential for service jobs; form tour guides to maids; from gas station attendants to bus drivers and more. These opportunities have never been experienced by the Verde Valley or the tribe.

IV

Finally, jobs will be avaliable through "Cottage industries." This term I learned from non-Indians. We would call it "Wikiup industries." Our people are good artists. We make bead work, baskets, dolls, quilts, and jewelry; all in our homes.

We have never had a real marketplace before. Our crafts find their way, in an inefficient manner, to non-Indian "Indian stores" all over the Southwest. Usually the art has changed hands 3 or 4 times with the price being doubled or tripled on each occasion. That usually means the Indian artist or craftsman receives $2 for an item sold to the public for $12.

This project will provide a more direct outlet for arts and crafts through our craft shop and cultural center. That means a larger percentage of the final sales price will go to our artists and the remainder of the sales price will go to our tribe, or Indian business persons. The dollars received will circulate in our community several times before leaving the reservation. This will be possible for the first time because we will have stores, gas stations, and restaurants where we now have not a single reservation business.

This is the only request the tribe has made of Congress in my lifetime. We have looked for a lifetime for a way to solve our problems. We believe we have found it. We hope you will agree and assist us with this dream.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. SPARKS. This is the first time that the tribe has ever appeared before the House Appropriations Committee and we are indeed privileged and honored to be able to come to you today and tell you about some hopes of the tribe.

Actually you probably never heard of Yavapai-Apache before. They have been very silent but fine citizens. They number 800 and they have one of the smallest land bases in the United States. There is very little reason for me to be here except I think I can say a few things about them that they would not say for themselves and compliment them on their efforts to make a land base work for a very large tribe compared to the land base.

The project that the tribe will be presenting today is a proposed tourism complex centered around the Montezuma National Monument. It is one of the most popular monuments in the United States and it is

located in the heart of their old aboriginal territory and adjacent to their present reservation which is approximately 578 acres.

They have purchased with their own fund exchange lands on the Montezuma Castle Interchange on the main highway through the north-south area of the State and have negotiated with the National Forests, the U.S. Park Service, and the State parks board for a cooperative effort that would center in this tourism complex for the display and introduction of the Montezuma Castle Monument, the Tuzigoot National Monument and other historical and Indian monuments in the Verde Valley.

The nature of the tribe is one, where, because of the small land base many of the people——

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have in the Verde Valley?

Mr. SPARKS. 578 and it is in four parcels scattered through the Verde Valley.

In recent years the tribe has reviewed many ways of turning four scattered parcels of land totaling 578 acres into an economic base with enough strength to support the 800 tribal members and they have been told that it cannot be done.

Without this project it is probably true but with the project we believe it is possible.

We have a panel presentation and in the interest of time and the committee's indulgence we will each summarize our statements to you and maintain ourselves ready to answer questions which you might have.

The chairman is Aaron Russell who will generally describe the tribe in the project. Dennis Numkena is president of Numkena Associates, and he is the architect on the project. He will discuss design criteria and environmental concepts. Mr. Jeff Davis is a special consultant to the American Indian Consultants, Inc., who did the economic and feasibility study for the tribe and will be available to answer economic and feasibility questions.

And Ted Smith, the vice chairman of the tribe will describe what he believes to be the effects of this project on the tribe.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I want to thank you for your time today. I want to emphasize that this is an Indian project conceived, analytically, designed and implemented by Indian people. It will serve the Indian people of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe by serving the citizens of the United States with a fine project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Russell?

Mr. RUSSELL. Thank you.

My name is Aaron Russell and I am chairman, Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation.

I would like to thank you on behalf of my tribe for the opportunity to speak before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. RUSSELL. Joe has stated a lot of the facts that I was going to say so I will put in those that he missed, like our tribal income is about $1,300 a year and with this type of an income we don't have very many tribal programs.

The tribal leadership, with much foresight, has determined that the only way for the tribe to progress economically and to become self-sufficient would be to acquire more land for commercial and industrial purposes.

With the tourist trade being one of the major contributors in the Verde Valley economy, the tribe decided to tap into this market. The tribe has acquired, with its own funds, approximately 80 acres of land at the proposed site of the Montezuma Castle Interchange.

The most significant part of this plan is the fact that this will be the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument which attracts about 400,000 visitors each year.

The 1973 Report of Labor Force submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shows a labor force of 307 on the reservation and surrounding area and a total of 102 employed and of that 15 are on seasonal work. Fewer than half have full-time jobs and many others are counted here because they have left the area because we cannot provide any future for them.

From the facts stated you can well understand that for the Yavapai-Apache Tribe to survive economically, funding for the Montezuma Castle commercial complex is paramount.

I thank you for your time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the gas shortage have any impact on your visitations?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have a little part in here I will read.

With the energy crisis in effect, the tourists to the Verde Valley will decrease. However, Park Service officials in the Verde Valley strongly feel that the situation in the Verde Valley will fare better than most national parks because Montezuma Castle and Well are located on Interstate 17 within relatively easy driving distance of Phoenix and Flagstaff. A round trip from either city can be made on one tank of gas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH. My name is Ted Smith. I am the vice president of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe. My phase as a witness here is the most important, to bring out the opportunity that would allow the people there to have jobs. This is our main purpose.

And at this time the tribe does not have the income in their homes. Their gas and light bills and things that are necessary they need to upkeep their homelife.

So the things that are going to happen in this complex will be with the National Park Service. The National Park Service will employ some of our people. And we have been told that all the tour guides will be managed by the Indian people. Also buses will be there. Small buses will be used from the Montezuma Castle to the complex and also in the surrounding area of the other national monument and also the Indians will be owning and operating these buses.

There will be Indian managers and position for tribal or non-Indian businesses. The service and industry jobs is our business and then also "cottage industry" jobs in the homes of the members of the tribe.

And there will be restaurants, arts and crafts, and then the National Park Service will also house in these buildings.

So this is my phase, what it will do to the tribe as far as getting jobs and income for them. This is a very poor tribe and the only thing they have is the farming industry there and it is seasonal work, so most of these jobs will be going to the people.

We have the R–V parks which will then have Indian operators running these facilities.

I have this statement. You have them there?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. So I will quit with this.

We would like to show you the complex, buildings, and so forth.

Mr. SPARKS. This is Mr. Numkena from Numekena Asociates.

Mr. NUMKENA. I do represent the firm which is responsible for designing this project here. One thing I might also mention is that in addition to having 400,000 visitors a year already built in we have something like 5,000 vehicles also that pass by the site every day. The National Park Service is indicating that it may double in the next 5 years. But those of the projects like this that I have seen are usually remote but we are located about 60 miles south of Flagstaff, between Flagstaff and Phoenix, so it is quite accessible.

Our acreage is about 74 acres of land. The unique thing about this is that the Park Service is joint venturing with the tribe, so this is the main structure that will be built first and the Park Service will be leasing the entire floor.

It will house the information center, the museum, the administrative offices. The top portion of it would house the arts and crafts which the tribe will be responsible for running.

By the way, this photograph up here is quite similar to Montezuma Castle which is only about three-quarters of a mile down the road. So the National Park Service was concerned because the visitor numbers are increasing all the time and it was running down the National Park Service, the monuments, so they felt the best approach would be to use this area up here as a holding station and they would close off that existing now to the monument and all the vehicles, all the people, will come through the land that the tribe owns.

They will be stopped here, bused down to the monument itself. So what we are asking for at this time is about $1.6 million for the construction of this particular project here. This other facility is the restaurant, convenience market, meeting rooms in the back and motel check-in area.

The 90-unit motel complex in the back will be at a later place. We figure that this would be a money-losing proposition at this time. We felt that we could go to build those facilities which definitely produce income. So this will be phase II.

Mrs. HANSEN. Shouldn't this logically be funded by the Indian business development program?

Mr. NUMKENA. Jeff, would you like to comment?

Mr. EVANS. Does the chairman mean the business enterprise development fund?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. SPARKS. May I address myself to that issue for a moment. We have followed the Indian financing legislation throughout the history at least for the last 2 years. The reason we are before you today is there is a considerable uncertainty as to the amount of funding available in that and also the priorities which will be given.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is exactly the problem this committee has. You have listened to the school requests we have received today.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, Madam Chairman. We also have those. We bus our children all over the Verde Valley to the schools and this would enable us to provide better schoolings on reservations.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will investigate what the possibilities are.

Mr. NUMKENA. By the way, this would probably be the only project that the tribe will have for a very long time. In fact right now there is really nothing going on on the reservation. We did have the Bicentennial Commission located back here. This is a bicentennial designated project, so hopefully we do have some money commitments from the National Park Service as far as design is concerned. Right now what we are looking for is construction money hoping to be in the process of building it by 1976.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. SPARKS. Mr. Davis has a few comments on specific items of economic feasibility.

Mr. DAVIS. Most have been highlighted. The volume last year was 4,000 visitors which was more than the current national park facility can handle. They actually had to turn some people away. Their option was to construct two facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is an excellent type of program. Thank you very much.

Mr. SPARKS. We are grateful to the indulgence of the committee and hope you will consider it carefully.

NORTH CENTRAL INDIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRAINING CENTER

WITNESS

CHARLES L. BLASCHKE, PRESIDENT, EDUCATION TURNKEY SYSTEMS, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Charles L. Blaschke, president, Education Turnkey Systems, Inc. Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND AND RELATED AGENCIES BY CHESTER EAGLEMAN AND HAROLD CURLEY, GRAND RAPIDS INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL, AND CHARLES L. BLASCHKE, PRESIDENT, EDUCATION TURNKEY SYSTEMS, INC.

It is indeed a pleasure and honor to appear before this prestigious subcommittee to discuss some critical issues in Indian Education and share with you one proposed solution to some of these urgent problems. The Grand Rapids Intertribal Council submitted in January a proposal to the U.S. Office of Education requesting funds under the Indian Education Act, part B, to organize and operate the North Central Indian Technical Assistance and Training Center, which would provide assistance to educational institutions serving Indian children in: program planning and development, program management and evaluation, and education program auditing. While the need for such services has always been great, it has even heightened in the last few months for several reasons.

First, while the concern for fiscal accountability of funds directed toward Indian children currently exists, experts are increasingly recognizing that there exists a greater need to focus upon the impact of the education program on the Indian child. The need for such education program audits, as opposed to financial audit, was recently recognized in the proposed Rules and Regulations for JOM. Moreover, in light of planning, contractual, and coordination requirements in the proposed rules and regulations, it appears to be critical that such education program audits be conducted by disinterested, third-parties who have been trained in this concept. The proposed center would develop a cadre of American Indians in the North Central Region; train them in program auditing techniques following the official USOE Handbook on Education Program Auditing developed by Mr. Alfred Morin; and make these services available to education institutions using JOM funds and to school districts providing education programs to American Indian children under the Indian Education Act.

Second, if the level of effort in the proposed administrative budget for part B, Discretionary Programs, of the Indian Education Act is appropriated this particular program will represent one of the largest discretionary programs at the U.S. Office of Education. And as you the Congress see the wisdom of funding part A of the Indian Education Act at a similar increased level of funding, technical assistance for qualified individuals will be further needed. Hence, it is anticipated that the number of projects to be planned and evaluated during fiscal year 1975 will be increased from 100 to 150 percent thus creating a need for such services. Yet it is equally important that those providing technical assistance should be American Inidans, which is the intent of the turnkey phase of the program.

Third, accountability in education has slowly begun to focus upon education programs for Indian children. If the concepts of education program auditing, and effective project management and evaluation can be incorporated into ongoing and demonstration Indian programs, the probability of ensuring that those responsible are held accountable and that student gains are achieved is significantly higher, as described in the attachments.

As we envision the center, beyond the initial Government subsidy, it should become self-sufficient within 24 months as the demand for the services it will provide will have been generated. Moreover, with careful planning, it could become a model for replication elsewhere. The proposal is currently being reviewed for funding at the U.S. Office of Education.

Again, we are very pleased to share this information with this subcommittee and would be happy to answer any questions at this time.

ABSTRACT
NORTH CENTRAL INDIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING CENTER

The major objective of this project provides for the planning, development, and operation of a CENTER which will make technical assistance available to institutions providing educational programs to Indian children within the North Central Region. Intensive training in the areas of program management, evaluation, and education program auditing will also be conducted to assure that the CENTER Indian staff develops its own internal capabilities in educational program auditing and other speciality areas. Outside consultants will be utilized to develop initial capabilities and this expertise will eventually be "turnkeyed" over to the CENTER.

The main features of this unique undertaking include the following:

A. It represents the first attempt to introduce accountability in Indian education through the use of Indian education program auditors.
B. It proposes to use outside consultants in a manner so that consultant fees are based upon the high quality and timely performance of services to the user institutions.
C. It proposes to develop and disseminate information, from a centralized materials resource center, on the results of projects in which the CENTER will become involved.
D. The CENTER will become self-sufficient within a two to three year period relying solely on service contracts with local tribal councils, community groups and educational institutions.

The major benefits to be derived from the establishment of the CENTER include the following:

A. Technical assistance capability in program planning, development, management, evaluation, and educational program auditing for over 300 institutions in which Indian children are involved.
B. The development of intensive teacher training workshops in project management, evaluation, and educational program auditing to be made available to other institutions outside of the region as "packages".
C. The offering of workshops throughout the region for representatives from participating institutions to improve the quality and effectiveness of projects funded under Parts A, B, and C.

During the first year of operations the CENTER will provide technical assistance gradually developing an internal capability while it phases out the services of Education Turnkey Systems, Inc. and other consultants in order to ensure that a total capability is turnkeyed to the CENTER. Key individuals to be involved in the development of the CENTER include: (1) Chet Eagleman, Chairman of the Tribal Council; (2) Edward White Pigeon, the Executive Director of the Council; (3) Charles Blaschke, national consultant on program management, evaluation and accountability; (4) Alfred Morin, national leader in education program auditing; (5) Myron Jones, a national expert in parent training and fiscal auditing; (6) Adrian Parmeter, consultant chiefly responsible for the Indian Education Report of 1969; (7) Joseph Hart, a former Job Corps Center Regional Director; (8) Key teachers and staff with wide experience from various educational institutions within the state of Michigan and within the region.

A continuing feature of the operational CENTER will be a bi-monthly/monthly newsletter featuring information on successful educational programs for Indian children, evaluation and program audit findings of regional demonstration/experimental programs, listings of the types of technical assistance available through CENTER staff, and review of new educational materials appropriate for Indian education programs.

ETS
EDUCATION TURNKEY SYSTEMS, INC.
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12 February 1974

The Honorable Morris Thompson
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Morris:

I wish to commend you and your offices for your recent bold actions, as reflected in the Federal Register on January 14th, to take measures to increase accountability in education programs funded under Johnson O'Malley. Education Turnkey Systems, Inc. has been a leading advocate of accountability in education since its inception when we prepared the 'white paper' on that topic for the USOE and the White House in 1969. Since these regulations are in a formative stage, I would like to share with you some insights gleaned from our experience in introducing similar concepts into over 150 public schools in 20 states over the last five years.

As I listened to witnesses before the recent Kennedy Subcommittee hearings on "Accountability in Indian Education", I observed that the primary concern was the accountability of funds allocated to programs rather than a focus on the impact of the programs on Indian children. While I realize that financial accountability of JOM funds is necessary, such efforts are time consuming and sometimes become futile when statistics begin fighting each other. Rather, it has been our experience that groups responsible for Indian education can be held more accountable and will produce more significant achievement and other results when the focus of the audit is on the impact of the program on Indian children. Education program audits are less threatening in a legal sense, yet much more conducive to program improvement.

In the Proposed Rules S33.4(c), the concept of program audits are addressed: "Schools in districts receiving funds under this part shall be open to visits for purposes of program audit and inspection by duly accredited representatives of the Federal Government and Contracting Agency." The concept of program auditing introduced in the 'white paper' has spread quickly across the country and is required for programs such as Bilingual (ESEA Title VII) and Dropout Prevention (Title VIII). Next year Michigan plans to have program audits conducted for over 1,000 compensatory education projects. At it's annual convention the AASA will pass a resolution in favor of program audits. The time is indeed ripe and the concept makes sense in light of the new direction sought by the BIA.

The major purpose of an independent education program audit is to review and critique program goals, objectives, and assessment criteria with respect to relevance and realism; to monitor program operations on a periodic basis to ensure that the proposed approach is being implemented in a manner proposed or planned; and to review, analyze, critique, and certify evaluation reports and results of projects in a public report. The advantages of an education program audit, very briefly, are: (a) a low cost service which may preclude the necessity of a high cost evaluation conducted by a third party; (b) increased credibility; (c) availability of technical assistance and suggestions for program improvement; (d) an independent arbitrator of minor disputes; and (e) an additional service and monitoring capability to complement existing BIA services. With regards to JOM, program auditing is much needed. It could reduce the number of 'scandals' through early detection and corrective action. The quality of program planning, operations, and evaluation would increase substantially, which would result in higher achievement for Indian children. Responsible, justified, program accountability would be substantially improved along with effective participation of Indian parents in the education of their children.

Having reviewed the Rules and based upon past observations, there are specific areas which could be audited by a program auditor in addition to financial audits including: (a) review and critique of the contractor's/school district's plan, including objectives, feasibility of approaches proposed, implication of solicitation/receipt of non-JOM funds such as ESEA Title I, Indian Education Act Title IV, and provisions for adequate evaluation; (b) certification of the Indian Advisory Board participation in planning and the approval procedures; (c) monitoring of program implementation to include on-site management assistance, review and update of program documentation, review of program change request justifications, and progress reporting on an interim basis; and (d) a final program audit report which would include an analysis of data collection, processing, and analysis procedures, certification of results, findings, and plans to be submitted by the district or the contractor at the completion of each school year, and recommendations for program improvement.

In addition to the above audit services, the auditor might also assist the JOM Advisory Committee by providing information on alternative programs, training the membership in techniques and considerations, and offering assistance to contractors or school districts in resolving any conflicts which might arise in areas such as agreement of use of funds for what specific supplemental programs.

Groups who could provide the independent education program auditing services would include: Education program audit firms or groups with such expertise; Indian groups which would have been trained in education program audit techniques; and university groups or individuals with such expertise. While education program audits conducted in public education have been funded by all levels of

government, it would apprear appropriate that the contracting agency in this case be the Contractor or the Indian Advisory Board. The funding level would depend upon the project. However, for all projects above $100,000 an adequate program audit could be conducted for 3 or 4% of total amount.

Because of the novelty of the concept in Indian education, I suggest that the Rules define the concept more clearly. Then after a preliminary analysis of the concept as it applies to JOM, a handbook on program auditing be developed for the BIA. This handbook could supplement and be made part of the BIA Manual. Enclosed is an excerpt from the USOE Handbook.

Mr. Alfred J. Morin, who developed the Official Handbook on Education Program Auditing for the USOE, and I would be happy to meet with you in the near future to share any further thoughts or answer any questions regarding this topic.

Sincerely,

EDUCATION TURNKEY SYSTEMS, INC.

Charles L. Blaschke
President

CLB/jaf

Enclosures

cc: William J. Benham
Acting Director
Office of Indian Education Programs

Mr. BLASCHKE. Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear. Mr. Eagleman was detained by inclement weather and Mr. Curley had to go back to Washington so he will not be able to make it. They both send their best regards to you.

We appreciate your office's interest in a very unique project being proposed to the U.S. Office of Education under part B of the Indian Education Act to set up the first technical assistance and training center operated wholly by Indians, native Americans, in this case in the north central region headquartered in Grand Rapids, Mich. The purpose of priority services to be provided by this center would be in the area of the new concept of education program auditing as a means to insure accountability, to provide services in the area of the program development, and project management evaluation assistance for institutions, about 300 educational institutions within the State, to improve the quality and effectiveness of these programs.

I think there are several very unique aspects about this. Personally I am very pleased having prepared the White House paper on Educational Accountability in 1969, that there is greater concern today about bringing program accountability to Indian education. As you know, the fiscal accountability facet has always been a concern and still remains a concern. Yet when the statistics, the dollar signs start fighting each other, people don't focus on what is happening to the Indian child, and the educational program, is it working for that particular child.

The concept of program auditing is to go into a school district that has responsibility of an educational program for an Indian child, and review the objectives, determine if the school is doing what it says it is going to do, and then to verify the results that they said were achieved by the Indian child.

In Grand Rapids, as a result of the operations of this center, the people who will be conducting these program audits will be Indians trained by us and other national consultants such as Mr. Parmeter and Mr. Myron Jones. The whole effort is after a period of training to turnkey the total capability over to this particular center.

Particular needs have arisen in the last couple of months. First, as you know the administration has proposed about a 200-percent increase in part B funds in the Indian Education Act, from $12 to approximately $40 to $42 million. This means the number of demonstration projects across the country will increase by 100, maybe 150 percent, and so there is going to be a need generated for people to provide technical assistance. In this case we think it should be Indians who are trained to do so, to school systems, to design programs, and so forth.

Also of course if this Congress sees the wisdom in increasing part A funds, a similar amount, the total amount will be significantly increased and demand for services generated.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount you are requesting?

Mr. BLASCHKE. Request from the Grand Rapids Inter-Tribal Council is for about $350,000. The first year it is designed to form a subsidy to help organize the center, and if we can't do a good job we don't want to do it. This is the first time in the Nation that this has been done, and it has got to be done correctly.

By the end of the first year or the first 18 months, we estimate that there will be enough services generated that the center can operate

on resources acquired through contract actual services and become self-sufficient in that period of time.

Mr. EVANS. May I inquire how the self-sufficiency would occur? Where would the funds come from?

Mr. BLASCHKE. From the several areas. For example, the State of Michigan along next year, it is my understanding, will require that some independent third party group audit, program audit all State compensatory and Federal compensatory education programs. There are quite a few Indian children in schools in the State of Michigan. The point is that money is being provided for someone to conduct these services. Why shouldn't it be Indians in the area who are trained to do so. In fact with a government subsidy they will have the edge on consulting firms such as ourselves and they will be able to compete and actually be awarded contracts.

Mr. EVANS. Your point being that there would be a jump from Federal to State funds?

Mr. BLASCHKE. Or local funds. Wherever services are now being required, local funds or State funds are used to pay for these services. What I am saying is that the center will be able to compete very effectively and in a sense become a regional technical assistance center that is dependent upon the resources that they get through competition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BLASCHKE. Madam Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to inform you of this particular project and certainly would appreciate any support. I apologize but Mr. Harold Curley and Mr. Engleman were not able to appear today.

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN SAFETY COUNCIL, INC.

WITNESSES

ORIN JOHN TONEMAH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN SAFETY COUNCIL, INC., ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

QUINCY PANTEAH, VETERANS' SERVICE OFFICER FOR THE PUEBLO OF ZUNI

ANDREW C. JOSEPH, COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Orin Tonemah, Executive Director, National American Indian Safety Council.

Mr. TONEMAH. I will read my opening statement and then I would like to introduce a couple of the tribal councilmen who will read their statement and then I will finish up with my written statement.

I would like to thank the chairman, Congresswoman Hansen, and the Appropriations Committee for allowing me the opportunity to appear.

I would like to introduce myself and the organization I represent. My name is Orin John Tonemah, a Kiowa Indian from Oklahoma. I am the executive director for the National American Indian Safety Council, Inc., headquartered at 610 Gold Avenue, SW., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The National American Indian Safety Council is a national organization formed to promote safety for Indian tribes in the United

States. A national charter for the NAISC was issued from the District of Columbia, dated March 19, 1971.

At this time I would like to introduce Mr. Quincy Panteah of the Pueblo of Zuni who will read the statement from the tribe that he represents and secondly Mr. Andrew Joseph of the Colville Confederated Tribes will read his statement.

Mr. PANTEAH. Madam Chairman, honorable members of this subcommittee, I am Quincy Panteah, veteran's service officer for the Pueblo of Zuni. I have been delegated the authority to present this statement of Governor Robert Lewis and the Zuni Tribal Council, in regard to the National American Indian Safety Council, Inc. I thank you for the time you give me.

On behalf of the Pueblo of Zuni we wish to endorse the National American Indian Safety Council, Inc. This much needed activity has taken a number of years to reach the state of development it presently has attained.

However, we feel that it is still underdeveloped, with a need for more staff and funds to adequately serve the Indians of America. The present Indian policy is self determination. This has resulted in many tribes assuming a larger role in the operation of programs on their reservations, communities, and villages. Along with this development has come the need for intensive safety counseling and training, which has been vastly overlooked in the past. We need an organization such as the National Indian Safety Council to make us aware of the important factor of safety in our daily operations.

The counseling they provide will reduce the number of tragic accidents which occur. Perhaps even more importantly, it will lessen the risk of financial loss by damaging lawsuits.

We at Zuni have been fortunate to receive lectures and counseling from the staff of the National American Indian Safety Council. They have opened our eyes to practices followed by our staff that could lead to serious accidents. We are grateful for this and only wish we could have more of their time. However, with their limited funds and staff they cannot spare more for us.

We operate our own police department, game and fish department, community health representatives, plus various tribal enterprises, including heavy equipment operations and building construction. We need safety counseling and guidance, inspection and first aid training, just to name the most obvious needs.

With passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, we are becoming more worried about our responsibilities in this area.

The National American Indian Safety Council is extremely important to us in protecting us against the consequences of noncompliance. Therefore, Madam Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we urge you to give favorable consideration to their proposal for development funding to provide planning, technical assistance, program resources, and evaluation of results.

Thank you.

Mr. JOSEPH. Madam Chairman, from the Colville Confederated Tribes my name is Andrew C. Joseph. I am chairman of the ways and means committee, and I was told Sunday to appear here by Lucy Covington because she knew I could come up with some facts. I wrote a proposal on alcoholism about 2 years ago for the Colville Con-

federated Tribes and I had my daughter call these in over the phone. I compiled statistics for fiscal year 1971 on the Colville Reservation. There is a total of 1,070 accidents out of 12,000 visits to the PHS Hospital. There were 13 accidental deaths. The causes of accidental deaths were falls, two; firearms, two; motor vehicles, three; electric shock, one; suffocation, two; one drowning. This is for the year 1971. The types of accidents and number of visits, and I also have the amount of those alcohol related, but for fractured skulls, spine, and trunk, there were 50 visits, seven were alcohol related.

Fractures there were 184 broken bones, 13 were related to alcoholism. Dislocated spine and strains there were 189. One was alcohol related. Head injuries there were four. One was alcohol related. Chest injuries eight, one alcohol related. Internal abdomenal there were seven, three alcohol related. Lacerations and open wounds 387 visits to the clinic with 33 alcohol related. Eye injuries there were 22 with four alcohol related. Superficial injuries there were 117 with one alcohol related. Foreign body injury orifice, 20 visits, burns 57 visits with three alcohol related. Injuries to the spine there was one, accidental poisoning 13, and other adverse effects there were 11 with four alcohol related for a total of 1,070 visits with 96 alcohol related. Madam Chairman, we fully support the National Council on American Indians. Our accidental death rate on the reservation is about one out of every four. Accidental death rate for Indian reservations is one out of five. National average is one out of 15. This is my statement, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. TONEMIAH. The purpose of the National American Indian Safety Council is to promote safety in all aspects for the Indian communities, including:

1. To improve the welfare and morale of Indian people.
2. To reduce the loss of life, property, fire, motor vehicle accidents, and promote defensive driver training.
3. To provide safety education for all age groups involving the homes, schools, roads, and places of employment of Indian people.
4. To provide safety training opportunities for Indian people.
5. To provide a legal entity to receive funds from all available sources for the execution of the above purposes.

I am here once again to appeal to this committee for money allocations specifically designated for safety and accident prevention programs concerning the American Indian and Alaska Natives.

In order for the American Indian and Alaska native to accomplish the goals of the President of the United States in self-determination, they must have financial help to independently provide services to sustain their human resources.

One year ago, I presented their resolutions to this committee to bring attention to their needs, and to this date, the National American Indian Safey Council (NAISC) and the tribes they represent have received no information relative to these requests. In addition to the resolutions submitted by the NAISC last year, we have received resolutions from the National Tribal Chairman's Association, 23 tribes from Oklahoma and Kansas, Colville Confederated Tribes, Colorado River, National Indian Health Board, California Rural Indian Health Board, five civilized tribes of Oklahoma, and United Southeastern

Tribes of North Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Florida, and Louisiana. I would like to insert in the record two of those resolutions. Somewhere along the line, the Indian people must receive funding to adequately administer safety and accident prevention programs. Nowhere are such funds available. If the NAISC's effort on their behalf is not strong enough, then we have no voice to reach the ears of such committees as this.

The NAISC recommends to the Appropriations Committee that investigative measures be made regarding the possibility of legislation to be established appropriating such funds to be directed to the Indian reservations, communities, and villages, and funding to be used specifically by Indian people who are in need of such programs. It is also recommended that this approach parallel that of the Highway Safety Act of 1966 as amended in 1973 to include the American Indian.

The NAISC challenges this Appropriations Committee to come up with adequate funding to attack this most vital problem from a humanitarian standpoint so that the Indian people may have an opportunity to live a little longer.

I have justified the NAISC's stand statistically, by resolutions and by letters from tribal groups requesting our assistance and will continue in this effort until such time as Congress realizes that among all the important programs administered to Indian people, one that is most vital to their survival and longevity has been neglected.

In conclusion, I would like to resubmit our proposal entitled "A Nationwide Safety and Accident Prevention Program for Indians on Reservations, Communities, and Urban Areas" for your consideration. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

A Nationwide Accident Prevention Program for Indians on Reservations, Communities, and Urban Areas, Proposed by the National American Indian Safety Council, Inc.

The National American Indian Safety Council (NAISC) recognizes the fact accidents are the number one cause of mortality and permanent disability in Indian communities, approximately three times the national average. The NAISC also recognizes the fact of the great responsibility placed on this organization to improve the welfare and health of Indian people through education, prevention, training, and environmental improvements, eliminating and reducing actions contributing to accidents and related incidents.

The National American Indian Safety Council, Inc., is a national organization formed to promote safety for Indian tribes in the United States. A national charter for the NAISC, Inc., was issued from the District of Columbia dated March 19, 1971.

The National American Indian Safety Council, Inc., is headquartered at 610 Gold Avenue SW., P.O. Box 847, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the NAISC is to promote safety in all aspects for the Indian communities, including:

1. To improve the welfare and morale of Indian people.
2. To reduce the loss of life, property, fire, motor vehicle accidents, and promote defensive driver training.
3. To provide safety education for all age groups involving the homes, schools, roads, and places of employment of Indian people.
4. To provide safety training opportunities for Indian people.
5. To provide a legal entity to receive funds from all available sources for the execution of the above purposes.

STATEMENT

The goal of the NAISC is to assist Indian communities in the development of comprehensive safety and accident-prevention programs aimed toward reducing accident related mortality and morbidity among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The immediate objectives are to encourage Indian leaders and communities to:

1. Not only support, but, to accept responsibility in the development and implementation of safety and accident-prevention programs.

2. To conduct an information, education, and orientation program for urban and reservations Indian communities and tribal governments regarding Federal safety laws affecting Indian people, fire protection, accident investigation, and general/environmental safety.

3. To assume the initiative for coordinating all ongoing safety and accident prevention programs on Indian reservations and urban areas.

4. The training of Indian safety personnel to serve Indians and recognized tribal organizations.

5. To submit program proposals for funding in order that the NAISC may accomplish the goals as outlined in the foregoing.

The National American Indian Safety Council will now initiate its national involvement to promote safety in all its aspects to all Indian communities throughout the United States. The NAISC must first receive financial assistance to wage an effective national program against accidents. To this end, the NAISC feels strongly the need for monetary appropriation designated specifically for accident prevention programs through Federal agencies working directly with Indian people, and that the National American Indian Safety Council be recognized as the focal point for all safety and accident prevention programs administered to the Indian people.

PLAN OF OPERATION

Specific eleemnts in the proposed program are as follows:

1. Provide a staff analyst to develop a recording and data collection system that will supplement the Indian Health Service system, and will yield more definitive data on accident causes, place of occurrence, nature of injury, contributing factors, age, and sex of the injured, et cetera. See budget item No. 1.

2. Contract with individual tribal communities:

(*a*) To private analysis of the local accident situation; and

(*b*) To develop and implement action to reduce the number of accidents and their sequella. In most cases, the tribes would be expected to hire a tribal safety officer, who would be trained in analysis of the available data, field investigation of significant accident-connected causes of mortality and morbidity, and in the implementation of programs and corrective action to reduce accidents and their effects. He would be expected to develop community support and to utilize the services of other programs to assist in carrying out his mission. As part of his function, he would identify approaches that could be implemented by remedial action. See budget item No. 2.

3. Develop a training program for the tribal safety officers that would:

(*a*) Provide them the capability to analyze accident data and to carry out field investigation of accidents.

(*b*) Familiarize them with political, legal, executive, and funding institutions that represent the means through which corrective action might be implemented.

(*c*) Educate them in the dynamics of community organizations and cooperation.

(*d*) Familiarize them with the basics and methods of program planning, budgeting, and implementation. See budget item No. 3.

4. Provide speical projects for direct funding of specific accident prevention programs once such coordinators and tribal groups have developed potentially successful strategies, and assure evaluation of such programs. See budget item No. 4.

5. Provide a field coordinator and assistant to work with the tribal groups to provide the necessary support in the areas of contractual arrangements, field investigation, community organization, and strategy implementation. See budget item No. 5.

6. Contract with NAISC as focal point for all safety program activity. See budget item No. 6.

MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS

In order to have a permanent, workable position and program, there should be requirements and provision for a personnel system providing job security, promotion, education, sick and leave benefits, and retirement.

By the end of 1 year, the following accomplishments should be evident:

1. A data collection and analysis system will have been established. Special studies of the nature and extent of the accidental injury problem will be underway.
2. Contracts for accident prevention services will have been let with 12 Indian tribes.
3. Each of the above tribes will have employed tribal safety officers.
4. The tribal safety officers will have received initial training.
5. The staff analyst, field coordinator, and assistant field coordinator will have been employed.
6. Special problem areas needing special project fund assistance during the second year will have been identified.

Budget items

1. Contract, National American Indian Safety Council	$42,000
Staff analyst (salary, fringe, travel) ($14,000 salary)	17,000
Full-time secretarial	8,000
NAISC executive council member task force conferences, and so forth	12,000
Administrative (15 percent)	5,000
	42,000
2. Contracts, tribal groups (1st year)—"12" (will be flexible and vary in amount with the population and area to be served)	182,800
Tribal safety officer (salary, fringe, travel) ($9,000 salary)	10,750
Full-time secretarial	8,000
Equipment audio-visual education	500
Administrative (15 percent)	1,900
Total (each)	21,650
3. Training cost, year 1: 12 tribal safety officers	35,500
6-week training program outline:	
(*a*) Data analysis and field investigation	
(*b*) Community development	
(*c*) Sources to assist program implementation and strategies:	
Per diem and travel	21,600
Training staff preparation and teaching time	6,000
Consultant fees, per diem, and travel	3,000
Audiovisual, manuals, development, reproduction	1,500
Administrative	3,000
4. Special projects	318,000
$20,000 to $50,000 per program, approximately 10 to 15 funded (implementation year 2 of program), administrative 6 percent	18,000

Budget items—Continued

4. Special projects—continued	$318,000
Possible areas: (dependent on strategies developed)	
(*a*) Nationwide safety education of Indian schoolchildren	
(*b*) School safety program, including structural alterations, better equipment, and so forth	
(*c*) Ambulance service, emergency medical, first aid	
(*d*) Dial for ride home if inebriated or "hotel near bar"	
(*e*) Work safety, legal changes for full billing work, costs to be assumed by involved or concerned business or industry. Compensation charges to induce safety program (since insurance on basis of experience rating), engineering changes, and so forth	
(*f*) Refuse collection and salvage, elimination environmental factors conducive to accidents around home. Removal, salvage program for wrecked, inoperative vehicles, junk cars.[1]	
(*g*) Home safety structural alterations for elderly and children	
(*h*) Recreational site or institution. Alterations to reduce hazards	
(*i*) Industrial, institutional safety education program	
(*j*) Water safety and educational programs	
(k) Recreational safety and educational programs	
(*l*) Vehicle safety inspections, revolving fund (loan) for immediate and emergency repairs	
5. Field safety coordinator office	54,300
Field safety coordinator (salary and benefits)	14,000
Assistant field safety coordinator (salary and benefits)	12,000
Secretary (salary and benefits)	8,000
Education, material, production, and so forth	2,000
Administration 15 percent	6,300
Travel	6,000
6. Positions:	78,696
Executive director	18,906
Safety officer	10,633
Safety officer (training)	10,633
Safety officer trainee (2)	8,055
Administrative assistant	8,055
Secretary	7,951
Clerk typist	6,408
Employment benefits	3,300
Consultant fees (travel and per diem)	3,000
Safety training courses (travel and per diem)	3,000
General operating	5,000
Telephone	3,600
Employee moving expenses	1,000
Travel (Indian reservations nationwide by NAISC staff	10,000
Travel executive committee and council (16): Annual meeting and 1 interim session	10,000
Total	117,596
Total, 1st year	432,196
Total, 2d year, (includes special projects, 12 additional contracts, and 15-percent incentive awards, et cetera)	980,184
Total, 3d year (includes 12 additional contracts, and 15-percent incentive awards, et cetera)	1,211,585
Total, 4th year (includes 12 additional contracts, and 15-percent incentive awards, et cetera)	1,446,575
Total, 5th year (includes 12 additional contracts, and 15-percent incentive awards, et cetera)	1,681,565

[1] Salvage would allow additional program funds (vehicles, collection of aluminum cans, bottles, etc.).

NOTE: After the 5th year, it is estimated that will be the budget leveling off period with anticipated fewer additional contracts to be added. It is believed with an additional 15-percent cost for administration, this will be the approximate budget to sustain the health and safety programs on the Indian reservations. Each year tribal contracts will be reviewed for significant progress.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Colville Business Council is designated as the legislative authority for the Colville Reservation, and

Whereas, the constitution and bylaws of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in article V, section 1(a) empowers the Colville Business Council to administer charity, to protect the health, security, and general welfare of the Confederated Tribes, and

Whereas, the problems of accidential deaths and injuries to the Indian people continues to increase especially in auto-alcohol-drug related accidents, and

Whereas, since January 1, 1973, there have been 65 injury accidents on the Colville Reservation of which 125 injured people and 18 deaths resulted from highway accidents alone, and

Whereas, the results of these accidents causes personal and property losses that can never be recovered, and

Whereas, it is felt that only through increased effort in terms of manpower, funds, and materials can thus tragic and real problems be reduced now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Colville Business Council, meeting in special session at the Colville Indian Agency, Nespelem, Wash., acting for and on behalf of the Colville Confederated Tribes this 1st day of February, 1974, go on record as a governing body urging, requesting, and encouraging the appropriations committee and related agencies to increase support and efforts financially to combat this leading cause of deaths and injuries among our Indian people; be it further

Resolved, That the Colville Business Council fully supports and recognizes the National American Indian Safety Council as the focal point for all activities administered to Indians on reservations and communities.

The foregoing was duly enacted by the Colville Business Council by a vote of 7 for, 0 against; under authority contained in article V, section 1(a) of the constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, ratified by the Colville Indians on February 26, 1938, and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 19, 1938.

ATTEST:

EDDIE PALMANTEER, Jr.,
Chairman, Colville Business Council.

RESOLUTION NO. R–17–74, COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL

A Resolution to support and endorse the National American Indian Safety Council.

Be it resolved by the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, in regular meeting assembled on March 2, 1974.

Whereas, the National American Indian Safety Council has announced a nationwide safety program of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 for those Indian tribes that have industry or commercial enterprises on or near their reservation, and

Whereas, the intent of this act is for the participation of Indians as well as the general public who come within the general definition of the term "employers," and

Whereas, such a safety program is important and necessary and offers assurance of safety measures to every working man and woman of the reservation, community, and Nation; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado River Indian Tribes hereby support and endorse the program proposed under the Williams-Steiger Act and the implementation of such safety and accident-prevention programs on reservations and communities, and

The foregoing resolution was, on March 2, 1974, duly approved by a vote of 7 for and none against, and one abstaining, by the tribal council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, pursuant to authority vested in it by section 1(a), article VI of the constitution (or by-laws) of the tribes, ratified by the tribes on July 17, 1937, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 13, 1937, pursuant to section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934, (48 Stat. 984). This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL,
By ANTONE GONZALES, Sr.,
Chairman
N. L. MURDOCK,
Secretary.

Be it further *resolved*, That the Colorado River Indian Tribes hereby request the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the United States Public Health Service Division of Indian Health to cooperate mutually with the National American Indian Safety Council in the implementation of the Williams-Steiger Act as it affects Indians and, if possible, coordinate any existing safety programs with the new proposed program for a wider and effective safety project.

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The National Tribal Chairmen's Association recognizes that the problems of accidental deaths and injuries to the Indian people continue to increase, especially in auto, alcohol, drug, home, and community-related accidents. It has been well-established by Indian Health Services statistics that the death and injury rates are three times the national average. The results of these accidents cause personal and property losses that can never be recovered. It is felt that only through increased effort in terms of manpower, funds, and materials can this tragic and real problem be reduced.

The National Tribal Chairmen's Association goes on record endorsing the request and urging the Appropriations Committee and related agencies to increase support and efforts financially to combat this leading cause of death and injuries among our Indian people.

The National Tribal Chairmen's Association fully recognizes and supports the National American Indian Safety Council, Inc., as the focal point for all safety and health activities administered to the Indians on reservations and in communities and villages.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. LEWIS,
President, NTCA.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you talked to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee about your proposal? You mention in your statement: "investigative measures be made regarding the possibility of legislation to be established, appropriating such funds to be directed to the Indian reservation." This committee can provide funds directly to the BIA, but we cannot fund to an organization. If you want to be part of a national safety program, you would need to talk to the authorizing committee, because it would be highly improper for us to appropriate money to another branch of Congress to investigate the status of their legislation.

What amount of funds are you requesting?

Mr. TONEMAH. The funding that I request is on page 12 of my presentation package. It is $17,596 for the continuation of this program. Since my last appearance here we were successful in negotiating a contract with the Department of Labor. Under the contract we were required to visit 90 reservations and train 2,500 people. Since that time we have visited 75 Indian reservations and communities, and trained 1,800 Indian people regarding the Occupational Safety and Health Act, assisted in establishing safety programs, conducted courtesy inspection, and conducted safety training designed to fit the techniques of the Indian reservation and the communities.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you have done a good job, but may I suggest that you talk to the authorization committee.

Mr. TONEMAH. The reason for this was because I have proposals on my desk right now that have been to the Bureau and other Federal agencies requesting funding. Nowhere can we go to fill these needs. This is where we are having problems and I don't know where to send them. I could have brought them here and presented them to you but what would you do with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Meeds is the Chairman of the Indian Subcommittee of the Interior authorizing committee. I suspect he would be very interested in the formulation of such a program. I would recommend that you talk to Congressman Meeds.

Mr. TONEMAH. We will.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. TONEMAH. Thank you. We appreciate it very much.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

WITNESSES

RAY C. GOETTING, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

DON JENNINGS, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN PHYSICIANS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. R. C. Goetting, National Congress of American Indians, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Witness: Ray C. Goetting
National Congress of American Indians
211 Sierra Drive, S. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
505/268-9649

Accompanied by: John C. Rainer, Director, American Indian Scholarships, Inc.
Robert Hunter, Director, National Indian Health Board, Inc.
Don Jennings, Director, Association of American Indian Physicians
Robert E. Lewis, President, National Tribal Chairmen's Association

or

Alternates to Above

Representing: Eighteen Indian organizations

National Indian Health Board, Inc.
Association of American Indian Physicians
National Tribal Chairmen's Association
United Southeastern Tribes
Lakota Higher Education Center
United Scholarship Service, Inc.
Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards
Navajo Health Authority
American Indian Higher Education Consortium
Navajo Community College
Masters in Public Health Program for Native Americans, Berkeley
Student American Medical Association
California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.
INMED, University of North Dakota
MEDEX, University of North Dakota
Native American Education Services
American Indian Scholarships, Inc.
National Congress of American Indians

Summary

We want to assure adequate funding to secure properly trained professionals among the American Indians. This will require an increase in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Higher Education Budget for the 1975 Fiscal Year. The request is for consideration of 25,000 students for a total appropriation need of $85,344,750.

Hearings before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies

April, 1974

TESTIMONY

My name is Ray Goetting. I represent a group of eighteen separate American Indian organizations vitally interested in securing properly trained professionals among the American Indians. (A list of these organizations is attached.) We are here to request an increase in the Higher Education portion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

In the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for Fiscal Year 1975, an allowance has been made to provide assistance to only 14,700 college students, both undergraduate and graduate professional students, while field data of the BIA agencies shows a total count of students is near 25,000. To provide full funding for this number of students, the BIA budget should be $107,300,000. We are amazed that the administration would base their request on a drastically reduced number of students. If adequate assistance cannot be provided, how can anyone expect our youth to have a fair opportunity in participating in the total national society. We believed the President's policy and his administration when it said it would provide an equal education for all. We thought it included Indians, but we find the request reaching this subcommittee is for only 27% of the necessary funds. The requests for the past several years have been considerably less than the need required.

The growth of the requirement for aid to students we recognize is tremendous in percentage, but still it is only 33% as compared to the national average of 58% of high school students entering college. The Congress and the administrations over the years have endorsed programs which encourage our Indian youth to go as far in school as they are academically qualified. This chart will show that growth.

GROWTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

1968		2,669
1969		3,432
1970		4,271
1971		6,623
1972		12,438
1973		13,000
1974	Field request	22,000
	Budgeted for	13,500
1975	Field request	25,000
	Budgeted for	14,700

The rate of growth on this chart reflects a slow down after 1972 due to inadequate funding. This is causing a tremendous backlog of students which are not permitted to enter college. If this waiting is more than one year, chances are the student does not ever attend college.

In 1948 a BIA grant program was implemented from which 78 students received grants. In the next ten years to 1958, student assistance rose nearly 600% from 78 to 466. This experience developed several facts. The national loan programs do not substantially aid Indian families in the poverty level, with low credit ratings, if any at all. The student involved had no real confidence that he could finish school. Even if he did, because of cultural, language and economic barriers and past experiences of discrimination, the Indian does not always have the self-assurance that he will be able to secure a steady, high-paying job in order to meet the financial obligation of the loan. Therefore, the loan programs raise more doubts in the minds of Indians than they solve. This, coupled with the treaty understanding by the Indians that the government was to provide an education in exchange for lands, proves that an adequate grant program is the only practical solution for Indians to secure an education.

A review of the various treaties between the Indian tribes and the United States Government and subsequent legislation brought the following conclusions:

1. That the United States Government did promise education of Indians in order to induce the Indians to cede much of their lands to the U. S. Except for their specific homelands, they did this.

2. That Congress took cognizance of these promises and has made an effort to implement the provisions of the treaties.

3. That according to the historical appropriations, these promises have not been adequately fulfilled.

4. That providing funds for Indian education is a legal obligation of the United States Government.

To deny eligible Indian students who have expressed a desire to continue their education is to deny them an equal educational opportunity. This will obviously retard the American Indian community in becoming fully productive citizens within the American society and prevent us from fully accepting the challenge of self determination.

Now let's take a look at the real funding issue of whether the Federal Government, to whom we look as our trustee, is going to appropriate an adequate amount for Indian higher education. The annual average cost at the average university across our land applied to 25,000 students will require $107,300,000 to adequately provide for the Fiscal Year 1975 student requirement. This average cost per single student is $2900 and for a married student is $5800. The division shows approximately 12,000 single and 13,000 married.

To demonstrate some of the complications, let's look at what the present requirements are for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to go through in their budgeting for this item. First, one of the important legislative changes we are recommending deals with priorities of seeking funds.

Since there are other scholarship sources for all students, both public and private, the act now being applied says funds are to be made available for students "after" there has been determined that other sources are inadequate. We believe that the trustee relationship with the federally recognized tribes, supported by legal opinion, would require the Federal Government in all good conscience to provide for full funding and that the provisions of the Snyder Act should be implemented to reflect this intent.

Nevertheless, applying the current BIA formulas, the budgeting of BIA for student support in Indian higher education would follow this process:

13,000 single students @$2900	$ 37,700,000
12,000 married students @$5800	69,600,000
TOTAL STUDENT FUND REQUIREMENT	$107,300,000

Estimated outside sources using BIA formula:

1)	EEOG, Work Study, Loans, etc.	$ 9,690,500
2)	Tribal scholarships & loans	600,000
3)	State, private, foundations	3,000,000
4)	Student & family contributions	12,836,750
	TOTAL ESTIMATE OF OTHER SOURCES	26,127,250
	TOTAL STUDENT NEED THROUGH BIA	81,172,750
	BIA 1974-75 BUDGET REQUEST	25,784,000
	TOTAL INCREASE REQUESTED	$ 55,388,750
	TOTAL STUDENT HIGHER EDUCATION NEED	81,172,750
	SPECIAL PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATION	4,172,000
	TOTAL HIGHER EDUCATION REVISED BIA BUDGET	$ 85,344,750

We believe the $26,127,250 is a very unrealistic estimate of other funds available. Historical records of the Bureau indicate that the estimates from other resources have never been met. Student support from parents has never exceeded $110 per student and for 25,000 students an amount of $3,000,000 would be more realistic than the $12,836,750 using the BIA formula. Why anyone could anticipate more than tripling in one year is incomprehensible. We believe no increase whatsoever could be assumed by poverty level parents. Based on this element, it is our opinion, and one based on a wide experience in our organizations by our own people, that the very minimum would be a $55,388,750 increase or a total BIA budget for student support of $81,172,750. Added to this figure the amounts for special projects and administrative costs, the total for the higher education budget would be $85,344,750.

It is the experience of our organizations that the reliance on the other federal funds through the USOE programs of EEOG, work study, loans, etc., is not realistic. For example, on page 28 of the draft of regulations from the Federal SEOG Program to university financial aids officers, IT LISTS INDIAN STUDENTS AS NOT BEING ELIGIBLE. We hope that you can see what a red tape maze it is for our students to secure assistance. This is why we would rather see all of this type assistance placed only in the BIA budget. We have among ourselves organized to assist Indian students. We have a number of scholarship organizations wherein an effort is made to gather funds from all sources--Federal, public, private, etc. so the student can look to one place. We have been successful to a degree, but with inadequate budgets we are unable to meet the demand. Until we actually took a look at the Fiscal Year 1975 budget, we did not realize the true picture was not getting to the Congress.

Our students need to be educated, and when they are eligible to enter college, we believe they are entitled to go. We believe this subcommittee also agrees with this. We believe the Congress intended this when programs to encourage our youth to enter the mainstream of life were funded. Now our students are responding to your call, and we hope now that you have the truth you will hear our call.

In conclusion, we are asking you to consider three things.

First, RAISE THE AMOUNT ADEQUATE TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR 25,000 STUDENTS. WE RECOMMEND A TOTAL BUDGET OF $85,344,750.

Second, WE REQUEST A CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW TO PERMIT THE INDIAN STUDENTS TO APPLY FIRST TO THE BIA FOR ASSISTANCE RATHER THAN EXHAUSTING OTHER SOURCES FIRST.

Third, WE REQUEST THAT THE CONGRESS AUTHORIZE AND ENCOURAGE THE BIA TO UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATIONS WHO WILL BE CHARGED WITH SEEKING FUNDS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES AVAILABLE TO AID INDIAN STUDENTS. THIS WILL TAKE A GREAT DEAL OF FRUSTRATION OUT OF THE PROCESS, AND ALLOW THE INDIAN STUDENTS TO ENTER COLLEGE. SINCE THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND IS A STUDENT GRANT, IT IS REQUESTED THAT BLOCK GRANTS BE USED WITH INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATIONS TO REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF REGULATIONS WHICH ACCOMPANIES CONTRACTING PROCEDURES.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. GOETTING. We appreciate the opportunity of appearing here this morning. We know your reputation for helping Indians. We feel we have come to a friend and we recognize that.

I'm a member of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma, a former regional administrative officer for a different Bureau of Interior, currently treasurer of the National Congress of American Indians, a consultant with the American Indian Consultants and otherwise employed by American Indian Scholarships, Inc. and I live on the Laguna Indian Reservation of New Mexico.

I have with me:

Mr. Ken Fredericks, a member of the Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, former consultant for the National Congress of American Indians and currently a consultant for National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

Mr. Robert Hunter, member of Washoe Tribe of Nevada, executive director of the National Indian Health Board.

Mr. Don Jennings, member of the Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma and executive director of the Association of American Indian Physicians.

Mr. Robert L. Lewis, governor of the Pueblo of Zuni, N. Mex., and president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

Mr. John Rainer, Sr., member of the Pueblo of Taos, N. Mex., former first vice president of the National Congress of American Indians, former director and member of the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs, former chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico, former principal member of the President's National Council on Indian Opportunity, president of board of regents for the BIA Art Institute in Santa Fe, N. Mex., and presently executive director of American Indian Scholarships, Inc.

I would like to say that at a 2-day meeting in Denver, Colo., of all the organizations listed on our submission, we came to one significant conclusion on higher education—that it was grossly underfinanced. A smaller committee was formed to investigate and if warranted to present to the Appropriations Subcommittees of the Congress the truth, the reasoning, and make a request for the minimum amount needed to serve the purpose of higher education for Indians. This is our purpose here.

We believe we represent the total American Indian community when we make this plea to you today. I am sure that the great majority of our Indian leaders throughout Indian country will agree with us when we say, unless we are educated and trained to care for ourselves in today's society, we shall be dependent on the Government for a long time. To develop economic opportunity without trained and educated personnel and employees is to put the cart before the horse. No matter what efforts are made to lift the American Indian out of wholesale poverty, unless they are qualified to render services under the system of equal pay for equal work, again it is putting the cart before the horse.

I don't know how we can express to you today more clearly, but our most real, urgent, sincere desire is to impress upon you and eventually on the BIA, the Office of Management and Budget, that the highest priority today for Indians is the development of our human resources and especially our youth. We hope you can agree and through this appropriation let them know that you agree with us. And here is how we see it:

I have a chart in the material you have there. On the first page of the testimony, we show the growth of the college students. In 1968, it started with 2,669. You will notice there in 1971 to 1972, the number of students practically doubled from a little over 6,000 to a little over 12,000. In 1973, we had a field request from students of approximately 18,000. Then only a budgeted request from the Bureau for 13,000 students, so we really started with a backlog in that year. We weren't getting enough money for it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You receive a supplemental.

Mr. GOETTING. There was a supplemental, but it still was not adequate to cover the requests. In 1974, the field request was for something like 22,000, but was only budgeted for 13,500 students. In the 1974 supplemental, we were only allowed enough for a cost-of-living increase. In 1975, the field requests from the agencies, the tribes, and the areas, we find a request of 25,000 students, and yet the budget that is being submitted to Congress covers only 14,700, so you see in terms of progressive backlogs of students, we are roughly 10,000 short of students in terms of today's requirement for education.

From this figure, we know that we have lost some, because if they don't get funding in a year when they are prepared and ready to go to college, then they may never go, so we are really losing a number of students that are promising for the future of our people. If we miss them when they are ready, we lose many of the students to a life supported by a meager income, and only 33 percent of our high school students apply for college as compared to the national average of 58 percent, so you can see that our need is tremendous and will be for some time to come.

I would like to call your attention to the point we make on legal rights through treaties, and acts of Congress, and the number for conclusion on page 2 of our submission. It is that the United States is obligated to provide funds for Indian education. Many other financial aid sources are applying that to our students and tell them, "Go back to BIA," so when we do have U.S. Office of Education assistance through BEOG, EEOG, and those other organizations, when the students get to the financial aid officers at the university, they say, "Look, BIA takes care of you. Why don't you go back to them?" So actually, the combined resources are not really satisfying the need.

I would like to take a look at the next page 3 of our submission. We have a table there. I would like to take a look at this chart to show what the total requirements would be if all of the money was actually given to one agency to finance the colleges, higher education program of BIA.

This is based on statistical information. Actually, the last used by BIA, the very amounts of money used by BIA. Yet this information we don't feel is getting adequately to the Congress, that there are 13,000 single students at $2,900 would mean a requirement of $37,700,000. Also, 12,000 married students at $5,800 would require $69,600,000, or a total student fund requirement of $107 million.

The estimated outside sources, in using the BIA formula, they show four elements of additional support. Based on their ratio of information of how much is available—and I want to point out here that none of these other sources have ever produced the amounts that the Bureau has estimated to be available. Just to give you an example, item

4 in that tabulation shows student and family contributions of $12 million. That is based on a little over $500 per student from their family, and it has never averaged in the past several years over $120. It never exceeded $120 per student. How it is ever expected that this amount of money would be made available, but nevertheless it is used to cut down the requirements of the appropriation request.

Even using that amount of $500, we come to a total estimated other sources of $26 million, so that we really need a total student appropriation of $81,172,750, but the BIA budget request was only $25,784,000, so we are really only asking for an increase of $55,388,000. This is a tremendous request, we realize that, but we think this is covering a backlog of several years of denying students applications and information for their requirements to go to school. The Congress has continuously and particularly U.S. chairmen have encouraged the BIA and reprimanded the Department and so forth: "Why don't you bring up to date the educational system for the Indians?"

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to call to your attention, that there was very little money, in 1963, for funding of scholarships.

Mr. GOETTING. It is still inadequate, and it is still a low amount. Yet when we say we need another $55 million and they only ask for $29 million, it looks like a tremendous increase, but we have let the backlog come about in such a manner over a period of years that some of us think it is criminal. We can't do this.

I would like to finish here by saying that we do have a couple of other points. We have made some recommendations on page 4 of the first information, the first request we wanted to make which of course is the money.

Second, we want to request a change in the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the interpretation of the law to permit the Indian students to apply first to BIA, and then go to these other sources, because we find isolated individuals on reservations who have to spend a lot of money making calls on all of these resources and have to add them together, and then find out they don't have enough money to go anyway. They make this round two or three times before they can actually get a package together. When they do they have run up against problems that really are disturbing to them about the pioneering effort they are making to get back into civilized approaches when this is not in their background to begin with.

The third thing we would like to request is that Congress authorize and encourage BIA to utilize the services of Indian scholarship organizations who will be charged with seeking funds from all other sources available to aid in preparing a package for students so they only need to go to one place. This will take a great deal of frustration out of the process, and allow the Indian students to enter college. Since the scholarship funds is a grant it is requested that bloc grants be used with Indian scholarship organizations to reduce the severity of regulations which accompanies contracting procedure, in order to assist the Bureau and the Indian student and in order to place Indian to Indians in respect to our organizations and the self-determination to provide our own basis of interpretation we find a lot of redtape restrictions that don't really help us. We would like to have that particular thing corrected.

As I mentioned a moment ago, the Congress has encouraged Indian students to come. As you mentioned, there has been a study I think you

made one time in respect to this. We know you are encouraging our students. We feel our students now are beginning to respond. Now that they really are responding in greater numbers we feel that the Bureau and the Department and the Congress have a challenge to meet that request. We thank you for allowing us to appear here. If you have any questions, we would be glad to answer them. We have a great deal of statistics. We don't want to bore you with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your prepared testimony will be included in the record.

Mr. GOETTING. Thank you very much.

Mr. JENNINGS. I would like to say something. Madam Chairman, Don Jennings, with the Association of American Indians. One of the purposes of the association is to assist Indian students in the health professions. We are terribly underrepresented. One of the keys to this is the financial aids in assisting the student into the health professions.

One of the things that happens whenever a student applies is this ethic that financial officers have at universities is that the BIA will take care of it. If the student receives any aid, if it is $200 then he is precluded from taking advantage of other supplemental type programs for one.

When I look at the BIA as a service agency I wonder and I question very strongly first of all the request for 14,700 students when the field request is documented by the field in the BIA, can justify 25,000. Why are they doing that to us? I don't know.

The investment, if we look at education as an investment, the Federal Government in its trust relationship has made a very, very good investment when you consider in 1963 there were only 863 students going on BIA scholarships. A little over 10 years later, in fiscal year 1975 they are identifying 25,000. What a tremendous increase.

In light of these things I would respectfully request that every consideration and evaluation be given to these programs. The real crux of the whole problem as far as the Indian population in the United States is that we be able to become self-determined through education. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to say to the gentleman the committee is well aware of this. I have always felt the answer is education. Thank you very much for appearing today.

INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

WITNESSES

LARRY G. KINLEY, CHAIRMAN, LUMMI BUSINESS COUNCIL, LUMMI TRIBE
VERNON A. LANE, LUMMI TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Larry Kinley, chairman, Lummi Business Council. Lummi Tribe.

Mr. KINLEY. Madam Chairman, I am Larry Kinley, chairman of the Lummi Indian Business Council. I would like to introduce Mr. Vernon Lane, and one of our tribal councilmen. I would like to thank the commitee and the chairwoman for allowing us to speak before you. We are here today in reference to the Judge Boldt decision. In light of the Boldt decision the Lummi Tribe itself is one of the tribes to benefit

a great deal from this decision, the main reason being that we are a very marine oriented and fishing oriented tribe, to the extent where we have for approximately 200 or so years actually fished. This is one of the major reasons we came out very well.

Another thing is that we have practiced conservation a great deal. We have been pretty much self-regulated, had a good relationship with the State fisheries department. Of course we have had our problems with the State game, but it has been on a very low level in comparison to many other problems that have gone on throughout our State.

If I may, we would just like to go ahead and highlight our statement rather than read it. After I am finished I would like to have Mr. Lane address a few comments.

In light of the case itself, as Judge Boldt decreed, one of the main things he said was in the spirit of the case was an era of cooperation that has been stated before. In our opinion we feel, and that is why we mention in our State it is essential that some type of a PR position be created within the Bureau to be able to make this transition to make it as smooth as possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a difficult road ahead of you.

Mr. KINLEY. We agree with that. In terms of how we plan on working on this ourselves, because of the case itself and because we are coming up on the fishing season very fast, rather than go for a biologist within the tribe, we are requesting that this go through the Bureau, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and in the future possibly bring on our own biologist but our present request is that the funding through here.

In terms of the case itself implementing it from our aspect, we view it from a threefold aspect, this being the law enforcement portion of it. The management portion of it, and the technical and/or biological portion of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you establishing agreements with the State fisheries and game department on dual law enforcement?

Mr. KINLEY. We have taken a very positive approach on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is going to be a lot of serious problems if you are not careful.

Mr. KINLEY. We are working out systems as to how ours are going to work. In fact right now, within a week or so we are going to be going into a herring fishery and we already have a dual relationship developing with the State Department of Fisheries, starting to work some of the kinks out on this right now.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Quinault's and Lummi's are sophisticated tribes in the management of fisheries programs. Your help is needed badly by all the tribes, because some of them have had no experience with fisheries.

Mr. KINLEY. To speak to that, I was going to speak more towards what our tribe is doing, and then I was going to ask Mr. Lane to speak on some of the other views we have on all the other tribes that weren't as fortunate as we are to be able to come and speak before the committee.

In terms of our tribe from the management aspect we have some real needs to streamline some of our systems, this being in our constitution, our tribal roles, and we are working to update them. I had cards as

required within the case, also the necessary staff to carry this on, and also in the law and order area. Streamlining the code itself, providing the necessary staff, as mentioned within the budget line items here to do this.

There is a little problem in the typing here. We do have an ordinance already and we just want to go ahead and streamline our fishing ordinances, to manage the fisheries better. We are establishing a fisheries commission right within our tribe, and with accompanying constitution and bylaws to be able to have a good enforcement system.

Also, as I mentioned before, hiring management program staff to carry this out on behalf of the tribe.

In terms of the technical area, in terms of implementing a new system as you are well aware when you are doing this, this takes a lot more staff and money to do it in the initial operation. Once you get it going then you can reduce backdown. We prepared our budget in such a way that it is going to cost a little more in the beginning to be able to do all the data collecting, setting up all the systems. We look to the future being much smaller once we get our operation. This is something entirely new.

In terms of the total request, we are asking for $111,600. This covers such positions as management officer, assistant management officer, a clerical staff such as a secretary, a file clerk, and also approximately four enforcement personnel.

Other expenses are just the overhead costs of the office, equipment, and miscellaneous. We also have a certain amount of costs in establishment of bylaws and regulations as provided within the statement, and costs of consulting fees. We are going to have to have advice on various things in terms of developing our management systems. We may also be incurring some legal fees. With your permission I would like to turn it over to Mr. Lane.

Mr. LANE. Madam Chairman, I think our reservation has got one of the biggest fishing areas in the whole Puget Sound area. We are going to run into a lot of conflicting areas, but we have been holding ourselves back and controlling ourselves and regulating our fisheries right along. This court case opened the doors wider to our Indian people. This case has had an effect on a lot of the other Indian tribes, the smaller ones that don't have regulations set up as we do.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have little idea how to approach this problem.

Mr. LANE. We urge on this funding for the BIA support and helping these other people. A lot of these other tribes have never had a chance to come here. They can't travel. We strongly urge support on this. We feel we can maybe take the lead on this in the whole Puget Sound area.

Mr. KINLEY. We will be more than willing to assist the other tribes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. A lot of tribes I think need your advice.

[Mr. Kinley's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL, MARIETTA, WASH.

Concerning: *United States v. Washington Civil No. 9213 W.D. Washington*, Presented to House Appropriations Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. April 9, 1974

LARRY G. KINLEY,
Chairmen, Lummi Business Council,
Lummi Tribe, Marietta, Wash.

The above court case was on Indian Treaty Fishing Rights which ruled in favor of the Indians of Washington State on February 12, 1974. This greatly enhanced the opportunities of the Lummi Indians to develop our resources which has been denied in the past. Becoming effective on June 1, 1974, the decision requires the cooperation and working together of various Indian, Federal, and State agencies. In light of this we need additional appropriations for U.S. Fish and Wildlife to add to their staff so that this resource can be managed and monitored in a reliable manner during the transitional period while the tribe is developing an efficient management program.

Also the staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs must be increased to assist tribes in updating tribal rolls, constitutions, law and order codes, and obtaining proper ID cards. They must establish financial aid for present and future fishermen. We also request that the Bureau of Indian Affairs establish a sound public relations position which is long over due.

Funds are needed for the Lummi Tribe for the purpose of recruiting Indian personnel for management, protection and enforcement of this great resource. Assistance will be needed in the following: (1) to develop fishing ordinances and regulations in order to assert tribal control; (2) to establish a tribal fisheries commission and accompanying constitution and by-laws; (3) to establish a tribal management program staff; (4) to collect data on fish runs; (5) for enforcement including patrolmen and training, and equipment; (6) to establish financial aid for present and future fishermen; (7) to expand our present court system to operate as a full-time court in the protection and enforcement of tribal regulations.

In order to carry out the above Lummi progam it is estimated the financial need will require an amount of $111,600 as per the following budget.

Staff positions:	*Salaries and expenses*
Management officer	$15,000
Assistant management officer	9,600
Secretary	8,000
File clerk	6,000
Enforcement personnel (4)	34,000
	72,600
Other expenses:	
Office	5,000
Travel	4,000
Equipment (office)	5 000
Miscellaneous	3,000
	17,000
Establishment of bylaws and regulations	5,000
Consulting fees	7,000
Legal fees	10,000
	22,000
Grand total	$111,600

Respectfully submitted.

LARRY G. KINLEY,
Chairman, Lummi Business Council.

FORT BUFORD INDIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.

WITNESSES

TONY MORAN, SECRETARY-TREASURER, FORT BUFORD INDIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.

TODY LaDUE, VICE CHAIRMAN, FORT BUFORD INDIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Tony Moran, Secretary-Treasurer, Fort Buford Indian Development Corp.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee and related agencies, and fellow committee members, I am Tony Moran, enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and a board member of the Fort Indian Development Corp. I have been appointed as spokesman for the Fort Buford Indian Development Corp., and we appreciate the opportunity to appear and explain what we feel to be justification for our needs.

For over a year our group, which represents 1,600 Chippewa Indians in the Trenton area, has been working with Senator Young, who is a member of your committee, Senator Burdick, Congressman Andrews, Governor Link and the Bureau of Indian Affairs officials. We have a brief narrative summary of the proposed statement which we would like to present to your committee for the record.

The Trenton Board of Directors designated by Resolution No. 757–09–73 (1) of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and formerly known as the Fort Buford Indian Development Corp., appeals to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies to allocate the needed appropriations for our Trenton service area (2).

Because of the Indians background and culture they could not readily adjust to the dominant society, therefore they became somewhat dormant in the search for better health, education, and welfare.

We have proposed a Federal service area eligible for the service areas that are now extended to our mother reservation at Belcourt, N. Dak., by virtue of stipulations contained in the 1892 agreement with the U.S. Government under which we were given allotments.

In the year 1892, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians began negotiations with the U.S. Government for the ceding of approximately 1 million acres of land in the northeastern and north central part of North Dakota and for the establishment of a 30-mile-square Indian reserve (3). The final agreement was made 11 years later in April of 1904 and act of Congress. President Cleveland authorized two townships of land for the reserve, approximately 6 by 12 miles, the ceded land gave a return of approximately 10 cents per acre. Space did not permit many families to take allotments within the reservation boundaries. The U.S. Congress then authorized the use of the General Allotment Act under which Indian people could take 160-acre allotments on public domain land. (4) This was done with the stipulation in the 1892 agreement that all members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians who did so could (5) "continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities, or other property the same as if located on the reservation."

Indian people were given 131,292.91 acres of land (6) with the passing of the General Allotment Act; this was surveyed and appor-

tioned out without any regard to the wishes for the specific areas for individuals. Much of this land was unproductive, to their intense dismay, the soil in their terms "grew rocks," some were situated on plateaus with no water. They were unable to acquire any of the assistance available on the mother reservation that would have enabled them to make a living in this barren, unproductive land. As a consequence, many abandoned or sold their allotments and attempted to survive elsewhere.

Furthermore one cannot expect a race of people to change their culture in a mere 10 years, that of a hunting and gathering society, to one of being productive farmers. Some of the people were more fortunate and adaptable, which, in turn, retained their lands which accounts for the sum 22,560.64 acres still remaining which we have used for a land base in our proposed Federal assistance extension (7).

The people were abandoned by the Federal Government when they attempted to reside on their allotments. One may question the success of the non-Indian in this same area. He was able to borrow using his land as collateral. Such a recourse was not available to the Indian because of the trust status of the lands. They existed primarily by hunting as was their culture for thousands of years, following the game and harvests of wild fruits, berries, and plants; 1,604 (8) of these people still remain in this area—still forgotten by the Federal Government.

Finally, 82 years later a few members of the tribe came to the realization that we are not second-rate citizens, merely because of our being Indian. Therefore we organized a nonprofit organization (9) to seek out the various problems that confront our people such as, inadequate housing, education, and general welfare. Through the organization we seek to find ways to correct these problems.

Perhaps the general health problem is our immediate concern, but we cannot forget our other social-economic ills that hinder us.

The medical bills amongst our Indian people are immense, constituting a figure of $480,000 annually with $610,000 initially as forecast by Indian Public Health Service, (10) Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Justification for such a sum is through health surveys conducted by local health officials and agencies.

The hospital administrator (11), stated it would amount to $680,000 for the past decade, an amount including only hospital care. This does not include clinical expense, dental, eye, and special expenses (specialists).

We have been living in an impoverished state for many years. Because of our inadequate education, we could not seek out good jobs, relying only on farm jobs, and working on the railroad. As progress advanced fewer men were required as laborers, because of mechanization. Now the trend of employment is with seasonal construction jobs, working in a meatpacking plant, hospital cleaning ladies, and as general ranch and farmhands accounting for the 22.5 percent unemployment rate amongst our people. Because it is seasonal and laboring jobs, the pay is not sufficient to provide our families with an adequate living. Because of our low income, our houses (12) are in a sad state of being, causing high fuel bills and contributing to the health problems that seem to plague our people.

These factors of demoralizing problems, in turn, accounts for our crime rate of 44 cases out of our total population of 1,600 people.

Last year 39 cases of alcohol and drug abuse were noted.

At the present time the board of directors of our organization is making every effort to correct these problems. We have worked with all local and State governmental agencies directly concerned with our problems, but it seems regulations and guidelines of one nature or another seem to get in the way.

Finally we have no choice but to appeal to you for our needs which we feel is just, not only on the basis of need, but because of a stipulation placed in our act of 1892 with the U.S. Government.

The following is a funding estimate for the Fort Buford Development Corp., for services that may be provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

[The information follows:]

Services and positions are indicated by priority, which was designated by officials from the Buford Development Corp., and are listed here in that order.

1. Field representative—GS–12	$18,000
Personal benefits	2,340
Telephone (100/month)	1,200
Office supplies	500
Travel	2,000
Equipment	2,950
Miscellaneous	665
Total	27,655
2. Housing officer—GS–9	12,200
Personal benefits	1,586
Telephone (100/month)	1,200
Supplies	500
Travel	1,000
Equipment	1,500
Miscellaneous	420
Total	18,406
3. Social service—GS–9	12,200
Personal benefits	1,586
Telephone (100/month)	1,200
Supplies	500
Travel	1,000
Equipment	1,500
Miscellaneous	420
Total	18,406
4. Education and employment assistance—GS–9	12,200
Personal benefits	1,586
Telephone	1,200
Supplies	500
Travel	1,000
Equipment	1,500
Miscellaneous	420
Total	18,406
5. Probation officer—GS–9	12,200
Personal benefits	1,586
Supplies	500
Travel	1,000
Telephone	1,200
Equipment	950
Miscellaneous	275
Total	17,711

6. Land and resource officer—GS–9	$12,200
Personal benefits	1,586
Supplies	300
Travel	1,000
Telephone	1,200
Equipment	300
Miscellaneous	145
Total	16,731
7. *Secretarial:*	
Salaries:	
GS–4	7,200
GS–3	6,500
GS–3	6,500
Personal benefits	2,600
Total	22,800
8. Operating budget:	
Housing development	20,000
Employment assistance	105,000
Social services	75,000
Office rental—1,000 sq. ft. $5/Sq. Ft	5,000
Total estimated budget	345,115

Trenton-Williston proposal

1. Non-recurring costs:	
(a) Construction of facility without cost of land	$500,000
(b) Equipment	40,000
(c) Supplies	70,000
Total	610,000
2. Recurring:	
(a) Direct costs:	
1. Starting	160,000
2. Supplies	36,000
3. Other	50,800
Total	246,800
(b) Indirect costs:	
1. Contract health services	232,000
2. Dental (contract)	2,000
Total	234,000
(c) Total recurring costs	480,800
3. Recurring costs for total contract health service program	344,000

Addendum I

Staffing:	
Medical officer	$25,000
Pharmacy officer	15,000
Clinical nurse	12,869
Staff assistant	13,237
General clerk	8,638
Nursing assistant	8,334
Motor vehicle operator	8,965
Social worker	15,000
Psychology technician	8,055
Public health nurse	12,167
Dental officer	13,804
Dental assistant	7,198
Environmental health technician	11,629
	159,896

Mr. MORAN. Thank you for your time and patience to hear us and hopefully you find it is just, for what we ask.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost of your plan?

Mr. MORAN. $345,000 for Bureau of Indian Affairs funds. This would be for a field representativ, housing officer, association services.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost of your health plan?

Mr. MORAN. No. 10.

Mrs. HANSEN. $610,000? Is that correct?

Mr. MORAN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. The design has yet to be completed?

Mr. MORAN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. $246,800 would not be needed until the building was completed? Isn't that correct?

Mr. MORAN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can make arrangements for contract health services now with the Indian Health Service.

Mr. MORAN. That is without appropriations though.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are requesting an increase in contract health care, that is nationwide.

Mr. MORAN. If we are not included under the budget we do not get any.

Mr. VEYSEY. Are you saying that your status is unique and therefore you don't qualify?

Mr. MORAN. Yes. We are not included on any budget requests sent in by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Public Health Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. You should be included, I would think in the contract health care program.

Mr. MORAN. We are not because the Bureau does not receive funding for us. The Indian Public Health cannot step in, and because we are not recognized supposedly by the Federal Government. This is the answer we get from Indian Public Health but as soon as the Bureau of Indian Affairs receives allocations for us, then Indian Public Health will step in. This is their indication to us.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you had better talk to them again. Tell them I sent you, because they have allocated funds to non-BIA areas.

Mr. MORAN. We have worked with these people in the past and run up against a stone wall. I see no reason why you can't be included in contract health care.

Mr. LADUE. They won't do it. We have tried over a year now. We have met with Mr. Johnson several times. We have had them to our area, looking our people over and visiting amongst the people. He said there was no way.

Mr. VEYSEY. Are you saying that your group, the group you represent, is not recognized as Indians by the U.S. Government?

Mr. MORAN. We are, but we do not receive any allocations or help or services such as our home reservation gets. We do not get anything. We don't qualify for anything. They say we have to live on the reservation, but our 1892 agreement was ratified in 1904 and says we are still entitled to all tribal funds, annuities and properties. This has never been questioned before.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will investigate this for you. Thank you very much.

Mr. MORAN. Thank you.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

St. Francis Indian School

WITNESSES

FRANK LaPOINTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
IVER CROW EAGLE, SR.
ANGELINE RABBIT

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. LaPointe, executive director, Sicangu Oyate Ho Inc.

Mr. LaPointe. I would like to introduce two of our school board members, Mrs. Angeline Rabbit, Iver Crow Eagle, and one of Congressman Abdnor's aides, Mrs. Fisher.

Mrs. Hansen. Your statement will be made a part of the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572

(605) 747 - 2296

STATEMENT
TO U. S. HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
FOR INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

April 8 or 9, 1974

BY Frank LaPointe
Executive Director
or
Other Representatives: Iver Crow Eagle Sr.
Angeline Rabbit

FOR Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc.
St. Francis Indian School
St. Francis, S. D. 57572

Telephone: 605-747-2296 Ext. 22

PROPOSAL

Request for add-on appropriations for FY 1975 from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Budget for operation of St. Francis Indian School, an Indian contract school, on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

The school serves 497 students in grades kindergarten through 12th grade and is operated by a school board elected by the parents and guardians of students who attend the school, with authorization from the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council. It is state-chartered and accredited.

The amount requested is $185,409. Current expectation for FY 1975 B.I.A. budget is $180,000. Budgets are attached to this statement to support our request.

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.

St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747-2296

STATEMENT

PAGE 2

Mr. Chairman, and members of this Subcommittee, my name is Frank LaPointe (or other representative) and I was sent here by the 21-member board of directors of Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc., the school board for St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota.

First, let me express our regret that the Chairman is retiring. We hate to lose a person who has supported our goal of bringing quality education to our children.

Second, let me thank you for the $140,000 add-on that you and this Subcommittee approved last year.

Third, may I refresh your memory on our situation? In FY 1973 we were verbally told by representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that in order to get full funding for our school, we had to get into the BIA budget cycle. We went along with this idea because we understood that the policy of the Administration and the Congress was Indian self-determination in education and that obtaining full funding was only a matter of time. Full funding at that time was estimated at $524,000.

So for FY 1973 the BIA offered a planning grant of $20,000. But we said our school board had been an advisory board for nearly five years and it was ready to go into the education business. This figure was then raised to $40,000. We took it and started to run a former missionary school with financial assistance from non-federal sources till full funding could become a reality.

As FY 1974 came into view, we were told though that once again we would have to settle for $40,000 and that was final. During the previous year, however, we had found that we had a lot of catching up to do if we were to improve the educational process for our children. So we came to this subcommittee for help and we got it. The add-on of $140,000 and the BIA base allocation of $40,000 helped a great deal toward our goal of quality education.

But our work is only beginning and we think we need to move closer to full funding if we are to stay in business.

Let me tell you a little bit about our three other funding sources, other than the B.I.A. regular funding, so that you can better understand our predicament, and why we need an add-on of $185,409.

First, we expect to receive about $243,000 from the Title I program but these supplemental funds come with strings attached and cannot be used legally for our basic program. As a result, we will put most of the funds into three remedial projects: a reading lab to help some of our students learn basic reading; a math lab to help some of students learn basic math; and an ungraded high school dropout prevention center. The reading and math projects affect only half of the students in grades 4 through 9 or 10 and the center takes care of 40 students.

These Title I projects by regulation are restricted to only those students who need help the most and, by the latest word, primarily to strictly academic subjects.

Meanwhile, the regular program must not only offer reading and math for the other students but also a full scale curriculum for all the students. Meanwhile, the regular program must offer services to Indian students who are also having a hard time in school but not hard enough to be classified as Title I target students.

Second, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe allows us to use a Follow Through Program for grades 1 through 3, but this is another supplementary program as Title I is. This tribal program amounts to $72,000 for our school. Here again it can be used for only three grades and the regular program must provide the teachers for it.

Third, funds are solicited from people everywhere across the United States in a "begging campaign" that will net the school about $57,000 for the regular program.

The fourth funding source, as indicated above, is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We expect $180,000 for the coming school year.

Putting this expected $180,000 of BIA funds and $57,000 from other sources together, we anticipate about $237,000 for the regular program or $474 per child.

In addition, we have or expect to have $315,000 in restricted, supplementary funds or $630 per child. These funds, however, must be put to restricted uses, just as in the case of other adequately funded schools which use Title I projects, including Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

Somehow, things have been turned upside down. We can get only $474 per child for the regular program and $630 per child for supplementary projects.

Maybe, we should be here counting our blessings instead of sheepskins. But these blessings help only those who need it the most. The regular program must bear the burden of producing a sheepskin for the other students, for all the students. This includes those who are not having as tough a time as their classmates but who are having a difficult time in comparison with other American students.

The additional $185,409 being requested would bring the total amount for the regular program to $422,409 or $845 per child.

May I quote some figures from the Associated School Boards of South Dakota? The cost of educating other children (who have some educational and home benefits in a greater amount than our children) ranges from $1,322 to $629 per child. The midpoint is $810 per child and our goal of $845 per child is only $35 more than the midpoint. So we are not asking the lowest nor the highest per child cost.

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747-2296

STATEMENT

Also, we think the two attached budgets show that we are not asking for too much.

Budget No. 1 accounts for the $180,000 expected allocation. Please don't be shocked by the low "salaries" because we still have some people in America who are willing to donate their time to help Indian children learn. Non-resident volunteers are working for about half their salary and local people are working below other salary scales, such as the one used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The problem here is that it takes a good year for teachers to reach the point where they and the students are really communicating and where real learning takes place. The communication barrier exists because it takes time to adjust to the cultural differences.

Unless we can pay enough to keep our experienced teachers, we are caught in the vicious circle of having to find new, inexperienced teachers who take a year to catch on and of having to turn out many students who don't learn how to read, write and figure because of a whole year's inaction.

Budget No. 2 accounts for the $185,409 requested as an add-on. A large part of this budget covers non-personnel expenses of running the school as well as filling out salaries or keeping present teaching and administrative positions.

Three years ago, when Indian parents and guardians assumed control of a school in order to make it a place where their children could learn better and faster than ever before in their history, they looked to the promise of full funding. Now we find we must come to the Congress so that the government can partially honor a promise.

An added factor in our increased costs this year is that we want to pay all our personnel, including professionals, at least $2.00 per hour or at least enough to meet their living expenses. We understand that the federal minimum wage will be about this rate.

Even at that the energy crisis has made this rate not as effective on an Indian reservation where the cost of propane has doubled in the past year, and where the cost of living has risen at a rate higher than the rest of the Nation.

We think you will find our budgets are "bare-boned" and will enable us only to hold our own in the school.

Mr. Chairman, and members of this Subcommittee, we are asking for $185,409 so that we will get into the B.I.A. budget cycle for more money and therefore be assured of at least $365,409 annually from now on.

If you grant it, you will have partially fulfilled a promise made three years ago and we will be in the education business a long time after you may have left this Subcommittee.

We are asking you to make an extra effort so that, in addition to catching up, we will have the financial freedom to forge ahead in education.

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.

St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747 - 2296

Budget No. 1

Estimated B.I.A. - FY 1975
1974-75 School Year
$180,000 on salaries and stipends

100 Administration

Superintendent - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Business Manager - 313 x 24 biweekly pay periods	7,512	8,072

200 Instruction

Grade School

Principal - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Secretary-Aide - 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 weeks	3,969	
K Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
1st Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
2nd Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
3rd Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
4th Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
5th Teacher - 286 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,006	
6th Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
4th Aide - 2.50 x 35 hrs x 42 weeks	3,675	
5th and 6th Aides- 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 wks x 2	7,938	52,108

Middle School

Coordinator - 238 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,998	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 3/4	2,520	
Teacher - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,347	18,585

High School

Principal - 429 x 21 biweekly pay periods	9,009	
Assistant - 334 x 21 biweekly pay periods	7,014	
3 General Aides - 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 wks x 3	11,907	
Math Teacher - 334 x 21 biweekly pay periods	7,014	
2 Math Teachers - 207 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 2	8,694	
English Teacher - 200 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,200	
2 English Teachers - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 2	6,720	
2 Social Studies Teachers - 214 x 21 biw. p.p. x 2	8,988	
Science Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 1/6	560	
Science Teacher - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,347	
Counselor - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Lakota Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
PE Teacher (male) - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 3/4	2,520	
PE Teacher (female) - 310 x10 biweekly pay periods	3,110	
Art Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Business Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 1/6	560	
Special Projects Teacher - 160 x 21 biw. pay. p.x1/6	560	
Librarian - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Librarian - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 3/4	2,520	
Counselor - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,347	90,260

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747 - 2296

Budget No. 1
Page 2

400 Health Services

School Nurse - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	3,360

800 Fixed Charges

Partial Employee benefits - c. 130,170 x .0585	7,615	7,615

Summary Budget

100 Administration	8,072	
200 Instruction	160,953	
300 Attendance	0	
400 Health Services	3,360	
500 Pupil Transportation	0	
600-700 Plant Operation and Maintenance	0	
800 Fixed Charges	7,615	
900 Food Services	0	
1000 Student Services	0	180,000

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747-2296

Budget No. 2 - Add-on

Request - Bureau of Indian Affairs FY 1975
1974-75 School Year
$185,409 for additional necessary expenses

100 Administration

Salaries - Executive Director - 350 x 24 biw. pay periods x 3/4....6,300
Secretary - 2.70 x 40 hours x 42 wks.....4,536

Office - supplies, equipment upkeep, postage, etc.....3,000

Telephone - basic costs and toll - 50 percent of cost.....2,000

Travel - mileage and perdiem.....400

School Board - miscellaneous expenses.....3,000

Consultants - budget/program/legal/audit, etc.....500

Evaluation - Tribal Education Committee (5 x 25 x 4).....500

200 Instruction

Salaries - Grade School - Assistant - 334 x 21 biw. pay periods...7,014
Secretary-Aide - 2.70 x 5 x 42 wks.....567
Aide - 2.50 x 5 hrs x 42 wks.....525
2 Aides - 2.70 x 5 hrs x 42 wks x 2.....1,134

Middle School - Teacher Ass't - 238 x 21 biw. p.p.....4,498
Counselor - 375 x 21 biw. p.p.....7,875

High School - 3 GeneralAides - 2.70 x 5 x 42 wks.....1,701
5 Teacher Aides - 2.70 x 40 x 42 x 5...22,680
Student Coor. - 250 x 15 biw. p.p.....3,750
Art & Crafts Teacher - 250 x 21 biw.pp..5,250
PE Teacher (female) - 310 x 11 biw.p.p..3,410
PE Teacher (male) - 160 x 21 biw.ppxl/4...840

Materials and Supplies

Textbooks - 500 x 7.00.....3,500
Classroom supplies and materials - 500 x 10.00.....5,000
Art and Crafts - 500 x 10.00.....5,000
Science - 500 x 5.00.....2,500
Library (books, subs., sup. mat., etc) - 500 x 2.50.....1,250
SILAS and other special projects.....3,186

Travel - staff mileage and perdiem.....400
student field trips.....400

Inservice Education - expenses for courses, workshops, etc.....400

300 Attendance

Travel - mileage 4,000 x.12.....480

400 Health Services

Travel - mileage to clinics - 2,000 x .12 (auto).....240
2,000 x .38 (bus).....760

SICANGU OYATE HO INC.
St. Francis Indian School
ST. FRANCIS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57572
(605) 747-2296

Budget No. 2 - Add-on P. 2

500 Pupil Transportation

50 percent of estimated total cost thru RES.....12,500

600 Plant Operation-Maintenance

50 percent of estimated total cost thru RES.....42,500

800 Fixed Charges

Employee benefits (partial) - 73,944 x .0585.....4,326
- Full benefits - 246,329 x .0415.....10,223

900 Food Services

Salaries - aide for grade school needs - 2.30 x 40 x 42..3,864

1000 Student Services

Athletics (including PE).....7,500
Publications.....400
Speech-drama-music.....500
Scouts.....250
Indian Club.....250
Student Council.....400
Miscellaneous.....100

Total....9,400

GRAND TOTAL.....185,409

Summary Budget

100 Administration.....20,236
200 Instruction.....80,880
300 Attendance.....480
400 Health Services.....1.000
500 Pupil Transportation.....12,500
600-700 Plant Operation-Maintenance.....42,500
800 Fixed Charges.....14,549
900 Food Services.....3,864
1000 Student Services.....9,400

Total.....185,409

ROBERT P. BURNETTE
President Mission, S. D.

ADAM BORDEAUX
Vice President Rosebud, S. D.

Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Rosebud Indian Reservation
South Dakota

Incorporated Under Act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat—984

PHONE: (605) - 747 - 2283

NORMAN L. KNOX
Secretary Okreek, S. D.

LOIS D. KRAMER
Treasurer Rosebud, S. D.

TRIBAL COUNCILMEN

Antelope Community
CHARLIE COLOMBE
ALOYSIOUS LARVIE
JACOB ANTOINE
SPENCER BEAR HEELS
DICK LONE DOG

Black Pipe Community
CHRISTINE DUNHAM

Bull Creek Community
PAUL EAGLE STAR

Butte Creek Community
NELSON STRANGER HORSE

Corn Creek Community
NARCISSE BRAVE

He Dog Community
LEO RUNNING HORSE

Horse Creek Community
BEN KNIFE

Ideal Community
LEVI ANTOINE
GEORGE BEAR

Milks Camp Community
HAMPTON ANDREWS

Okreek Community
DONALD KNOX

Parmelee Community
JAMES GUERUE
ROBERT WALN
TITUS WHITE LANCE

Ring Thunder Community
ROBERT STEAD

St. Francis Community
MICHAEL BOLTZ
BOB QUIGLEY
ANGELINE RABBIT
JONAS SWIFT

Soldier Creek Community
JOHN LONGCOR

Swift Bear Community
JOE IYOTTE, JR.
FRANCIS BORDEAUX

Two Strike Community
LEO CHASING IN TIMBER

Spring Creek Community
CHARLES KILLS IN WATER

Upper Cut Meat Community
VICTOR LITTLE THUNDER

Rosebud Community
OPIE LaPOINTE
JIM BURNETTE
JULIE C. LAMBERT

Grass Mountain Community
STANLEY WHIPPLE

April 5, 1974

Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc.
St. Francis Indian School
St. Francis, South Dakota 57572

Board Members:

We, the members of the Tribal Education Committee of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, stand behind you in your efforts to obtain further funds for St. Francis Indian School. We realize that the present budget for fiscal year 1975 is inadequate to provide quality education for the Rosebud Sioux Indian students that you serve.

We support your efforts as an independent Indian school board that is implementing self-determination for the Rosebud Sioux people in the area of education. We, the Tribal Education Committee offer this support as continuing sanction of your board by the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council.

Sincerely,

Christine Dunham-Chairman
Tribal Education Committee

Jim Burnette-Acting Secretary
Tribal Education Committee

mlw/CD

Mr. LaPointe. We would like to just summarize. We are asking an additional add-on of $185,409.

Mrs. Hansen. How much do you currently receive?

Mr. LaPointe. $180,000.

Mrs. Hansen. Why do you need this additional $185,409?

Mr. LaPointe. We need the add-on because with only the $180,000 we are able to only hire some of our staff, most of our staff with the $180,000. The additional add-on would take care of the operating expenses as well as picking up some of the people that we have now, Indian aides for plan operation and maintenance and student activities. We have two budgets here, Madam Chairman. The first budget takes care of the $180,000 that we think we are going to get this year. Then the second budget, No. 2, would be the rest of it. When you put the two together you can see exactly where the money is going.

Mrs. Hansen. I notice you expect to receive about $234,000 under the title I program.

Mr. LaPointe. We expect to receive $234,000. That is title I, ESEA. This is very restrictive. We cannot spend that money on all our students. We are required to spend that on those who are the low academic achievers, so as a result we can only spend it on some of the students. Second, we cannot spend this money for any kind of supportive services. We have to zero in on certain academic deficiencies. One of these is reading. Another academic deficiency would be math. A third academic, not really a deficiency, but to try to keep kids in school.

In the past in using these funds we have used what we call general teachers and also volunteer teachers, but we find we have not made the impact we want to, so we have to hire with the title I funds very professional staff. Therefore we cannot use this for our basic program. We would like to be able to get some substantial funding that we can count on every year. Right now we have to talk contracts with teachers. We find even if we put all our money in, $180,000, in order to do this, the $180,000 in the budget will just take care of trying to get back the same staff, in fact less staff than we had last year.

Mrs. Hansen. How many students do you have?

Mr. LaPointe. We usually start out with a hundred students. This year we start out with 497 students. At present we have 447. As the year goes along we lose about 50 students.

Mrs. Hansen. What is your cost per youngster for education?

Mr. LaPointe. That is figured on page 3 about the middle of the page where we anticipate $273,000 that we can get. $180,000 of this is with BIA. $57,000 is from other sources.

Mrs. Hansen. Such as?

Mr. LaPointe. We have an agreement with the mission which used to run the school for people to contribute from all over the United States. About $57,000 will come from whoever happens to send in their $2 or $3, whatever it happens to be. One of the problems we are running into is the mission through their funding campaign cannot get any more money. They would like to phase us out, turn the facilities over completely and the land that makes up the school.

Mrs. Hansen. Are you part of the South Dakota school system? What does the State provide?

Mr. LaPointe. We are not eligible for any State funds.

Mrs. Hansen. Why?

Mr. LaPointe. Because we are a private school. It is in the constitution some place. Basically we are part of the school system. We have to meet their standards on certification.

Mrs. Hansen. I notice you are accredited.

Mr. LaPointe. We just got our accreditation for this past year, and we are still level I. We have no tax base either. We are on the reservation.

Mrs. Hansen. You have listed pupil transportation. How much does that involve?

Mr. LaPointe. The total is $45,000. Of this $12,500 is part of that $57,000 we expect to pick up. The addon budget only has half of that in there, also plant operation and maintenance. These buildings were built around 1916. The operation and maintenance is tremendous.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

Mr. LaPointe. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen.

New Mexico Road Construction

WITNESSES

JOHN PINTO, FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN, McKINLEY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, McKINLEY COUNTY, N. MEX.

MIKE COSTELLO, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, STATE PLANNING OFFICE, STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. John Pinto, first vice-chairman, McKinley County Board of County Commissioners, McKinley County, N. Mex.

Mr. Pinto. Honorable Representatives, ladies and gentlemen. I greatly appreciate the opportunity to testify before this Appropriation Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies.

Much of the following data I am presenting is taken from a report on New Mexico school bus routes compiled by the Lieutenant Governor and the New Mexico Committee on Children and Youth and has been submitted to the committee.

During the winter of 1972–73 impassable school bus routes accounted for, and this is documented, 5,721 children missing a total of 26,988 school days in 54 districts. In one small community, the children missed 5 weeks out of a 2-month period due to the poor conditions of a 1-mile stretch of road.

Twenty-four school districts were closed for 2 or more days according to the State department of education report. The closing of an entire district has no effect on scholastic achievement since this time is made up at a later date. The availability of school bus transportation for an individual route, however, does effect scholastic achievement. The transported students are generally not given an opportunity to make up these days since school was officially in session.

Further, the report states that the Gallup-McKinley County School District has the worst school bus routes in the State. During the 1972–73 school year, the school buses were unable to run for a total of 313 days. (This total is buses times days not running.) This affected 295 students. A total of 7,346 student school days were lost last year. In arriving at a solution to the school bus route problem in the Gallup-McKinley County School District, one must involve the Federal Government as over 80 percent of the bus routes are on Federal land. It should be noted here that the school district submitted a detailed pro-

posal for emergency road improvements to the Federal, State and local governments entities in October 1969.

In 1972–73 a listing of top priority bus routes in the State of New Mexico was established. Of the first 11 listed, 6 are in McKinley County. The total mileage involved with the six routes is 181 miles of dirt road. Because of the road conditions, 235 school days were lost anc affected 165 students. A total of 6,200 student days lost was the end result of impassable road conditions on these six routes alone.

In this school district, buses travel 186 miles on paved roads daily. The daily mileage on dirt roads is 298 miles. The school district covers an area of 6,261 square miles, and lies entirely within the bounds of McKinley County, and is second in size only to the State of Alaska School District. The county road department presently maintains over 700 miles of roads. Financial assets make it nearly impossible to provide any additional improvements, other than regularly scheduled grading and necessary maintenance.

The availability of funds for road construction is greatly limited since 80 percent of all the land is in Federal ownership, thus producing no revenue on the county tax rolls. In order to provide maximum service the Commissioners of McKinley County have authorized $585,322.96 for road department expenditures during the past and present fiscal year. The road department fiscal year budget for 1974 alone is in excess of $311,000. In addition to this, the county has received $56,774.79 for disaster assistance, but this was certainly no gain. This may not sound impressive, but when you realize the county's approved budget for 1974 was only $1,140,785 you begin to realize how much of the total budget is spent on road improvements. General revenue sharing moneys in the amount of $256,000 are included in this total.

Recently, we have received cost estimates on the hard surfacing of a 9.1-mile stretch of road. A base course of gravel will cost $19,932.80 for this job. In order for any dirt road in the county to be upgraded as an all-weather road requires $2,140 per mile for materials. To make all county roads all-weather would require a cost in materials in excess of $1.4 million. Labor and equipment would double this amount.

Due to limited, or more appropriately, unavailable funds, only existing maintenance can be provided. Budgets do not allow extending road improvements, and we only hope that additional moneys for the necessary work will be forthcoming.

Remember, not only does the educational process suffer from this problem, but economic and industrial development suffer as well. Also, there is the great inconvenience of the citizens and the often tragic deaths of persons unable to reach medical facilities and those who needlessly go hungry because they are stranded in isolated areas. I hope you will consider these facts when you assess my testimony, and begin considering funding for additional road improvements in rural areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much money are you requesting?

Mr. PINTO. We have 298 miles of unpaved roads. Just for the materials it would cost $1.4 million. Labor and other necessary equipment would cost another $1.8 million. Therefore we figure at least $2.8 million.

Mr. COSTELLO. This is not on the county alone. This is for the BIA roads in the county.

Mrs. HANSEN. The BIA has a road construction budget.

Mr. COSTELLO. I am the Governor's Washington representative, representing Governor King. I used to be the county manager in McKinley County.

Mrs. HANSEN. You expect concrete paving in all these roads. Not even my county has all-concrete roads.

Mr. COSTELLO. Last year the Interior Department was given $75 million for road improvements on reservation areas. $75 million of that was spent and somehow another $18 million was not spent, it is my understanding. This is for reservations all over the country.

Mr. PINTO. All Indian tribes.

Mr. COSTELLO. The Navajo who got $3.3 million of that, New Mexico, $3.5 million and they are paving one road right now. I think what Commissioner Pinto would like to emphasize to the committee is that this $75 million figure, based on that figure and what we have been getting in New Mexico, $3.8 million of whatever goes to the tribe, setting down our priorities there which the BIA sets down, it is going to take 25 years to get those roads taken care of.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. We have been very critical of the BIA road budget and we understand your need for roads. What you want is an overall increase in the total BIA road budget.

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes, for the BIA. We would eventually get our share of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very understanding, because I rode on some of your roads.

Mr. VEYSEY. So did I.

Mr. PINTO. Madam Chairman, we figure if we just keep waiting for next year, that we are going to get that much more, and we keep waiting for the small appropriation that we get for the whole Indian tribes in the United States, if we just wait for this priority list it is going to take from 20 to 30 years. In the meantime our people are yelling to get more money. We figure at least if we can get $300 million for all the Indian tribes, I think we could get more in McKinley County. That is what we are after.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will have to look at the overall Federal highway authorization. That may have to be increased.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Chairman, I have here a report which I will give to staff. This is a report prepared by the Lieutenant Governor on school bus problems in New Mexico, and of the 10 routes cited there, 8 of them relate directly to Indians, not only Navajo, but Pueblo Indians and what not.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place that in the record.

[The information follows:]

INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1972-73 and over the past few years, many communities have contacted Lieutenant Governor Robert Mondragon, as well as other state agencies, requesting aid for impassable school bus routes. In one community, the children missed five weeks out of a two-month period due to the poor condition of a one-mile stretch of road. The State Department of Education, in a report prepared by Marchia Meeker, documented that 5,721 children missed a total of 26,998 school days in 54 school districts.

Because the problem had statewide implications, Lieutenant Governor Robert Mondragon sent out a questionnaire and received seventy replies from eighty-eight school superintendents. Forty-eight indicated that they had at least one problem route in their district.

Twenty-four school districts were closed for two or more days according to the State Department of Education report. The closing of an entire school district has no effect on scholastic achievement since this time is made up at a later date. The availability of school bus transportation for an individual route, however, does have an effect on scholastic achievement. The transported students are generally not given the opportunity of make-up days since school was officially in session.

This report is submitted in an effort to identify school bus routes in bad condition throughout the state and to make recommendations for immediate and long-range solutions.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

The research for the school bus study includes a letter of inquiry from Lieutenant Governor Robert Mondragon to New Mexico School Superintendents, County Commissioners, and School Bus Contractors. The study also incorporates data extracted by the New Mexico Committee on Children and Youth from the files of the Department of School Transportation with supportive data from the State Highway Department, Council of State Governments and the State Department of Education.

The following is a summary of the questionnaires sent to Superintendents, Bus Contractors, and County Commissioners; a cross section of responses received, and a summary of information from each category:

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Questionnaires were sent to the eighty-eight school superintendents. Replies were received from seventy. The form which was mailed sought the following information: 1. The number of days the entire school system was closed due to inclement weather, and 2. The name of the bus route, number of children on that route, and the number of days which those individual bus routes did not run due to poor road conditions.

Many Superintendents offered additional comments concerning road conditions and offered suggestions as to how these routes can be improved. The comments are enclosed.

Of the seventy replies, forty-eight superintendents indicated that they had at least one problem route in their district. The following schools indicated they had "no problem" with school bus routes:

ARTESIA
AZTEC
CARLSBAD
CLOVIS
DEMING
DEXTER
FARMINGTON
FORT SUMNER
HAGERMAN
HATCH
HOBBS
HONDO VALLEY
JAL
LAKE ARTHUR
LAS CRUCES
LOS ALAMOS
LOVING
MAGDALENA
MELROSE
POJOAQUE
SAN JON
TULAROSA

The following then is a brief explanation of the problem school bus route(s) of each school district and in some cases, the recommendation offered by the superintendent:

ALAMOGORDO—Basically the only route that is difficult to travel is a feeder bus route from Timberon. This route is approximately seven miles in length, approximately eleven children ride the bus and missed four days during the 1972-73 school year.

ALBUQUERQUE—There are three routes where problems arise in transporting students to school: LA MADERA, where fourteen students missed eight days of school; CHILILI, where five days were missed (number of students not given). Four-wheel drive vehicle is necessary; and, CANONCITO NAVAJO COMMUNITY, where four-wheel drive vehicles are also used.

ANIMAS—Lost one day of school due to impassable school bus routes. There was a second day when two routes were impassable due to snow. The two worst routes go to GRAY RANCH and to the U-BAR RANCH. There were about twenty students who missed three to five days each year due to impassable school bus routes.

CAPITAN—Dismissed school two days during the '72-'73 school year due to impassable school bus routes. Three routes have areas that are graded dirt roads and are impassable during rainy and snowy weather. These routes are VONITA, INDIAN DIVIDE, and ENCINOSO.

CARRIZOZO—"Our school bus routes in Lincoln County are not the best or the worst, but we do need some kind of aid, either by cooperative agreements with the State Highway Department, or additional help from some source."

CHAMA—There are two bad routes in this district: the GARCIA route did not run for four school days and affects 12 students; the DE VARGAS route did not run for four school days and affects 20 students.

CIMARRON—"Situated in a mountainous area where bad roads is a real problem. Also have a rather poor county and one in which the county road department just doesn't have the equipment to work all the roads as the needs arise."

CLAYTON—The Clayton School District had five days of severe weather in which many of the roads were closed or hazardous. The buses and days missed were: SANCHES—3 days; FONES—5 days; DIMITNOFF—6 days; MOSES—4 days; GOWDY—2 days; and MIERA—2 days. "The Union County road department works well with the school in trying to solve these problems. The best possible solution would be for Superintendents, School Bus Contractors, and County and State Maintenance Supervisors to meet together about three times a year and outline trouble routes. If money was available specifically for this type of maintenance, I believe the situation would be improved."

CLOUDCROFT—One feeder route from 16 Springs Canyon failed to make it 8 days because of the poor road conditions. State Road #24 is one of the last in the area to be plowed when it snows.

COBRE—There are some roads that need to be improved for safety reasons. State Road #356 from Bayard to Vanadium needs to be straightened, widened, and a narrow bridge replaced. Some improvements have to be made on State Road #90 up Fierro Canyon to the U.V. Industries.

CORONA—The worst route reported is a 15 mile stretch south of Claunch to the Corona Schools. The road needs proper drainage and ditches.

CUBA—Was forced to close the school for a total of eleven teaching days due to adverse road conditions. School buses travel 255,000 miles per year and most of them travel through roads that have little or no maintenance.

DES MOINES—Had twenty-five school days during the '72-'73 school year when from one to all of the school buses were unable to operate because of impassable school bus routes. Three routes became impassable when from ¾ to 1 inch of precipitation had fallen. Some of the Superintendent's recommendations were: "Provide emergency funding for adequate two-way radio communication between buses and schools to allow stranded buses to call for help; provide emergency funding to county commissioners which could only be used to build up school bus routes; issue an executive order mandating school bus routes to be graded, graveled or better, and use emergency state funds to accomplish mandate."

DULCE—Worst routes were not identified but did recommend a "continuous maintenance schedule. A wooden bridge without guards was reported on the SAWMILL CANYON road to Dulce.

ENCINO—The three worst routes reported were: DURAN, 3 days lost by 14 children; PINOS WELLS, 1 day lost by 11 children; NORTH ROUTE, bus unable to reach 3 families for 5 days.

ESPANOLA—No reply on file from the superintendent, however, information from other sources indicate help in maintenance of school bus routes is badly needed.

ESTANCIA—The total number of school days missed by students due to impassable school bus routes was 102. Major improvements needed are gravel and culverts which could help provide bus service when roads are poor due to muddy conditions. It must also be mentioned that Superintendent Stanley F. Newton also submitted a map showing the portions of roads which were at times impassable as well as a detailed report on each shool bus route with recommendations for improvements.

FLOYD—Six children missed three days of school because of impassable conditions. "A gravel of clache surface over a four mile section of this road would solve the problem."

GADSDEN—Has one paved road that gives a problem during rainy weather. "State Road #225 (located between the Anthony Community and the High School) is quite low at one point and collects water to the extent that it is a hazard."

GALLUP—This is the school district with the worst school bus routes in the state. During the '72-'73 school year, the school buses were unable to run for 313 school days. This affected 295 students. *A total of 7,346 student school days were lost last year.* In arriving at a solution to the school bus route problem in the Gallup School District, one must involve the Federal Government as over 80 percent of the school bus routes are on land belonging to the Federal Government. It should be noted that the Gallup-McKinley County schools submitted a detailed proposal calling for emergency road improvement to the Federal, State and local government entities in October of 1969.

HOUSE—The total enrollment missed 6 school days as a result of impassable school bus routes. On one stretch, the bus drove for over two miles in 18 inches of water. "I suggest that either the state or county be charged with the responsibility to place in House; graders, trucks, and other maintenance equipment essential to keep the roads built up, graveled and properly opened to protect our youngsters."

JEMEZ MOUNTAIN—The three worst routes where road maintenance is not adequate are: MESA POLEO, 18 school days missed by 31 students; LINDRETH AREA, 45 school days missed by 63 students; and GALLINA PLAZA, 5 school days missed by 122 students. "I have discussed this problem with our County Commissioner. He claims that the most urgent need in getting the roads passable during inclement weather is putting gravel and culverts to provide proper drainage. Once this is done, I believe the County road department and maintenance crew can keep up the maintenance."

LAS VEGAS CITY—The four school bus routes that need immediate attention are: TRUJILLO, 6 school days missed by 47 students; LOS ALAMOS, 11 school days missed by 42 students; SAPELLO, 2 school days missed by 68 students, and EL PORVENIR, 2 school days missed by 52 students. These four school bus routes accounted for 985 students school days lost. The superintendent offered the following recommendations. "All county roads should be graveled and graded on a systematic rotation schedule and not on an immediate crisis basis; we need preventive maintenance on a number of bridges. Many of the bridges are becoming extremely dangerous on these routes and the bus drivers are concerned with their (children's) safety."

LAS VEGAS WEST—At the time of printing, no reply was on file from the superintendent, however, Department of School Transportation files show that 432 students school days were lost due to impassable school bus routes.

LOGAN—There were seven days a particular bus did not run due to impassable road conditions. The GALLEGOS and LEDBETTER routes are the worst roads in the district. "The Gallegos route covers much private land where little or no county maintenance occurs. The Ledbetter route could be improved with graveling of roads."

LOS LUNAS—Nearly all of their routes were affected in part during serious weather conditions. Of particular concern is the condition of the sub-marginal bridges (over ditches). The number of children who were affected was estimated at 300 while the number of school days on which impassable road conditions existed was approximately 30.

LOVINGTON—Fourteen school days were lost due to the impassable road condition of seven routes in the Lovinton School District. Routes #3, #5 east of Lovington, near PRAIRIEVIEW are the worst routes.

MORA—During the '72-'73 school year, they closed school for seven days due to impassable school bus routes. A typical recommendation was one calling for a regular maintenance schedule that would include the grading of dirt roads at least once a month.

MOSQUERO—School was closed completely for five days. Their worst route is the SABINOSO route as the bus did not run on three other days due to difficult road conditions.

MOUNTAINAIR—Students attending the Mountainair School District missed 55 school days last year. The bus also ran late 20 times in the morning and 22 times in the evening. The RED CANYON-MANZANO bus route did not run for 25 days. Superintendent James R. Brown added that, "Most of the problem is due to dirt roads and just not enough equipment for the County to maintain the entire area. The County Commissioners are to be commended for their efforts, and are very cooperative whenever possible. Since the State requires that we transport the children to school, it seems logical that some of the responsibility is with the State to assist in improving roads where buses have to run." He alos submitted an extensive school bus survey spelling out in detail the number of miles of poor road and what needs to be done to improve it.

OJO CALIENTE—Twenty-two students were out five days during the '72-'73 school year. Their worst routes are: LAS TABLAS, SERVILLAETEE, and a feeder route at CARSON near TRES PIEDRAS. "The only solution to our problem is putting a good amount of gravel, at least on the real bad spots."

PECOS—Seven school bus routes accounted for 532 student school days lost. The worst route is the PINE to PECOS which did not run for 10 days.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL BUS CONTRACTORS

A questionnaire was sent to 600 school bus contractors and was answered by 310. This form was used to determine if periodic reports on road conditions is required, if so, to whom the report is made, and results, if any, of reporting difficulties on a particular route(s).

An overwhelming majority of school bus contractors' complaints centered around the fact that reporting road conditions is to no avail since complaints are not considered, much less acted upon. Most expressed deep concern for the safety of their student passengers while driving in poor weather conditions.

A continuous maintenance schedule was the prime recommendation by school bus contractors. Many realize that paving, or even graveling, would be too costly. They recommended that the County and State Highway Maintenance Departments cooperate in the utilization of their time, manpower, equipment, and material to put into effect a regular maintenance schedule. Secondly, they recommended monies be appropriated which could only be spent on upgrading school bus routes.

NEW MEXICO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Of the thirty-two letters sent concerning school routes, Lieutenant Governor Robert Mondragon received replies from about one-third of the counties. Most replies stated that all possible progress was being made and promised cooperation with all concerned. Most County Commissioners reported that road maintenance programs suffer because of a lack of funds for adequate manpower and equipment.

SCHOOL BUS ROUTE ANALYSIS

One of the difficulties is to determine jurisdictional authority of mileage and basic-use pattern for its school bus route system. There seems to be no concise technical data available from secondary sources with which to assess use patterns and cost analysis for the total construction and maintenance of all school bus routes. This technical information is not available in cumulative form because apparently no agency or department has ever undertaken the task of studying the school bus road situation.

Upon reviewing all information compiled and studying the status of roads in rural areas, an attempt was made to identify the worst school bus routes in the state and the school districts with the greatest number of school bus routes in poor condition. The assignment of priority areas was made from the information received in the questionnaire. There may be other school bus routes which need to receive immediate attention; however, there is less supportive data on these routes.

1972-1973 TOP PRIORITY BUS ROUTES IN NEW MEXICO

SCHOOL DISTRICT	BUS ROUTE	UNIMPROVED MILEAGE	# OF STUDENTS	SCHOOL DAYS LOST	SCHOOL DAYS LOST
1. GALLUP	Casamero-Crownpoint	42	40	60	2400
2. CENTRAL	N.E. of Naschitti	49	112	12	1344
3. GALLUP	Pinedale Mission Church Rock	33	32	40	1280
4. JEMEZ MTN.	Mesa de Poleo	8	60	18	1080
5. GALLUP	Rock Springs—Tse Bonito	18	23	40	920
6. JEMEZ MTN.	Gallina Plaza	9	122	5	610
7. GALLUP	White Rock—Church Rock	16	10	60	600
8. GALLUP	White Horse	32	40	15	600
9. LAS VEGAS CITY	Los Alamos Rte.	15	42	11	462
10. JEMEZ MTN.	Largo Canyon Rd.	81	20	23	460
11. GALLUP	Coal Mine—Tohatchi	40	20	20	400
TOTALS		343	621		10,156

The above eleven school bus routes accounted for 37.6 percent of the total school days lost during the '72-'73 school year.

311 miles of the 343 total inimproved miles are on federal land under the jurisdiction of the B.I.A. The remaining 32 are under County jurisdiction.

TOP PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	*STUDENT SCHOOL DAYS LOST*
1. GALLUP	7,346
2. JEMEZ MOUNTAIN	2,776
3. CENTRAL	1,344
4. LAS VEGAS CITY	984
5. LAS VEGAS	432
TOTAL	12,882

Other school districts needing immediate attention are: 1. *Cuba*—closed for 11 days which would amount to 6,303 student school days if not made up; *Des Moines*—buses did not run for 25 days—number of students not given; 3. *Mountainair*—55 school days missed by students—number not given.

LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations submitted by school superintendents and school bus contractors that also merit strong consideration are:

1. A systematic rotation maintenance schedule of bus routes that can be followed through the cooperation of County and State Highway Maintenance Departments.
2. Funding for two-way radio communication between buses and schools.
3. Executive order mandating that school bus routes be opened first in times of heavy snows, rains, etc.

STATEWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

The information presented in this report fully substantiates the fact that one of the greatest problems in the educational system in New Mexico today is the condition of our school bus routes. Whatever recommendations are put in effect by the next session of the legislature, it is incumbent that we all work together to find a solution to impassable school bus routes for the sake of our children.

In light of the fact that the State of New Mexico mandates children to attend public schools, there should be a State policy that no child be deprived of this privilege because of poor school bus routes.

The following recommendations are submitted for consideration:

1. A school bus route state fund be established.
2. School bus routes be placed in the State primary road system.
3. School bus routes be designated as part of the Federal-Aid Secondary Highway system.

The implementation of any of the above recommendations will insure that state or federal funds may be used to improve and maintain New Mexico school bus routes. The issue as to who should administer and pay for the construction and maintenance of this work and for what types of roads, should be decided by the Legislature.

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ROBERT A. MONDRAGON
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

HOME TELEPHONE:
454-7403
OFFICE TELEPHONE:
827-3613

State of New Mexico

Lieutenant Governor

December 17, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: GOVERNOR BRUCE KING
FROM: ROBERT A. MONDRAGON, Lieutenant Governor
SUBJECT: *GALLUP MEETING CONCERNING SCHOOL BUS ROUTES*

BACKGROUND
My memo of December 3, 1973 explained the purpose of both the meeting at Mora on November 28th, and this meeting which was held on December 5th at the Administration Building of the Gallup-McKinley County School District.

Members of the Task Force or their representatives were present along with Senator Fidel and Representative McBride. The school superintendent, county commissioners, bus contractors and represenataives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were also present.

GALLUP SCHOOL DISTRICT BUS ROUTES
The ten (10) worst school bus routes were identified at the meeting by the Department of Transportation as follows:

BUS ROUTE:	*STUDENTS:*	*MILES*	*JURISDICTION:*	*COST OF UPGRADE*
Rock Springs to Tse Bonito	63	6	County	$76,000
Pinedale to Church Rock	158	17	County	165,000
Iambito to Church Rock	116	20	County	329,000
Cheechiligheto to Zuni	67	8	BIA	96,000
Casamero to Crownpoint	100	21	BIA	426,000
Whitehorse to Hospah	56	30	BIA	175,000
Mariano to Thoreau	199	10	BIA	363,000
Red Rock to Gallup	63	11	County	236,000
Coal Mine to Tohachi	78	20	BIA	*
Mexican Springs to Tohachi	180	48	BIA	*
TOTALS:	1040	191		$1,866,000

*These are supposed to be maintained by the Ft. Defiance Agency. The McKinley County Commission as well as Eastern Navajo Agency, both ask what help the state might give to assure that they are maintained by Ft. Defiance.

RAM/h

cc: Ron Coss
Bill Lemon
Felix Trujillo
A.C. Woodburn

Mr. PINTO. This is Mike Costello, former county manager, McKinley County. I also want you to know that I was the first Indian elected to the Board of County Commissioners in McKinley County from the Navajo.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine presentation.

SAN CARLOS PROJECT

WITNESSES

ALEXANDER LEWIS, SR., GOVERNOR, GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

LOYDE ALLISON, FORMER GOVERNOR, GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY, PRESIDENT, GILA RIVER FARM BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Alexander Lewis, Sr., Governor, Gila River Indian community.

Mr. LEWIS. I am Alexander M. Lewis, Sr.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION—SAN CARLOS PROJECT-INDIAN WORKS

1975 FISCAL YEAR EMERGENCY REHABILITATION PROGRAM

SUMMARY

We represent the Pima and Maricopas of the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Our ancestors have farmed the lands along the Gila River for some 2,000 years.

Shortly before the turn of the century, non-Indian farmers upstream diverted the river to farm their lands and the river no longer flowed on a permanent basis through the reservation. Famine followed.

The San Carlos project was intended to provide water to the Indians, but it has not solved the problem. Its main failure was a frequent shortage of water which resulted because of 50,000 acres of non-Indian lands added to the project and the inflow into San Carlos Reservoir was not as great as anticipated. The water shortage is made more critical because some 40 percent of water entering the reservation is lost to seepage in unlined canals before it reaches the fields.

Even in the years when water is available, Indians cannot fully utilize it because only about 41,000 acres of the 50,000 acres authorized under the project have been subjugated and of this amount only 15,000 acres have been properly subjugated.

Funds have never been adequate to even properly maintain the project let alone fully develop it.

The Gila River community has decided that it must one way or another develop and rehabilitate the project. If the project were properly developed and an adequate water obtained, gross crop income would rise from the some $3,400,000 in 1972 to an estimated $13,600,000 annually.

Need for engineering plan

The first and most urgent task is for a complete engineering plan for rehabilitating and completion of the project. This plan will show canal systems, new wells, structures, and lands to be subjugated and releveled.

This plan is especially important now because it appears the Secretary of the Interior will authorize a substantial allocation of water under the central Arizona project, and the project must be prepared to receive this water, and the completion of all work may take several years.

Immediate rehabilitation needs

Concurrent with the survey and planning, certain immediate work must be done on the project's Indian works, if water is to be conserved and farm productivity increased to take advantage of favorable farm prices and presently available stored water.

Following is our funding request:

1. Surveys, investigations, and planning. This will provide for completion of a photographic survey and preparation of a plan for rehabilitation and completion of the project.	$400,000
2. Rehabilitation and betterment (Indian works). This money will replace essential structure such as gates and turnouts on the irrigation system.	50,000
3. Land leveling and rehabilitation. This will provide for the subjugation and leveling of 1,000 acres of land in the Casa Blanca area.	400,000
4. Canal Burning and water control structures. This will line some 31,680 feet of a major canal and provide for water control structures. Considerable water conservation will result.	472,800
Total	1,322,800

THE PROBLEM

The Gila River Indians and their ancestors, the Hohokam, have farmed the Gila River Valley for over 2,000 years. When the early Spaniards, and later, the Anglo settlers, came to this area, they found a prosperous agricultural economy and a generous people who fed wagon trains and military contingents from their abundance of grain.

Shortly before the turn of the century, the large amount of water used by non-Indians upstream began to seriously deplete the flow of the river. Hardship and famine followed. The San Carlos project was conceived as the answer to the Indians' water problem. Unfortunately, the high hopes for the project did not materialize. Early streamflow and storage projections proved to be too high, and there has not been adequate water for both the Indian lands and the 50,000 acres of non-Indian land which was added to the project. When the Coolidge Dam was planned, it was anticipated that a release of 300,000 acre-feet of water annually would be available. Actually, an average of only 186,000 acre-feet has been available over the years.

The year 1972 was a typical water-short year. In that year, the apportionment was only seven-tenths of an acre-foot per acre. This meant that the water from several acres had to be concentrated on a single acre in order to have the sufficient irrigation water required for a crop. As a result, only 13,216 acres (26 percent of the total) could be farmed on the Indian lands of the San Carlos project. Even some of these lands could not be adequately watered as they were supplied solely from pumped well water. This flow of water was insufficient to meet crop needs. By the end of the summer in 1972, no available storage remained in the reservoir.

The shortage of water has been increased even further by the problems of seepage and evaporation. At present, some 40 percent of the water is lost between the reservation boundary and the fields. Additional significant losses occur between the reservoir and the reservation boundary.

In addition to the frequent shortages of water, the Gila River Indian part of the project has suffered from many other problems which have prevented adequate use of available water and which have diminished the productivity of lands. The principal problem is that only 41,000 acres of the authorized 50,000 acres having a decreed Indian water right were developed; and of this amount, only some 15,000 acres were adequately subjugated. A few thousand acres of the remaining 26,000 acres is sometimes farmed, but this land is not properly leveled, ditch systems are inadequate, and units are too small. This poor condition wastes water and results in lower economic returns.

Gross farm income on the project amounted to $3,400,000 for 1972. The gross farm income potential is estimated at $13,600,000 yearly if all potential project land is properly developed and an adequate water supply provided.

Funds have been requested annually for many years for project rehabilitation, but only small amounts have been allocated for the Indian land. Apparently some $110,000 is earmarked in the administration's budget for fiscal year 1975, but this is only a fraction of the $2,750,000 requested by Pima agency for fiscal year 1975.

We now have, for the third period in the history of this project (44 years), sufficient water in storage for an adequate short-term farm program. Again, however, the poor condition of the project limits economical use of this water supply, and water will be wasted which will be needed in future dry years.

Need for engineering plan

The first and most urgent task is to complete planning for rehabilitation of the project. This plan will show canal systems, structures, lands to be subjugated and releveled, new wells needed, and other improvements. With limited funds from the community Model Cities program and from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a topographic survey has begun which must be completed before final engineering planning can be done. Only some 50 percent of the project thus far has been surveyed. This survey must be speeded up and completed at the earliest possible date. It is essential, not only to initiate water conservation measures and increase productivity of lands, but it must be completed so that the complete plan for rehabilitation can be developed and the actual construction begun. It is imperative that the rehabilitation of the project be completed before water is delivered under the central Arizona project.

Immediate rehabilitation needs

Concurrent with the survey and planning, certain immediate work must be done on the project's Indian works if water is to be conserved and farm productivity increased to take advantage of current favorable farm market conditions.

Work should begin immediately on water conservation measures such as canal lining and proper leveling of land. This is necessary because at present, all canals are earthen and seepage is high. These canals are being continually filled with silt and choked with weeds. Maintenance is an extremely difficult task and is further complicated by limitation in the use of herbicides. The lack of properly leveled lands means unequal distribution of water and causes waste of water through tail-water runoff. This leveling program must be resumed if Indian farmers are to receive optimum income and properly conserve their water.

A major requirement for proper land utilization for farming is unitization of individual allotted land composed of 10-acre tracts. The Indian lands in the project are largely allotted land. The 10-acre tracts should be consolidated into economic farming units. These units must then be leveled to one uniform gradient with a proper concrete head ditch and adequate drainage. Much of this work can begin immediately and need not wait on completion of the total project planning as recent engineering studies are sufficient for portions of the project. This will result in major reduction of water losses and an increase in crop production with corresponding immediate cash returns. In the last 3 years, through agricultural conservation funds, several hundred acres have been releveled to the standard required today for efficient farm operation. The cost of this field leveling has averaged $150 to $200 per acre, and this cost has been repaid within a relative short period of time through increased yields and efficient water use.

FUNDING REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

It is imperative that steps be taken immediately to alleviate the problems of the Indian lands on the San Carlos project. It is requested that an item be added to the fiscal year 1975 budget to fund urgently needed planning and construction.

Following is listed the needed funding with an appropriate explanation of the work to be done.

1. *Surveys, investigation and planning*---------- $400,000

This funding will allow completion of the photogrammetric topographic surveys now underway. This survey is essential prior to engineering planning which will involve canal locations, field gradients and capacities. It is also necessary before immediate construction can begin. Approximately 75 sections will be mapped and surveyed at a cost of $4,000 per section.

Survey cost---------- 300,000

The completion of the photogrammetric surveys and planning will result in a realistic plan for rehabilitation of the project. This cannot wait if the rehabilitation is to be completed on schedule.

The remaining funding requested in this category will be used for completing the first phase of a complete plan for rehabilitation of the Indian lands on the San Carlos project. Work will include resource inventories, interpretation of topographic information, special engineering studies, and actual planning activities.

Preliminary planning cost---------- 100,000

2. *Rehabilitation and betterment—Indian works*---------- $50,000

No significant funds for rehabilitation of Indian Works have been available since 1938 and operation and maintenance funds have rarely been sufficient to meet ordinary operation and maintenance. These funds will be used to replace wornout or deteriorated irrigation structures that are vital to the current irrigation program. This is in addition to the amount requested in the 1975 PPE. These needs will be:

(1) Pipe for road crossing and turnouts---------- 15,000
(2) Replacement of inoperable gates---------- 15,000
(3) Replacement of 10 water control structures---------- 20,000

3. *Land leveling and rehabilitation*---------- 400,000

Land leveling is essential for proper use of water and maximum productivity. A real start was made in leveling under the ACP and later REAP programs but these funds are no longer available. This work must continue. It is proposed that 1,000 acres of land in the Casa Blanca area be subjugated in 1975 as follows:

T. 4–S, R. 4–E, Sec. 4=240 acres
T. 4–S, R. 4–E, Sec. 5=640 acres
T. 4–S, R. 4–E, Sec. 6=120 acres

Leveling and rehabilitation cost:
1,000 acres×$400/acre=$400,000

4. *Canal lining and water control structures*---------- 472,800

In order to facilitate the delivery of water to lands developed along Canal No. 32 in the Casa Blanca district, the canal itself must undergo complete improvements. The new features will complement the water conservation and efficiency resulting from the leveling of approximately 1,000 additional acres in this area. Water savings alone will increase the acreage that can be farmed by Indian farmers. It will also greatly reduce the Indian farmer's irrigation costs and provide additional savings on maintenance. Because of its location and elevation and because the topographic surveys are completed in this area, this canal is ideally situated for immediate lining. Improvement of the canal and land it serves will generate more interest from other Indian farmers toward farming and land improvements. In addition to the canal lining, several water control and measuring structures must be installed at various points along the canal. Total cost of canal improvement features is as follows:

1. Lateral canal lining: 31,680 ft. at $10/ft. = $316,800
2. Large water control structures with road crossings: 10 each at $10,000=$100,000
3. Small water control structures: 14 each at $4,000=$56,000

Summary of funding request---------- 1,322,800

1. Surveys, investigations and planning:
   (a) Photogrammetric coverage on 75 sections at $4,000 per section---------- 300,000
   (b) Irrigation and land development planning---------- 100,000

   Total ---------- 400,000

2. Rehabilitation and betterment (San Carlos project system):
   (a) Pipe for replacing road crossings and irrigation turnouts ---------- 15,000
   (b) Replacement of inoperable gates---------- 15,000
   (c) Replacement of 10 water control structures---------- 20,000

   Total ---------- 50,000

3. Land leveling and rehabilitation under project:	
(a) Sec. 4=240 acres at $400 per acre	$96,000
(b) Sec. 5=640 acres at $400 per acre	256,000
(c) Sec. 6=120 acres at $400 per acre	48,000
Total	400,000
4. Canal 32 lining and water control structures:	
(a) Lateral canal lining: 31,680 ft. at $10,000 per ft	316,800
(b) Large water control structures with road crossings: 10 each at $10,000	100,000
(c) Small water control structures: 14 each at $4,000	56,000
Total	472,800

Mr. LEWIS. I have with me the former chairman, Governor Loyde Allison, presently a member of our Gila River Farm. He will give the summary of the written statement.

Mr. ALLISON. Madam Chairman, I come here this morning with Governor Lewis, our attorney, Simpson Cox, the Superintendent of Pima Agency, Mr. Cummings, and Gary Thompson. I am not going to take too much time. We have a long history of farming on the Gila River. It dates back some 2,000 years. The Pimas have lived on the banks of the Gila River and used the waters of the Gila beneficially until the turn of the century when settlers upstream diverted our water to their farmlands, and thus diminished the flow down to our part of the country and famine followed.

Somewhere in the 1920's Congress authorized the building of the Coolidge Dam. It was thought this would solve the Pima problem. Approximately 50,000 acres of land were to be irrigated, but during this time something has been added. There were 50,000 acres of non-Indian lands added to it, so we were just as bad off as we were before the dam was built, because we are on the tail end and the non-Indian lands are ahead of us. This land was authorized to be subjugated but this was never completed. Only 15,000 of these acres are fairly well subjected but the rest is still about the same as it was when this dam was built.

We come here today requesting $3,322,800 to go in and do some engineering surveys. That has been going on and we would like to complete that, because when you read this you will find where we might some day receive the central Arizona project water. We will be prepared when that comes.

I want to read this. One little portion of land which we did ourselves, the Gila River farms, we went in there and cleared 1,088 acres of formerly nonproductive land. This was developed with a capital investment of $150,000. Approximately 512 acres were planted to cotton at a cost of $140,800, which gave a return of $262,831, for a net income of $122,031.

The other 576 acres planted to grain at a cost of $57,600 gave a return of $104,471, for a net income of $46,871. The total net income for the 1,088 acres was $168,902. This is what we would be looking at if this request was granted to improve land so it can get water on an economical basis, and also go in and unitize the land which is now uneconomical. They are just 10-acre allotments and we would like to unify it. This is our request, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. This is in addition to what is in the budget this year?

Mr. ALLISON. That is right. We are asking for $1,333,000 to complete the surveys.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WITNESSES

THOMAS E. ATCITTY, PRESIDENT, NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TSAILE, ARIZ.

JAMES S. HENA, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT, NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TSAILE, ARIZ.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Thomas Atcitty, president, Navajo Community College. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE MEMBERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY NAME IS THOMAS E. ATCITTY, PRESIDENT OF NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE. NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE REQUESTED THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A STATEMENT BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE IN ORDER TO HAVE CERTAIN FUNDS ADDED TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FY 1975 REQUEST FOR OPERATION AND ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS AT NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

AS YOU KNOW, THE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT (PUBLIC LAW 92-189) WAS SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT NIXON ON DECEMBER 7, 1971. THIS ACT AUTHORIZED THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR TO PROVIDE THROUGH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA) FUNDS TO BE EXPENDED TO ASSIST NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN TERMS OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL EXPENSES. THE ACT CALLED FOR A TOTAL NOT TO EXCEED 5.5 MILLION DOLLARS FOR CONSTRUCTION IN TERMS OF 1971 CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND FOR AN ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ALLOCATION NOT TO EXCEED WHAT THE BIA SPENDS ON THEIR OWN COMPARABLE POST HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES.

FIRST, I WILL ADDRESS MYSELF TO OUR REQUEST FOR OPERATIONAL FUNDS AND THEN TURN TO THE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.

THE SPECIFIC PROCEDURE WHEREBY THE INTENT OF THE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT IS CARRIED OUT WAS ARRIVED AT IN A PLAN JOINTLY APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE PRESIDENT OF NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON MARCH 13, 1972. THAT AGREEMENT WAS RECAPITULATED BY THE PRESENT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN A LETTER OF MARCH 19, 1974 (LETTER ATTACHED AS ATTACHMENT "A"). THAT PLAN PROVIDES THAT THE METHOD OF DETERMINING THE OPERATIONAL FUNDS TO BE RECEIVED BY NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE WOULD BE FOR THE COLLEGE TO DEVELOP TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE, ITS OPERATIONAL BUDGET AND AT THAT TIME INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THE COLLEGE THOUGHT IT COULD RAISE IN THAT PARTICULAR YEAR. THE BALANCE WOULD BE REQUESTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PROVIDED THE FIGURE WAS NOT LESS THAN WHAT THE BIA WOULD HAVE SPENT IN ONE OF ITS POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS. IT WAS AGREED THAT ANY DISCREPANCIES WOULD BE NEGOTIATED BEFORE A FINAL REQUEST WAS SUBMITTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.

FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN A ROW, THE BIA HAS ARBITRARILY REDUCED OUR REQUEST WITHOUT CONSULTING US AS AGREED TO PER ATTACHMENT "A" AND WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT WE WILL NOT BE RECEIVING THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE MONEY REQUESTED FOR OUR NEXT YEAR'S OPERATING BUDGET. THIS ACTION IS IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF OUR AGREEMENT WITH BIA FOR ARRIVING AT A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE FIGURE.

DURING FY 1973, WE RECEIVED $1,458,000 FOR OUR OPERATING BUDGET. IN FY 1974, NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DEVELOPED AN APPROVED BUDGET TOTALING $2,450,000. OF THIS AMOUNT, $2,058,000 WAS REQUESTED OF THE BIA. THROUGH THEIR OWN NEGLIGENCE, THE BIA ONLY REQUESTED $1,458,000 FOR NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE. WHEN THIS DISCREPANCY WAS FOUND, THE BIA ADMITTED THE ERROR AND STATED IT WOULD SUPPORT OUR GOING BEFORE THE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS TO GET THE MISSING $600,000 RESTORED. THIS WAS DONE AND CONGRESS APPROVED THE RESTORATION OF THE $600,000 IN NOVEMBER, 1973, GIVING NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE THE AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY AGREED UPON. FOR FY 1975, WITH THE ADDITION OF OUR

SHIPROCK BRANCH, WE SUBMITTED OUR BUDGET TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN APRIL, 1973, TOTALING $4,181,474 (ATTACHMENT "B") OF WHICH $3,500,000 FOR FY 1975 WAS REQUESTED FROM THE BIA FOR THAT YEAR. THIS FIGURE OF $3,500,000 FOR FY 1975 WAS DISCUSSED WITH BIA OFFICIALS AND THE COLLEGE RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF THE BIA FOR THIS REQUEST AND NOTHING WAS SAID TO INDICATE A LESS AMOUNT WOULD BE REQUESTED BY THE BIA. CONSEQUENTLY, THE COLLEGE PROCEEDED TO IMPLEMENT PLANS BASED ON THE BUDGET AMOUNT AGREED UPON BY THE BIA. NOW, WE WERE SHOCKED TO LEARN IN MARCH, 1974 THAT THE BIA IS ONLY REQUESTING THE SAME AMOUNT FOR FY 1975 AS WE RECEIVED IN FY 1974, NAMELY $2,058,000. YET THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS SERVED HAS EXPANDED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE FULL AMOUNT IS URGENTLY NEEDED; IN ADDITION I REPEAT, THE MANNER FOLLOWED BY THE BIA IN NOT EVEN NOTIFYING US OF UNILATERAL CUTS IS IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO IN GOOD FAITH BY NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

WE HAVE MADE ATTEMPTS TO RENEGOTIATE THIS DISCREPANCY, BUT IT SEEMS THAT WE WERE ONLY INFORMED OF THE ARBITRARY REDUCTION AFTER IT WAS TOO LATE FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT OUR CONCERN.

IT SEEMS WE HAVE ALSO FAILED IN OUR ATTEMPTS TO RECEIVE APPROVAL FROM THE COMMISSIONER TO PROVIDE THESE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM WITHIN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' OVERALL HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATION. HOWEVER, THE COMMISSIONER STATED HE WOULD SUPPORT OUR EFFORTS TO HAVE THE FULL AMOUNT RESTORED FOR FY 1975.

WE SUBMITTED OUR BUDGET ESTIMATES IN GOOD FAITH AND ACCORDING TO THE AGREED UPON PROCEDURE. EACH TIME WE DEVELOP A BUDGET ESTIMATE THE BIA ENCOURAGES US TO INCLUDE ALL THAT WE MUST HAVE TO OPERATE ECONOMICALLY AND EFFICIENTLY. HOWEVER, WHEN IT COMES TIME FOR THAT AGREED UPON REQUEST TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, IT IS ARBITRARILY AND UNILATERALLY REDUCED. THE COLLEGE ALREADY HAS ENOUGH PROBLEMS WITHOUT HAVING TO GO THROUGH A TIME CONSUMING EXERCISE EACH AND EVERY YEAR JUST TO GET THE BIA TO LIVE UP TO THE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT.

THE COLLEGE HAS A TRIBAL COUNCIL MANDATE TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAVAJO RESERVATION, PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY DEPRESSED SECTOR OF OUR NATION. OUR ROLE IS TO PROVIDE RELEVANT AND NEEDED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO PREPARE OUR PEOPLE TO CARRY ON POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR THEMSELVES. A GOOD EXAMPLE OF OUR EFFORTS IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHIPROCK BRANCH, A BRANCH THAT WILL BE DEVOTED TO EDUCATING AND TRAINING NAVAJOS TO BECOME ENGAGED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF OPERATING THE NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES, THE FOUR CORNERS AREA OF THE NAVAJO RESERVATION APPEARS TO HAVE THE MOST DYNAMIC POTENTIAL OF ANY INDIAN AREA FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL COMES THROUGH USE OF THE NAVAJO AND OTHER INDIAN RESOURCES, A GOOD PART COMING THROUGH USE OF NAVAJO LAND AND WATER MADE POSSIBLE BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAJO DAM AND THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT. THE IRRIGATION PROJECT IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN PRODUCING CROPS IN 1976, WHEN IRRIGATION WATER WILL REACH THE FIRST BLOC OF ALMOST 10,000 ACRES OF PROJECT LAND. CULTIVATION OF LAND AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS WILL PROGRESS IN INCREMENTAL 10,000 ACRE BLOCS

UNTIL A TOTAL OF 110,630 ACRES IS UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1987 OR SOME TIME THEREAFTER.

SOME 3,000 PERMANENT JOBS WILL BE CREATED IN THE FIRST FEW YEARS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS (BY 1980), AND ANOTHER 6,000 TEMPORARY JOBS WILL BE CREATED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION. BY 1987, FROM 12,000 TO 16,000 PERMANENT JOBS WILL HAVE BEEN CREATED IN THE IRRIGATION PROJECT AND IN INDUCED ENTERPRISES AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES. WITHIN TWENTY (20) YEARS, INCOME IN THE GENERAL AREA (RESERVATION AND NON-RESERVATION) WILL BE TWO TO THREE TIMES WHAT IT IS TODAY, AND POPULATION WILL DOUBLE.

THE GENERAL QUESTION THAT FACES THE NAVAJO TRIBAL GOVERNMENT AND NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS: HOW CAN NAVAJO BENEFITS BE MAXIMIZED FROM THIS DEVELOPMENT OF NAVAJO LAND, WATER AND COAL RESOURCES? THE ANSWER DEPENDS IN NO SMALL PART ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SKILLS AND OF INDIAN EXPERTISE IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. IN ORDER TO INTEGRATE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE SKILLS WITH DEVELOPMENT OF BROADER INDIAN CAPABILITY IN RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, A WELL-ROUNDED PROGRAM IS NEEDED INVOLVING HIGHER EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION. SIGNIFICANT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SETTING THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF SUCH A GENERAL PROGRAM IN MOTION AND KEEPING THE PROGRAM GOING WILL BE LODGED WITH NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE HAS ALSO BEEN CALLED UPON MANY TIMES TO ASSIST OTHER TRIBES BY OFFERING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING LIKE INSTITUTIONS.

THE COLLEGE NOW HAS AN ENROLLMENT OF 348 STUDENTS ON THE MAIN CAMPUS AT TSAILE, ARIZONA AND HAVE, IN ADDITION, AN ENROLLMENT OF 181 STUDENTS AT THE SHIPROCK BRANCH, AND 94 STUDENTS ENROLLED AT RAMAH AND FORT DEFIANCE, MAKING A TOTAL OF 623 STUDENTS. THIS FIGURE IS 123 STUDENTS MORE THAN THAT ANTICIPATED AND BUDGETED FOR! (SEE ATTACHMENT "C"). THIS ENROLLMENT INCLUDES STUDENTS FROM TWENTY-FOUR (24) TRIBES.

FOR 1975, WE ANTICIPATE AN ENROLLMENT OF 400 AT TSAILE, 300 IN SHIPROCK, 400 AT FORT DEFIANCE, RAMAH, KAYENTA, PAGE, TUBA CITY, SHONTO, KAIBETO, MAKING A TOTAL OF OVER 1100. ACTUALLY, OUR BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY 1975 WAS BASED ON ONLY 800 STUDENTS. WERE WE TO RECEIVE ONLY A TOTAL OF $2,058,000 FROM THE BIA FOR 1975 TO APPLY AGAINST AN OPERATING BUDGET OF $4,181,000, IT WOULD SEEM REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT THE COLLEGE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS AFTER SIX (6) MONTHS OF OPERATION. BASED ON THE FOREGOING INFORMATION WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST FROM THIS COMMITTEE THAT FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,442,000 BE ADDED ON TO THE BIA BUDGET TO REPLACE THE AMOUNT REDUCED BY BIA.

NOW TO TURN TO CONSTRUCTION. I AM HAPPY TO REPORT TO YOU THAT THE MAJOR PORTION OF CONSTRUCTION OF OUR TSAILE, ARIZONA CAMPUS HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND WE HAVE BEEN OCCUPYING THOSE FACILITIES SINCE EARLY OCTOBER OF 1973. THE BOARD OF REGENTS HAVE SET MAY 14, 1974 AS FORMAL DEDICATION OF THE TSAILE, ARIZONA CAMPUS. I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND AN INVITATION FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND OUR DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

TO DATE, WE HAVE EXPENDED OVER $12.000,000 TOWARD THE CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF OUR CAMPUS. THIS REPRESENTS THE COMPLETION OF ALL MAJOR FACILITIES UNDER PHASE I AND II WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NAVAJO CULTURE AND EDUCATION CENTER AND ADDITIONAL DORMITORIES. THE CULTURE AND EDUCATION CENTER WILL BE A MULTIPLE USE FACILITY. IT INCLUDES CLASSROOMS, SPECIALIZED LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, STUDY ROOMS, ARCHIVEAL STORAGE AND THE ONLY AUDITORIUM ON CAMPUS. ACTUALLY THIS BUILDING WILL PROVIDE MORE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF CLASSROOM SPACE THAN IS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN ANY OF OUR EXISTING CLASSROOM BUILDINGS.

AGAIN, NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUBMITTED TO THE BIA IN KEEPING WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ESCALATION CLAUSE OF THE ACT (PL 92-189) AND AT THE REQUEST OF THE BIA, ESCALATION FIGURES AND DOCUMENTATION. THIS WAS DONE IN APRIL OF 1973 WITH A REQUEST FOR SOME $1,500,000 ADDITIONAL ESCALATION FUNDS AS PROVIDED BY THE ACT. HERE AGAIN, UPON CHECKING BY THE COLLEGE, WE WERE ADVISED THAT THE BIA ONLY REQUESTED $1,000,000 UNDER THE ESCALATION PROVISION OF THE ACT - IN SPITE OF OUR DOCUMENTING A $1,500,000 FIGURE THROUGH THE SUMMER OF 1973 - THIS FIGURE IS EVEN GREATER IN TERMS OF TODAY SINCE AN ADDITIONAL EIGHT MONTHS HAVE ELAPSED. (SEE ATTACHMENT "D").

THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING THE NAVAJO CULTURE AND EDUCATION CENTER HAS RISEN GREATLY DUE TO THE EXPANDED NATURE OF THE STRUCTURE AS DETERMINED BY OUR BOARD OF REGENTS IN TERMS OF ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS, AN AUDITORIUM, SECURITY DEVICES FOR THE MUSEUM, ETC.

RECENT FINANCIAL REPORTS INDICATE THAT WE ARE STILL IN NEED OF $2,300,000 TO COMPLETE OUR PRESENT CONSTRUCTION. WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED NUMEROUS DONATIONS AND LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES. HOWEVER, IT NOW APPEARS THAT ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ARE NOT FORTHCOMING; THEREFORE, I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOUR COMMITTEE ADD AN ADDITIONAL $2,300,000 TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION TO BE EARMARKED FOR NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE. THIS WILL BRING OUR TOTAL ADD-ON REQUEST TO $3,742,000 INCLUDING OPERATIONAL FUNDS. (SEE ATTACHMENT "E").

LET ME HASTEN TO ADD THAT OF THE $2,300,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION, WE ACTUALLY ARE REQUESTING ONLY $1,800,000 NEW MONEY. THE OTHER $500,000 IS WHAT WE BELIEVE WE ARE ENTITLED TO UNDER THE ESCALATION CLAUSE OF THE ACT.

IT HAS BEEN A REAL HONOR TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY. ON BEHALF OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE AND NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND OUR DEEPEST APPRECIATION FOR YOUR CONTINUED INTEREST AND SUPPORT OF THIS INSTITUTION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO THE CONCEPT OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION.

Attachment "B"

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Fiscal Year, 1975 Budget
Current Funds Expenditures
Summary

Educational	
Dean's Office	$ 45,770
Associate of Arts Degree	271,084
Curriculum Development Center	80.131
Directed Studies	90,150
Learning Resources Center	82,445
Mental Retardation Center	43,165
Navajo Studies	375,782
Nursing Program	135,115
Off-Campus Instructional Program	17,669
Records, Research and Admission	78,557
Voc-Tech Office	26,997
Animal Science	31,965
Building Trades	59,247
Business	70,995
Commerical and Find Arts	27,969
Drafting	32,992
Home Economics	24,533
Transportation Trades:	
Service Station	42,231
Auto Shop	87,816
Welding	42,595
Shiprock Satellite	521,059
Expenses allocated to Community Services	(40,066)
Total Education	$2,148,201
Student Services	
Dean;s Office	35,363
Counsiling	77,128
Financial Aid and Placement	58,337
Housing, food and Health Services	135,276
Student Programs	103,985
Physical Ed. Intra Mural, Intra School	90,683
Total Student Services	$500,772
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	
Administration	48,570
Custodial Services	59,150
Maintenance of building & Grounds	124,540
Utilities	180,000
Security and Watchman	78,500
Property Insurance	78,000
Total Operation/Maintenance	$568,760

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Fiscal Year, 1975 Budget
Current Funds Expenditures
Summary

General Administration		
Administration		$150,080
Business Administration		142,740
	Total General Admin	$292,820
General Institutional Expenses		
Development Office		150,480
Public Relations		33,400
Central Duplication and Mails		69,250
Auditing		20,000
Catalogs and Brochures		12,000
Commencement		2,000
Publications		10,000
Telephone and Telegraph		53,800
Data Processing		40,000
General Insurance		12,000
Community Services		150,191
	Total General Institutional	$553,121
	Total	$4,063,674
Debit Retirement		
HUD Bonds- Principal and Interest		$ 99,800
HEW - Interest		18,000
	Total Debit Retirement	$ 117,800
	GRAND TOTAL	$4,181,474

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ATTACHMENT "D"

*June '71 Original Grant	$5,500,000	
Escalation Cost Factor 7.4%	407,000	407,000
	5,907,000	
Escalation Cost Factor '72 9.4%**	555,258	555,258
	6,462,258	
Escalation Cost Factor '73 12%***	775,470	775,470
	7,237,728	1,737,728*

**Figures based on Construction Cost Index Prepared by Engineering Newsweek Magazine which gave a cost escalation factor of 14.8% in '71 and 9.4% in '72.

***The July '73 issue of Architectural Record gave escalation cost factors for urban centers - Albuquerque was 11.57% increase - rounded off to 12% to allow for grey zone factors - transportation, higher labor, isolation.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Summary of Financial Needs

ATTACHMENT "E"

Construction Culture Center	$2,300,000
Operations, FY '75	1,442,000
Total Need for Add-on	3,742,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS
APRIL 5, 1974
NAVAJO CULTURE CENTER

for

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Tsaile, Navajo Nation, Arizona

GROSS BUILDING AREA - 80,400 SQUARE FEET

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION COST	COST PER SQ.FT.	PER-CENTAGE
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION			
Sub-foundation	$ 97,750	$ 1.21	2.9
Sub-structure	97,750	1.21	2.9
Structural system	642,850	7.99	19.0
Exterior wall treatment	432,400	5.38	12.8
Architectural treatment	570,400	7.11	17.0
Roof system	23,000	.29	.6
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION	$1,864,550	$23.19	55.2
Vertical transportation	34,500	.44	1.0
Plumbing system	163,300	2.02	4.9
HVAC system	632,500	7.88	18.9
Electrical system	328,900	4.08	9.7
SUB-TOTAL, BUILDING	$3,023,750	37.61	34.5
Building equipment	345,000	4.29	10.3
TOTAL, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT	$3,368,750	41.90	100.0
SITE DEVELOPMENT			
Civil work	109,250		
Plumbing utility	34,500		
Electrical distribution	17,250		
SUB-TOTAL, SITE	$ 161,000		
General conditions	247,250		
TOTAL BUILDING AND SITE COSTS	$3,777,000	$46.96	
Contingencies	167,190		
Escalation to bid	86,250		
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	$4,030,440	$50.68	
Equipment and furnishings	325,000		
Architect's fee 6%	244,560		
TOTAL COST OF NAVAJO CULTURE CENTER	$4,600,000	$57.21	

(Cost estimates based on 15% increases due to material shortages and Gray Zone factors.)

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RECAPITULATION, ADD-ON REQUEST

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

April 5, 1974

TOTAL COST	$4,600,000	
Includes: construction, furnishings, equipment and architect's fees.		
MINUS NCC FUND RESERVE	1,300,000	
MINUS BIA REQUEST - COST ESCALATION	1,000,000	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ADD-ON REQUEST		$2,300,000
NCC FY '75 REQUEST TO BIA	3,500,000	
BIA REQUEST FOR NCC FY '75	2,058,000	
TOTAL OPERATIONS ADD-ON REQUEST		1,442,000
GROSS TOTAL ADD-ON REQUESTED		$3,742,000

Mr. ATCITTY. Thank you very much, Madam Chairmna. I would like to introduce to you Mr. James Hena, director of development for Navajo Community College.

My name is Thomas E. Atcitty, president of the Navajo Community College. I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before your committee. We are aware of your concern for Indian affairs and all the work that you have done. We are very regretful that this may be our final appearance before you. And we are sure your continued work and life will be enjoyable as you leave public life.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure it will. Thank you, Mr. Atcitty.

Mr. ATCITTY. Our main concern here is that again we are appearing before this committee requesting the Bureau of Indian Affairs to live up to an agreement that was made as a result of passage of Public Law 92–189, which was enacted into law December 7, 1971, signed by President Nixon.

Arrangement agreements were made in terms of how this act would be carried out. It was agreed between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the president of the college that a procedure would be followed as to how the money would be relayed to the college. For the second year in a row we have been informed that the budget for next year would be the same as our present operation budget. With the increase of enrollment——

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your current enrollment?

Mr. ATCITTY. Our present full-time enrollment is 623. We do provide additional services in terms of adult education and other training and technical assistance to Navajo and other Indians, up to around 7,000 Indians. As a community college we are providing these kind of services presently to 11 Western States of the country. We incidentally are helping the Lummi Indians up in Washington to provide some management training type of program for them. There have been four pilot training models that were established by the college and Lummi is one of them, along with Pine Ridge, Navajo, and the White Mountain Apache. With these kind of programs, we are providing some services for other Indians as well as the Navajos.

I want to get back to the problem that we have with the Bureau. We presently are operating from the Bureau with $2,058,000 projected on a 500-student enrollment. As I previously mentioned, we have 623 full-time students. This is as a result of our expansion of a branch campus at Shiprock, N. Mex.

We do anticipate in the next year to have at least 1,100 students right on the reservation, full-time students. Our projected budget that was submitted to the Bureau, which was cut, is $3.5 million, and which will serve, as I said, 1,100 full-time students.

The main concern we have with the Bureau is the agreement that was made that we would submit a budget 2 years in advance, and they would review our budget, and if there were any questions, and they feel they can submit a budget as we had submitted 2 years previously, we would enter into a negotiation and come up with the figure that would be acceptable to both parties. This has not been done. The Bureau

has never advised us or called us in, and only arbitrarily and unilaterally submitted their budget to OMB as a part of the President's budget.

This is our main request, that consideration be given to the college so that we can continue to plan and project our program with the amount of money that we have in addition to the operational funds, as you know, we have moved into our new campus. Some of the construction is still presently underway, and we are, because of various economic factors, rise in costs for various reasons, we find ourselves on the short end of the construction program. We are requesting in addition to the $5.5 million that was provided in the bill an additional $2.3 million to complete our present construction needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that within your authorization?

Mr. ATCITTY. We are authorized $5.5 million from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The legislation provides for $5.5 million plus any escalation that might be figured into it. Our architects, the most recent report figured a $1.7 million escalation figure.

However, the Bureau has requested $1 million for this year. Of the $2.3 million, we are only asking for a portion of that which is minus $1 million. The bill provides for an escalation factor. We are asking for $2.3 million minus $700,000 is about $1.6 million additional that we are asking for.

Mr. HENA. There is a breakdown in the percentages with regard to escalation cost factors.

Mr. ATCITTY. For the information of the committee, it is all spelled out in the report, but we want to point out that we have at least 24 different tribes attending the college, and the colleges, as you all know, is also open to non-Indians as well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ATCITTY. We certainly hope that the committee will again give our people serious consideration in reviewing our request. We do appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee.

We would also like to remind the committee that we have a dedication schedule on our campus for May 14. I know that Congress will be in session and you are busy. If your time should allow we hope you might be able to join us. We are trying to get the President or the Vice President to come out and help us dedicate the facilities which I think your committee, the Congress and the American people have been very generous in helping us build, a facility that we, the American Indians and the American people can be proud of.

Mr. HENA. I might add we are still negotiating with the BIA on the amount that they reduced in our budget request, so maybe you can assist us in talking with the Commissioner about having this, but we think he has the authority to replace these funds that were cut back. If they would do that of course our add-on request would be reduced by that amount. It would be $2.3 million for construction of the educational center.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. ATCITTY. Thank you.

LOWER ELWHA LAW AND ORDER PROGRAM

WITNESSES

PHILLIP L. CHARLES, JR., SECRETARY-TREASURER, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, LOWER ELWHA TRIBAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL
MRS. PHILLIP CHARLES
O'DEAN L. WILLIAMSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, WEST WASHINGTON AGENCY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Phillip L. Charles, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, Law Enforcement Officer, Lower Elwha Tribe.

Mr. CHARLES. My statement will take less than 5 minutes, Madam Chairman. I would like to introduce my associates, Mr. O. L. Williamson and Garnet Charles.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to have you appear today.

Mr. CHARLES. The Lower Elwha Reservation was created by proclamation on January 19, 1968. Prior to the establishment of the reservation, the Federal Government purchased the area as a Government Reserve. The lands were purchased by the United States and assigned to homeless members of the Clallam Tribe in 1936 and 1937. The reservation is located 10 miles west of the city of Port Angeles, Wash. Twenty-seven families constituting 127 Indian members reside on the reservation. However, we serve a total of 400 enrolled tribal members. In addition there are seven non-Indian families with approximately 26 people also residing within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

Since the date the lands were purchased and a Government Reserve created, law and order has been the responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For a number of years neither the county or the Bureau of Indian Affairs assisted the Lower Elwha Tribe with services. The Superintendent of the Western Washington Agency finally issued Deputy Special Officer Commission Cards to the Clallam County Sheriff Department. Even with the commissions, the Sheriff's department either would not respond to calls for help or would place us on a low priority; therefore, we still remained in a lawless void.

In 1972, the Lower Elwha had an opportunity to obtain funds for community purposed from the State of Washington's jobs now program. We placed No. 1 priority on providing law and order services to the reservation. The Tribe purchased a vehicle, equipped it, hired an officer who received training at Washington State Law Enforcement Officers Training Commission, Olympic College, Bremerton, Wash., received a commission from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and one from the Clallam County Sheriff Department, set up a tribal court, selected a chief judge, probation and parole officer and began to seriously pursue a meaningful law and order program.

The program from the State of Washington currently funding our law and order program will run out of funds in July 1974 therefore, we have approached the Bureau of Indian Affairs with a proposal to contract for the necessary services which include the elements outlined in Resolution No. 17-74, attached to this statement and submitted to this committee. We have received a reply that the Bureau of Indian Affairs does no have sufficient funds in the fiscal year 1974 budget and do not anticipate funding in fiscal year 1975.

Since we have provided law and order services, which are a responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the past 48 months prior to March 1973, at no cost to the Federal Government, we feel that our request to continue the services under contract is within reason. We, therefore, request that this committee support the Lower Elwha Tribe in its request that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, meet its moral and legal obligation. We further request that funds be identified in the fiscal year 1975 budget for the contract and that sufficient funds be provided in a supplemental to the Bureau of Indian Affairs fiscal year 1975 budget to support our request for a contract.

[The attachments follow:]

RESOLUTION NO. 17–74 OF THE LOWER ELWHA BAND OF CLALLAMS

Whereas, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council is the governing body of the Lower Elwha Band of the Clallam Tribe in accordance with its constitution and bylaws approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 28, 1968 and in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, and

Whereas the Lower Elwha Tribe has on its own set up a functioning law and order program on the Lower Elwha Reservation complete with fully equipped patrol car and an experienced and trained patrolman to head up the program. With funds running out with which to run the law and order program the Lower Elwha Tribe feels that in order to continue the program, another source of funding must be found, and,

Now Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lower Elwha Tribe requests that the Bureau of Indian Affairs furnish funding for the law and order program on a cost reimbursable contract basis to begin March 1, 1974. This contract is to cover the positions of one full-time captain of police and one half-time patrolman who could fill in on the regular patrolman's days off, vacation, and other times as needed. The contract would also include a radio dispatcher to provide radio communications with all patrolmen and local law enforcement agencies. The dispatcher would also perform routine paperwork and secretarial duties as necessitated by the job. The contract would also include maintenance of the patrol car including adequate amounts for gas, oil, insurance, and bonding of officers. Also covered by the contract would be travel and per diem allowances, supplies, and equipment, training allowance, uniform allowance, salary and fringe benefits of the employees, initial setup of radio base station, and a 10 percent administrative fee for administering the entire program.

Be it further

Resolved, That the Lower Elwha Tribe requests funding on a separate contract of the cost reimbursable basis to fund the Lower Elwha Judge on an intermittant basis. The Lower Elwha Tribe has acted positively in selecting a capable candidate for judge but funding has to be on a more consistent basis to allow him to be trained properly and spend the time needed to be well versed in his duties. This contract would also include a court clerk who would document all court proceedings as well as drawing up court summons, warrants and other such documents.

Be it further *Resolved*, The Lower Elwha Tribe requests assistance from BIA law and order division in securing through the proper channels a building facility to house the lower Elwha tribal law and order program.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at the regular meeting of the Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council held December 3, 1973 at the Lower Elwha Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, at which time a quorum was present by a vote of seventeen for and zero against.

GERALD CHARLES, Sr., *Chairman.*

Attest:

PHILIP CHARLES, Jr., *Secretary.*

Lower Elwha law and order budget proposal request

Salaries:	
Captain of police	$11,029.00
Half-time patrolman	4,027.50
Radio dispatcher	6,240.00
Fringe benefits (18 percent of total salaries)	3,835.37
Travel—per diem	750.00
Training allowance	450.00
Uniform allowance	250.00
Car insurance—bonding of officers	900.00
Rent	1,200.00
Supplies—equipment	1,200.00
Telephone	600.00
Radio base station	2,000.00
Utilities	600.00
Operation and maintenance of patrol car:	
Routine tuneups	200.00
Routine lube and oil change	150.00
Tires	500.00
Gas ($125/month)	1,500.00
Base total	2,350.00
Add 5 percent for car being 1 year old and 3 percent for expired warranty (8 percent by 2,350)	188.00
Total operation and maintenance of patrol car	2,538.00
Administrative fee (10 percent of total program)	3,561.99
Total budget proposal request	39,181.86
Personnel compensation:	
Judge (130 working sessions, 2 $50 per session)	$6,500.00
Half-time court clerk	3,120.00
Fringe benefits (18 percent of personnel compensation)	1,731.60
Travel—per diem	500.00
Training allowance	300.00
Rent	600.00
Telephone	600.00
Supplies, equipment, books	600.00
Utilities	300.00
Administrative fee (10 percent of total program)	1,425.16
Total budget request	15,676.76

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total request?

Mr. CHARLES. It is $54,858.62.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. CHARLES. Thank you.

AFTERNOON SESSION

PAPAGO RESERVATION PROJECTS

WITNESSES

JACOB ESCALANTE, CHAIRMAN, THE PAPAGO COUNCIL, PAPAGO TRIBE
EDWARD KISTO, COUNCILMAN
FRANK PABLO, COUNCILMAN
SISTER KATERI, EDUCATION COORDINATOR
J. M. LUCERO, SUPERINTENDENT
BILL STRICKLAND, ATTORNEY

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Escalante, chairman, the Papago Council, Papago Tribe.

Mr. ESCALANTE. One of our representatives is not with us today. That is the vice chairman that is mentioned in here, but these are members of the Papago Tribe; Sister Kateri, Councilman Edward Kisto, councilman from Papago, Mr. Lucero, our superintendent, and Mr. Strickland, our attorney.

We wish to thank you for permitting us to appear here today. This Papago delegation consists of the vice chairman, Jose Ramon, Councilman Edward Kisto, Sister Kateri, Cooper, our education coordinator, and myself, Jacob Escalante, chairman of the Papago Council.

Your help during the past 3 years has made it possible for the Papago Tribe to make some very dramatic progress in self-determination. A portion of this determination is the development of a 10-year plan that will allow the Papago Tribe to truly reach the point of self-sufficiency.

This plan will allow the tribe, through its own resources, to ultimately provide the necessary funds—our own funds—to carry on all programs within the reservation for the health, education, welfare, and economic opportunity of the Papago people. We will be capable of providing jobs for all our people; we will provide food that will support our entire reservation; we will provide a health standard that is equal to any within the United States. We will manage our own educational programs and will provide our people with an education that will include the culture and tradition of our tribe and still be equal to the educational standards anywhere in the United States. We are willing to take on a tremendous program, a program of self-sufficiency for the Papago Tribe, but we need your help. As our development grows and our ability expands, our dependency on Federal resources will decrease. This may be seen in the "Ten-Year Development Outline" of the Papago Tribe. This document is not intended to be included in the congressional record but will be submitted to you as general information to illustrate our plan.

The appropriation request for 1975 actually covers the first year requirements of our reach for self-sufficiency. This program is not a trial exercise—it directly controls the lives and future of the entire Papago Reservation population. Any year that the goals are not met, whether by lack of funding or by lack of deed, will mean prolonged continuation and expense to the U.S. Government.

We mean business in our self-determination and we are asking for the help of the U.S. Government to assist us in attaining this goal.

We appreciate your serious consideration.

[Mr. Escalante's prepared statement follows:]

INTRODUCTION

The Papago people have lived for many years in the Southwestern desert area known as Papagueria. In recent years, the Papago Tribe has begun to gather momentum in a struggle to reach self-sufficiency. We have worked hard to develop programs and provide services to our people. These activities are managed by the tribe and provided to the people through the funding efforts of many Federal agencies.

It is important to stress the great value of these Federal services to the tribe. These Federal programs, selected by the tribe, not only provide many of the needs of the people, but also provide a training ground for the people to learn modern operation and management. Without these programs, training could not exist and the growth toward self-sufficiency would stop. Obviously, then, it is essentially important important to the Papgao Tribe that present services and funding provided by the various Federal agencies be continued until such time as the tribe can grow into operational and economic self-sufficiency. The current projected date for tribal self-sufficiency is estimated to be 1984 or 1985. By that time, tribal revenues from copper mining, tourism, agriculture, electrical energy sales, and other tribally controlled activities will provide enough cash flow for the Papago Tribe to be operationally self-sufficient.

JACOB A. ESCALANTE,
Chairman, the Papago Tribal Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE PAPAGO COUNCIL

RES. NO. 15-74

WHEREAS; The Papago Tribe of Arizona has had a long range planning program for several years and

WHEREAS; the Papago Tribe has developed a ten year plan to assist the reservation and its people to reach a point of self-sufficiency and

WHEREAS; the Papago Council is interested in developing this plan and

WHEREAS; the plan requires assistance from many federal agencies and the U. S. Congress to help implement and

WHEREAS; the Papago Tribe is desirous in closely coordinating the plan with the many federal agencies in order to achieve a successful accomplishment of the plan.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PAPAGO COUNCIL; that the Chairman be authorized to take any and all steps necessary to insure that this plan is funded and that proper coordination is achieved to accomplish a successful conclusion of the plan.

The foregoing resolution was duly enacted by the Papago council on March 29, 1974 at a meeting at which a quorum was present with a vote of 22 for, 0 against, and 0 absent, pursuant to the authority vested in the Papago Council by Section 2(d) of Article V of the Constitution and By Laws of the Papago Tribe of Arizona ratified by The Papago Tribe on December 12, 1936 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 6, 1937 (48 Stat. 984) pursuant to Section 16 of the Act June 18, 1934. Said Resolution is effective as of the date of its approval by the Superintendent of the Papago Agency and is not subject to review by the Secretary of the Interior.

THE PAPAGO COUNCIL

Jacob A. Escalante, Chairman

ATTEST:

Delma M. Garcia, Secretary

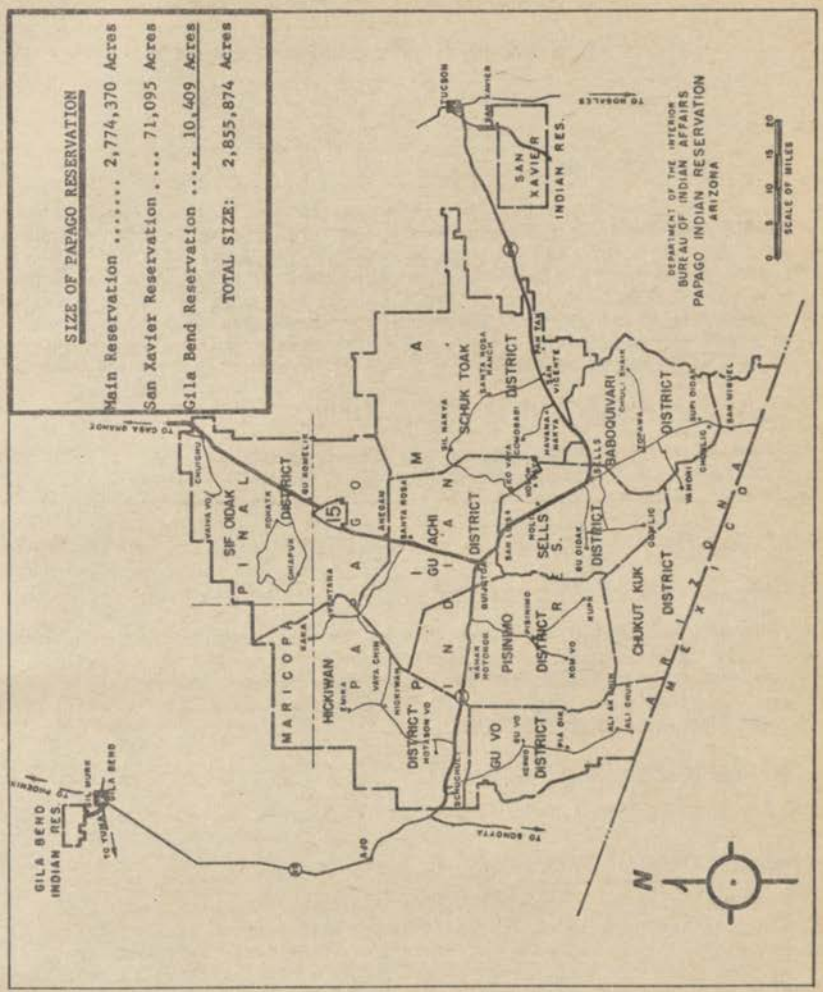
APR 1974
RECEIVED
PAPAGO AGENCY
SELLS, ARIZONA

ACTING Superintendent

APPROVED Apr 2 1974

COST SUMMARY OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ON THE PAPAGO RESERVATION FOR WHICH SPECIAL FY 1975 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS ARE REQUESTED:

• San Simon School	$10,000,000
• Santa Rose Expansion-Operating Funds	1,500,000
• Road Construction Program	2,110,000
• Food Program	2,125,000
• Tribal Government Administration Center	2,600,000
• Construction of New Planned Mining Community	6,000,000
• Tourism Development Program	1,200,000
• Transportation System Planning	20,000
• Papago Health Center	400,000
• Multi-Purpose Community Building Construction	100,000
• Tribal Vehicle Maintenance & Repair Program	450,000
• House Improvement General Repair Funds	240,000
• Business and Recreation Center for Sells, Arizona	600,000
• Building Construction Training Program	100,000
• Arts and Crafts Expansion Program	75,000
TOTAL FY 75 APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED	$27,520,000


SIZE OF PAPAGO RESERVATION
Main Reservation ..... 2,774,370 Acres
San Xavier Reservation .... 71,095 Acres
Gila Bend Reservation ... 10,609 Acres
TOTAL SIZE: 2,855,874 Acres
SAN XAVIER INDIAN RES.
GILA BEND INDIAN RES.
SIF OAK DISTRICT
SCHUK TOAK DISTRICT
SELLS DISTRICT
BABOQUIVARI DISTRICT
CHUKUT KUK DISTRICT
DISTRICT 15
DISTRICT 17
DISTRICT 18
DISTRICT 19
DISTRICT 20
DISTRICT 21
DISTRICT 22
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DISTRICT 34
DISTRICT 35
DISTRICT 36
DISTRICT

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ON THE PAPAGO RESERVATION

FOR WHICH SPECIAL FY 1975 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

ARE VITALLY NEEDED:

- San Simon Boarding and Day School

Design, detailed drawings, and other engineering services for this much-needed BIA school facility have been completed. A water well has also been drilled at the site but basic construction funds have not yet been appropriated for this important project. The Tribal delegation requested construction funds for San Simon School last year at the Congressional Hearings in Washington but appropriation action was held in abeyance. With FY 1975 approaching, it becomes even more urgent to obtain special funds and build this school.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $10,000,000

Phase I	Classrooms and Instructor Housing ---	$ 5,000,000
Phase II	Dormatories and Facilities ----------	$ 5,000,000
		10,000,000

- Santa Rosa Expansion-Operating Funds

The Santa Rosa School addition will be in its first phase of construction by July of 1974. This will necessitate an increase of seventy-five personnel both professional and para-professional. The rapidly increasing student enrollment will necessitate additional operating funds for the new middle school for FY 75.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $1,500,000

- Road Construction Program

An original appropriation of $15,962,000 supporting a 5-year road construction program on the Reservation was approved by Congress in FY 72. Since that time, 115 miles of new all-weather roads have been constructed on the Reservation at a cost of $9,632,000. During FY 75 an additional 44.6 miles of all-weather main roads will be constructed but funds must be specifically allocated again this year in order to continue the road program on schedule. The Papago people are grateful and very pleased with their new roads and look forward to completion of the entire network in 1977.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $2,110,000

- Food Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture presently furnishes canned and dry food goods to the Papago Tribe under the USDA Commodity Food Program. This program, however, is soon to be phased out. In its place the Tribe hopes to substitute a locally administered food stamp program but only as an interim measure. Remoteness of Papago villages, lack of transportation, and few retail food stores on the Reservation all combine as serious deterrants to a food stamp program. The ultimate aim is to develop a complete self-help, integrated system of food production on the Reservation that will entirely eliminate any need for outside food subsidy assistance. The system now planned will place several thousand irrigated acres of Tribal land under cultivation for the growing of grains, forage, and truck crops. Modern canning, packaging, and meat packing facilities are to be built near Sells, Arizona.

To acquire and develop this self-sustaining food capability on the Reservation will require a special 5-year funding program. Until this system is operational, however, funds must still be provided to support an interim food stamp program. Total cost over the next 5 years --- including commodity food support (about 18 additional months), food stamps, and new self-help food development program --- is estimated to be $7,125,000. Funds immediately needed in FY 75 are $150,000 for operating USDA Food Commodity Program, $25,000 for food stamp program preparation, and $2,000,000 for agricultural development of land to be used for self-help food program and ultimate economic self-sufficiency.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $2,125,000

- Tribal Government Administration Center

This Tribal Government/Community Complex has been one of our important objectives for many years. The present scattered location of tribal building space in every available trailer, structure, and make-do converted building is an expedient which is rapidly becoming intolerable. The construction of a new modern Tribal Government Administration Center at Sells (Tribal Headquarters) will not only greatly improve the efficiency of Tribal operations but will be a tremendous source of pride and unifying influence to the Papago People.

The Center will consist of 4 main building segments in a circular configuration. The total project cost is estimated to be $2,600,000 and we would like to obtain a special appropriation for this entire amount if possible. However, if the Center cannot be initially funded in total, we plan to build the Center in 4 phases in order of priority as follows:

(1) Municipal-Justice and Rehabilitation Building @ $650,000

(2) Tribal Government Administration Offices @ $650,000

(3) Tribal Council Hall, Conference Rooms, Museum, and Library @ $650,000

(4) Community Auditorium, Class Rooms, and Community Center @ $650,000

FY 75 Funds Needed: $2,600,000

- Construction of a New Planned Mining Community

The concept of a new planned community located near the Hecla Company and Newmont Company copper mines to house employees and their families was originally suggested by the Sif Oidak leadership, in whose District the mines are located. The mines are located in a rather remote region of the Reservation and totally lack any community or commercial retail service facilities at present. The nearest town with such services is Casa Grande, Arizona --- 40 miles away and off the Reservation. In order to make the annual mining payroll of $12,000,000 a part of the Papago economic base, a new well-planned community nearby is essential.

An approved resolution from Sif Oidak District calling for planning and construction action on this new community--tentatively called "Lakeshore City"--is already on file. A site has been selected. In the next 10 months, employment at the Hecla mine alone is expected to exceed 1300. Conveniently located living accommodations in a pleasant community environment would produce great social and economic benefits both to employees and employers. Preliminary urban planning studies of Lakeshore City has been completed by the University of Arizona College of Architecture, and by HUD 701 planners, and the Tribal Planning Branch. Groups of Papagos have already visited the new planned communities of Reston, Virginia and Columbia, Maryland to personally observe the design details and methodology involved in planning a completely new community. They are impressed by the possibilities of creating such a community on the Papago Reservation. Total cost over a 10-year period will be about $25,000,000. For FY 1975 we urgently need funds totaling $6,000,000 for detail site plan design, utility design, and for physical site preparation work (roads, streets, curbs, water-sewer-electric utilities).

FY 75 Funds Needed: $6,000,000

- Tourism Development Program

An enormous opportunity exists for the Papago Tribe to develop the tourist potential of the reservation. Attractive projects can be

provided throughout the reservation to various types of recreation for the tourist and as a result income to the reservation. The program includes: (1) A Master Tourism facility as a focal point in Tucson, Arizona and located to take advantage of the famous San Xavier Mission; (2) A center at the base of Kitt Peak centered around the observatory and the many mountain area attractions; (3) A Sells facility in the main reservation village which focuses on the points of general interest such as the Tribal government, museum, and the arts and craft center; (4) The Tat Momoli facility located at the Tat Momoli dam site and centers around the water recreational facilities provided by the dam; (5) The Forteleza archealogical site which centers about the Forteleza ruins and is presently under investigation by the NPS as a potential National Monument. This network of recreational facilities would provide the reservation with an extremely desirable tourist program that would provide the Tribe with the basic Tourism required for the long-range self-sufficiency plan.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $1,200,000

- Reservation Transportation System

There is presently no public or private transportation system on the reservation. The distances traveled by the individuals who own vehicles, in many instances is over 90 miles and distances of this magnitude require modern vehicles. These vehicles are beyond the means of most Papago families and fees of $5.00 to $25.00 for transportation to and from stores, hospitals, and food distribution centers cause undue sacrifice by the Papago people. In order to provide a means by which Papago families can travel to medical aid, stores, and other necessary areas, some form of public transportation system must be provided for the Papago Reservation. Some investigation into this problem has been accomplished by the Tribal Staff and this has shown that a complete investigation of the problem must be performed in order to determine the most feasible method of operating a public transportation system. This investigation must take into account the number of people, the distances between villages, the times that people will want to travel and the condition of the majority of roadways (unpaved) throughout the reservation. Assistance in providing this transportation system is an urgent need for the Papago Reservation in the immediate future. FY 75 funds are needed to conduct a careful and comprehensive plan for an adequate transportation system.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $20,000

- Papago Health Center

The Papago Tribe has organized an Executive Health Staff which has the responsibility for coordinating all health systems on the Reservation. The organization has proven to be extremely successful and has provided health services and accomplishments never achieved before. The ultimate goal of EHS is the complete management and operation of all health services for the Papago Reservation.

The present activities of the EHS are rather severely hindered by inadequate work facilities and, in some cases, no facilities whatever. A new general multi-purpose health center is urgently needed at Sells and would consist of a facility for the elderly, an alcoholic rehabilitation center and half-way house, a psychological counseling clinic, a nutrition center, disease control laboratory, a mental health facility and a retarded children care center. Total three-year project cost is estimated to be $2,500,000.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $400,000

- Multi-Purpose Community Building Construction

An Economic Development Administration grant permits the Tribe to build four multi-purpose community buildings in four of the eleven Papago districts which comprise the Reservation. These new buildings only partially cover the needs within the Reservation inasmuch as the other seven districts do not have any community buildings or have grossly inadequate facilities. Sixty miles is the closest distance between the new building sites. The need for a main community building within each district is extremely important to Tribal operations and village welfare. Projected cost for six additional community buildings would be $300,000 over the next three years. A seventh building...one at Sells....is included in the Tribal Government Administration Center request.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $100,000

- Tribal Vehicle Maintenance & Repair Program

The Papago Tribe presently owns or operates about ninety vehicles which are used by the various departments. Three serious problems exist: (1) preventive maintenance of the vehicles is not being performed, and (2) no dispatch procedure has been formed or followed, and (3) major repairs must be performed in Tucson 60 miles away. Chief cause of these problems has been lack of a Tribal Motor Pool and Maintenance organization with trained people and competent managers. The huge cost of current vehicle replacement and repair shows that the need to form a fully-capable Tribal maintenance and repair organization is urgent. Complete two-year cost of acquiring such an organization is estimated to be $750,000.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $450,000

- House Improvement General Repair Funds

The Papago Housing Program is now well under way on the Reservation. HUD, BIA, PHS, and the Papago Housing Authority are all coordinating their efforts in a unified approach to providing necessary housing for the people. There is, however, one catagory of home deficiency on the Reservation which has escaped much attention and for which no correction funding is presently available....Sub-Standard Homes in Fair Condition that are Economically Repairable. A recent village-to village survey conducted by the Tribe under a HUD planning grant revealed that there are currently 583 homes in this special catagory on the Reservation. The BIA's Home Improvement Program does not presently provide funds for this catagory of home repair therefore we are asking for special appropriation money in this coming fiscal year in order to restore these homes to acceptable standards. Complete repair program is estimated to cost about $2,000,000 over a span of the next five years or so.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $240,000

- Business and Recreation Center for Sells, Arizona

The community of Sells is the center of all Tribal Government activities and is the largest town on the Papago Reservation and yet it has only been within the past year that a complete water and sewer system was installed. The only type of shopping facility now at Sells is the traditional general store or trading post. Sells now has a population approaching 2500 with an annual payroll of about $4,000,000. The development of the Sells community is extremely important to the economy of the Reservation and a modern business and recreation center is much needed at the present time. The new facilities will consist of (1) a business and commercial center (2) a mobile home park (3) a motel (4) new streets and curbs and utilities (5) a recreation park and teen center. Project will cost approximately $2,500,000 over a 4-year period.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $600,000

- Building Construction Training Program

The Tribal Construction Department has been in successful operation for more than a year. The Department is presently building all the Home Improvement Program (HIP) houses on the Reservation, is force-account contractor on certain EDA projects, and is successfully doing several other construction projects. Continued training and upgrading of the workmen to the level of qualified craftsmen is very important to the

Tribe. We ask that funding for treining under job action contracts be continued and specifically allocated. Tribe is also interested in acquiring a BIA Indian Action Team program for technical training.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $100,000

- Arts and Crafts Expansion Program

At present, the sale of Papago arts and crafts merchandise is largely controlled by the traders on the Reservation. As a result, profits mostly accrue to the traders and not to the Papago craftsmen. The Papago Tribe has started a cooperative for the arts and crafts media which has become quite successful. Knowledge of marketing techniques and advertizing, however, is limited and funds are not now available for such training. Even more important, funds are needed to expand the present operation to provide new economic opportunity for the Papago craftsmen and artisans.

FY 75 Funds Needed: $75,000

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your Santa Rosa school completed?

Mr. ESCALANTE. Mr. Lucero, is it?

Mr. LUCERO. It will go into construction in about 90 days. We have the money for the expansion, $4.5 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but I wondered if the construction was actually started.

Mr. LUCERO. We hope to start that in January 1975—the expansion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ESCALANTE. Thank you.

HEART BUTTE SCHOOL

WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA
EARL OLD PERSON, BLACKFEET TRIBAL CHAIRMAN
FRANK BERTINO, SUPERINTENDENT, HEART BUTTE SCHOOL
ROBERT CRAWFORD, TRUSTEE, HEART BUTTE SCHOOL

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Melcher, it is a pleasure to have you appear today.

Mr. MELCHER. Madam Chairman, I want to simply introduce you to my friend Mr. Earl Old Person, who I suspect is also a friend of yours. He is one of the progressive and vibrant and vital leaders of Indian people in Montana. They all look to him as one of the spokesmen for not just his own tribe but for all the tribes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many schools are you asking for today?

Mr. MELCHER. Before the day is out we will ask for several, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you will.

Thank you.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Honorable Chairman, I have with me today, along with myself, Frank Bertino. He is the superintendent of Heart Butte schools, Robert Crawford, who is a board member of the Heart Butte schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nice to have you all present today.

Mr. OLD PERSON. At the beginning of our letter here, this gives a little information of where we are located and who is present and how we could be contacted.

The following representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe and Heart Butte school will be present: Mr. Earl Old Person, Blackfeet tribal chairman, will make presentation. Mr. Dick Stone, Mr. Robert Crawford, Mr. Richard Rutherford, Heart Butte school trustees, and Mr. Frank Bertino, Heart Butte school superintendent, will be available to answer any questions. The Heart Butte school telephone number is 406–338–2885. The address is Heart Butte School, Heart Butte, Mont. 59448. My telephone number is 406–338–5311; his address is Browning, Mont. 59417. We are requesting $2,236,000 through direct appropriation through the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to build a new elementary school building and teacher housing. The current building started life in 1916 as a one-room school.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this a BIA school?

Mr. OLD PERSON. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Public school?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Yes. Since then, six additions have been made to the original one-room building providing eight classrooms, a multipurpose room, and a lunchroom; the electrical, plumbing, and sewer systems have not mated well together and are a tremendous daily maintenance problem just to keep them functioning. Two classrooms and the library are housed in temporary buildings a considerable distance from the main building. An unproportionate amount of the school budget must be spent just to keep the buildings and systems functional. Over the past several years the enrollment has shown a trend of increase. Current indicators show that this trend will accelerate.

Current enrollment is 177; and some of the classrooms are too small for the number of students in them. The Blackfeet Housing Authority has indicated that a 25-unit, low-rent project will be constructed in the Heart Butte area and 5 units of mutual-help homes are currently approved for the Heart Butte area. tribal officials expect about 15 more mutual-help homes to be located in the Heart Butte area. It is estimated that the new housing will bring in from 50 to 100 new students hopelessly overcrowding the present inadequate facilities.

In the study "Public School Survey of Construction Aid Needs Related to the Education of Reservation Indian Children (BIA Contract No. 14-20-0150—1122)," Heart Butte School was ranked second in the Nation in building needs priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then why didn't they include this project in their budget?

Mr. OLD PERSON. That is what we are hoping. Dr. Pratt of the National Indian Training and Research Center told us that under the formula they used for the above study all of our students were considered unhoused.

Teacher housing is necessary to our program since the only available housing in the area is school-district-owned housing. Additional housing will be needed for increased staff caused by increased enrollment and need to improve the school program.

Being entirely on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Heart Butte school is financially unable to construct even one classroom. One mill raises $69.25 giving, us a total bonding capacity of $14,086.

Our full prepared statement is accompanied by some document headed, "Criticial Building Needs for the Heart Butte School," and they are available for your information. I would also state that since the Indian people are very much in favor of advanced education, there is no way that we could go except to try to upgrade our educational facilities in order to accommodate the people who want education for their schoolchildren, and we could easily say that Heart Butte schoolchildren could be bused into Browning. Browning itself is having difficulty as of today.

Mrs. HANSEN. How far are you from Browning?

Mr. OLD PERSON. About 30, 35 miles.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the design for this building been completed?

Mr. OLD PERSON. I think all the specifications and everything that is needed to ready and, as we say, we have a packet here that gives the outline and the information that is needed and this has been under careful study because of the need.

If there are any other questions directly involved, we have Mr. Bertino and Mr. Crawford who could add additional information to this. Even from Browning to Heart Butte, as I say, about 30, 35 miles, it is impossible even to think about busing children into Browning; therefore, they are in need of a school and this present school system is about 50 years old.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you try to obtain Public Law 815 funds?

Mr. BERTINO. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has happened?

Mr. BERTINO. The application hasn't received attention for the past several years. It has been currently updated this last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why hasn't it received attention?

Mr. BERTINO. As far as we were concerned, we are ranked 36 in priority as far as Public Law 815 is concerned even though we did get a higher priority rate in on the other.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you know whether the design has been completed. The committee does not provide construction funds until the design work has been completed.

Mr. BERTINO. I am afraid I don't understand. You mean the blueprints for the building?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BERTINO. The blueprints are not available at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the design costs?

Mr. BERTINO. The estimated costs are listed in here and broken down according to architectural fees and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are they?

Mr. BERTINO. The fees for architect and planning are rated at 7 percent of the project—$128,400.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MELCHER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL

WITNESSES

VIRGINIA BROWN, VICE CHAIRMAN, CHEMAWA ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD, AUBURN, WASH.
EDWARD LONEFIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEMAWA

Mrs. HANSEN. Virginia Brown, vice chairman, Chemawa Advisory School Board.

Mrs. BROWN. With me is Mr. Ed Lonefight, superintendent of Chemawa. He has been there since November, last fall, and as you know we started the design of the school in November and on the contract they have not more than 12 months to work on that, so we anticipate that by November of next year——

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the design been completed?

Mrs. BROWN. Not all finished but it will be in December of this year. So we are asking on the estimate from the architects and from the Albuquerque office $12,435,000 for the school faciilty. As Mr. Carlson suggested, we have a breakdown of the phases. If we have to go in phases, which we hope not to do, we would need $6,650,000 for phase I, $4,585,000 for phase II, $1,200,000 in phase III.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is in your statement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. That is an attachment. It is a telegram from the Albuquerque office.

Mrs. HANSEN. We don't like to construct facilities in phases but unfortunately, as you are well aware, there is a shortage of construction personnel.

The second thing is that usually you have so many unobligated funds.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, but that is a central office problem.

As you are well familiar with Chemawas, if we did go the phase route we would have students in the domitories over a quarter of a mile and the classrooms near the railroad tracks.

The highway is coming through. They are still constructing the State highway.

Mrs. HANSEN. A lot of tribes have suggested that we move it out of Salem.

Mrs. BROWN. There has been no official action.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, but there is a lot of disagreement, as you are well aware.

Mrs. BROWN. We are still standing on the resolution that was passed by the affiliated tribes that the Chemawa be retained at the present site.

That is the map showing the powerlines, the highway, and the proposed new site for the school.

We now have an enrollment of 55 percent northwest students from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and 45 Alaskan students. We are getting increased enrollment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does Salem have a public swimming pool?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, we do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. BROWN. Thank you.

[Mrs. Brown's prepared statement follows:]

JUSTIFICATION FOR FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SCHOOL PLANT AT CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON

The following is a justification for a request that $12,435,000.00 be added to the FY-1975 budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of a new secondary school plant on the present campus of Chemawa Indian school, Salem, Oregon.

The imperative need for a new school is demonstrated by the following information.

Chemawa Indian School is an off-reservation boarding school which has through the years, from 1880 to 1974, served Indian and Alaskan student populations from less than one hundred to over nine hundred students. The primary education goal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and of Chemawa Indian School is to assure suitable educational opportunities for all those citizens of the United States who are one-fourth or more degree of Indian or Alaskan Native blood. The Chemawa Indian School academic buildings and residence halls were built between 1899 and 1941. Although the plant was built to existing codes at the time of construction, it is far below present standards. The classrooms and the instructional materials center have been remodeled time after time in the effort to provide suitable space for new student population and for changing learning strategies. As the instructional program has been changed to meet the needs of a changing student body, the time has come when the configuration of the buildings, the internal placement of bearing walls, the new safety and fire codes, and the economics of remodeling no longer allow further renovation of the outworn and outdated school. The residence halls are of double-loaded corridor construction. This design is grossly inadequate in terms of the student's needs for a small group family-like enviornment which provides for privacy, quiet areas for study, areas for small group discussions, and larger spaces for group activities. Equally imperative demands for residence halls that satisfy modern criteria for the security and safety of students. The present residence halls at Chemawa Indian School have been judged totally inadequate in terms of fire protection systems for the last several years. The budget requests submitted by the Plant Manager for Chemawa Indian School for the past three years have contained requests for funds to bring the residence halls up to modern fire and safety codes even though it is recognized that the expenditures to accomplish this goal are unwarranted in the light of the outmoded design and the age of the buildings. The safety of students is endangered and the productivity of the instructional program is greatly hindered by the twenty or more trains which daily cross the campus at speeds ranging from less than 20 to 70 miles per hour. (See attached map of the Chemawa Indian School campus.) The frustrations generated by the train traffic will be greatly compounded in the very near future by the widening of the freeway which runs along the west border of the campus, and by the projected I-5 interchange to be built at the northwest corner. The report titled "Dropout Survey and Educational Needs Assessment" submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in March 1973 summarizes the condition of the physical plant as follows: "Barring any unforseen breakdowns, these facilities could possibly be maintained, without extreme costly major repairs, for a maximum of three and a half (3-1/2) years. Beyond this point in time, the cost of maintenance and repair would be so out-of-reach that it would be quite impractical to keep the school in operation."

It has been suggested that the new school will have to be constructed in phases. This would be essentially impossible due to the physical layout of the existing school and the site of the new school because

A. The residence halls and the physical education department, vocational department, art department, science department, and the home economics department would be departed from the new school residence hall complex by the existing railroad tracks.

B. The site location for the new school is approximately one quarter mile away from the closest existing academic buildings and much farther from the academic departments mentioned above.

C. At the present rate of inflation the cost of construction materials and labor would increase by at least one percent per month.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this justification for a request that $12,435,000.00 be added to the FY-1975 budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Construction of a new secondary school plant on the present campus of Chemawa Indian School, Salem, Oregon.

ATTACHMENT "A"

From: Donald J. Kethro, Acting Chief, Division of Facilities Engineering, BIA, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

To: BIA (attention of Education Program Administrator, Portland.)

Superintendent, Chemawa School, BIA, Salem, Oreg. In response to a request from Mr. Lonefight, the following budget estimates are resubmitted from Chemawa School, project number LP 02-856, to supersede the estimates furnished to you by teletype dated April 4, 1974. Phase 1: To include all dormitories, kitchen-dining, and student center, $6,650,000. Phase 2: To include the academic, gymnasium, and plant management buildings, $4,585,000. Phase 3: To include the auditorium and swimming pool, $1,200,000. Total project cost, $12,435,000. Note that the resubmitted phasing changes the gymnasium from phase 3 to phase 2.

[Additional information was filed with the committee:]

HOOPA VALLEY IRRIGATION PROJECT

WITNESSES

PETER MASTEN, CHAIRMAN, HOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL, HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE

WILLIE COLEGROVE, PROGRAM PLANNER, HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION, AND MEMBERS, HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Peter Masten, chairman, Hoopa Valley Business Council, Hoopa Valley Tribe.

Mr. MASTEN. Madam Chairman, I have a short statement to read.

My name is Peter Masten and I am chairman of the Hoopa Valley Business Council of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, located on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in California. Accompanying me today is Mr. Willie Colegrove, program planner for the Hoopa Valley Reservation and also a member of the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

I am here today to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $3,517,000 for a combination domestic water and irrigation system for populated portions of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. This request is unique, for it will involve two Federal departments which have agreed to assist the tribe in a joint effort, the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

As with other reservations throughout the United States, the Hoopa Tribe has experienced considerable difficulties in providing an adequate supply of water to the Indian residents. In our case we have an abundance of water from the Trinity River, but we do not have a system of purification nor delivery.

Most improvements to the domestic water systems were begun after the flood of 1964 which damaged many of the existing water systems and made them inoperative. Ten community systems, and a number of individual systems were constructed after the flood. These systems have wells as the source of supply, and because the ground water supply is small many suffer from lack of water and high mineral content. The existing irrigation system was constructed during the late 1920's and suffers from a lack of consistent source during dry months, poor transmission lines, generally old and worn materials, and earthen or wooden flumes with many leaks and cracks.

We propose to construct a combination domestic and irrigation water system. The water source would be the Trinity River. An infiltration gallery located in the gravel bed of the river would be pumped

to a treatment plant and then to various fields and storage tanks located throughout the valley to provide a combination of domestic fire protection, and irrigation needs. It is proposed to integrate all of the existing water systems in the valley which are currently hydraulically and materially able to convey the required water demands.

The Hoopa Tribe would then form a "Tribal Utilities Corporation," to provide management and maintenance of the entire system, collect a fee from the water user, and establish a cash reserve for depreciation. The Hoopa Tribe would assume the full responsibility for providing water to residents of the reservation and in event of a natural disaster cooperate with Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in restoration of the system.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is $3,517,000 the total amount you are requesting?

Mr. MASTEN. Yes, it is.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has there been any discussion as to which part would belong to BIA and which to the Indian Health Service?

Mr MASTEN. No. Once the system was completed the responsibility for the operation would be with the tribe. We would form a tribal utilities corporation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I mean of the two appropriations which part is Indian Health Service and which part is BIA?

Mr. COLEGROVE. It is close to 50 percent, about 50 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MASTEN. May I add one more thing, Madam Chairman.

Speaking for the Hoopa Tribe, in the development of our reservation, which has been quite extensive in the last 3 years, we have acquired some Federal moneys. With these Federal moneys, for example, 3 years ago the tribal employment was around 15 people, 3 to 4 years ago.

At the present time we have about 60 employees and that increases during the summer months to around 80 employees. With projects that we have initiated at this time and that are under construction we feel that we are going to have about 200 tribal employees once these projects are completed which we anticipate within 2 years.

Of course this water system is a very, very important part of the development and I just wanted to say that the recommendations of this committee in previous years where we have been allocated money to the Hoopa Tribe for health in particular, that it has really helped the tribe as far as helping to stabilize our economy, diversify our economy and provide jobs.

I wanted to say that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MASTEN. Thank you.

[Mr. Masten's prepared statement follows:]

WATER AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM—HOOPA RESERVATION

EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The existing irrigation systems throughout the Hoopa Valley suffer from lack of a consistent source during dry months, poor transmission lines, generally old and worn materials, and overuse by upstream users. Most of the system can be described generally as follows:

1. Earthen or wood flumes and canals are in hydraulically poor condition with many leaks, cracks, and overgrown with vegetation, giving poor flow characteristics and impeding water supply to service areas.

2. Piping consists mainly of concrete pipe, wrapped steel pipe, and corrugated metal pipe and are in generally poor condition.

3. Areas on all fields show evidence of open or cracked lines resulting in a loss of irrigation water.

4. Some irrigation is accomplished by hand digging small channels for water diversion or using makeshift pipe canals and diversions.

5. At present there is no system of water allocation. Users upstream along the system take all the water they need while people further downstream receive little or no water or pressure from the gravity system. During the summer this problem becomes acute.

6. Since the existing system is a gravity system and is in poor condition, the transmission mains could not be pressurized to allow for sprinkler irrigation.

A more specific description of the existing irrigation system of the field is as follows:

Norton-Mesket-Hostler system

Mill Creek supplies the major portion of the irrigation water for these three fields. The source of supply consists of a water diversion sump located on Mill Creek approximately 1.6 miles upstream from the confluence of the Trinity River and Mill Creek. The diverted water flows into an 18-inch corrugated metal pipe which transfers to an earthen and wood flume in which it flows along the side-hill on the north bank of Mill Creek at which point the water is diverted to either Norton, Mesket, or Hostler Fields. A siphon transports a portion of the water across Mill Creek and empties into an earthen canal which serves Mesket and Hostler Fields. A separate canal carries the remaining water around the toe of the hill to Norton Field. General condition of the canals and wooden flumes of the entire system are badly worn and are in need of lining or complete replacement. Each winter the flood waters destroy the point of diversion on Mill Creek and the corrugated metal pipe used as a transmission main is either damaged or lost completely.

Norton Field has a network of concrete and thin-walled steel pipe much of which is in poor operating condition. This system is gravity fed thereby causing low pressures in all the lines during most of the critical summer months. Water from the irrigation system is augmented with water from private wells, or as in the case of some of the lower lots, by pumping water from the Trinity River.

Mesket Field is supplied from the small canal running along the hillside on the east side of said field. Here again the canal is in poor condition with many leaks, eroding earthen channels, and poor flow during summer months. A diversion at the southern end of the field allows water to enter concrete and steel piping and flow north along the road through the center of the field. None of these existing lines could be used as a pressure system because of their poor condition.

Hostler Field receives the remaining portion of the Mill Creek water when and if any remains after reaching the Hostler area. A diversion on Hostler Creek supplies a small amount of water to augment the Mill Creek diversion. During summer months, however, Hostler Creek is low and not capable of supplying sufficient water to meet agricultural demands. The canal extends to the southern end of Hostler Field with concrete pipe laterals branches to feed the main agricultural areas. This system is not suited to a pressurized system because the pipe is in poor operating condition with many cracks and breaks and general overall deterioration. The existing canal suffers from a lack of maintenance and is in general as poor a condition as the canals on the other fields.

Soctish Field

This field receives its irrigation water from two diversions on Soctish Creek. Water flows into two sumps located approximately .4 mile upstream from the Soctish Creek Bridge on Bald Hills Road, then flows via gravity along the north side of Soctish Creek toward Soctish Field. Corrugated metal pipe and an earthen canal are the transmission mains for this diversion facility. The canal traverses above Bald Hills Road along the northern side of Soctish Field. A diversion in the canal allows a portion of the water to flow through a concrete pipe across the Bald Hills Road and northerly across Soctish Field. This system is in very poor condition with numerous leaks and broken sections. Water is seen flowing out of the sections and down the middle access road, meandering about, and is diverted by hand to areas where the water can be used. In the middle of Soctish Field the pipe extends across the access road and flows southerly to feed the lower section of the field. This area suffers the same condition of decay and meandering flow as the rest of Soctish Field.

Chenone Field

This potentially major irrigation area is completely without an irrigation system.

Agency Field

Sections of Agency Field receive irrigation water from a diversion on Supply Creek. An open ditch carries water via gravity to a pipe on the north side of Supply Creek. This water then flows to a central section of Agency Field north of the Loop Road and Bald Hills intersection at which point the pipe divides with one line running north and the other across Agency Field toward Highway 96. These concrete and steel-lined pipes are in poor condition and should be replaced.

Matilton Field

A minor amount of irrigation water is supplied to the eastern section of Matilton Field through a diversion facility and transmission main in Captain John Gulch. Captain John Creek dries up during the summer creating a water shortage thereby minimizing the agricultural potential of that area.

Campbell Field

A diversion pond is constructed each year on the north drainage channel running through Campbell Fields, this diversion is high on the drainage channel west of Campbell Field and feeds the area via a corrugated metal pipe transmission main. Piping in the field is mainly thin-walled steel pipe with small amounts of concrete pipe running north and south above Shoemaker Road and then into the field. This concrete and steel pipe is in very poor condition with numerous breaks and leaks. Water is scarce during the dry months when it is needed for the maturing crops.

EXISTING WATER SYSTEMS

Most improvements to domestic water systems were begun after the flood of 1964 which damaged many of the existing water systems and made them inoperative. Four relatively major systems, six smaller community systems, and a number of individual systems were constructed after the flood. These systems have wells as the source of supply, and because the ground water supply is small, many suffer from a lack of water. In addition to this lack of high yielding water sources, the existing systems furnish no fire protection and suffer from overuse by some people to the detriment of others. A summary of the general deficiencies are listed below:

1. All systems lack the potential to meet future water needs because the source of supply is inadequate.
2. Systems are not designed for fire protection and do not have the capability for providing adequate fire flows when required.
3. Many existing sources of supply are reduced during summer months due to an inadequate ground water supply.
4. Users who are adjacent to the source of supply utilize the major portion of water available thereby severely limiting water use for other consumers.
5. A combination of domestic needs and lawn or truck garden watering use cannot be adequately met with the present small systems.

PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM

A combination water system, capable of providing both irrigation and domestic needs, is proposed for Hoopa Valley. This system will provide necessary domestic water and, in addition, will provide enough water per dwelling unit for lawn and truck garden watering. Fire flow requirements of the American Insurance Association will also be met throughout the proposed system. In addition, the proposed system would be capable of providing projected irrigation requirements for a variety of crops on approximately 515 acres of land. The system is designed to provide adequate domestic and fire protection needs for a present population of approximately 4,000 to a projected population of 6,000 in the year 2020.

It is proposed to construct a centrally located water source on the Trinity River. This water source would consist of an infiltration gallery located in the gravel bed of the Trinity River which would then pump to a proposed treatment plant.

The treatment plant would consist of a combination of clarifiers and filters providing treatment during both the summer and winter seasons. Water would then be pumped from the treatment plant to the various fields and storage tanks located throughout the valley to provide a combination of domestic, fire protection, and irrigation needs.

This centrally located combination water system best serves the Hoopa Valley by supplying the needed and desired quantities of water at the least overall cost. By utilizing a central source of supply, transmission line sizes decrease as these mains radiate from the central source while remaining adequate to supply water requirements in all areas of the valley.

It is proposed to integrate all of the existing domestic water systems in the valley which are currently hydraulically and materially able to convey the required water demands.

The total cost of a combination system is estimated at approximately $3 million. A detailed cost estimate of this system is included in the appendix. Annual maintenance and operation of the combined domestic and irrigation system is estimated at approximately $106,000, a detailed breakdown is shown in the appendix.

A detailed breakdown of the Hoopa Valley water needs, including domestic use, lawn and truck garden use, irrigation, and industry is included in the appendix.

It is proposed to construct a separate system for the Bald Hills area of the Hoopa Reservation. A tie would be made to the valley system at Soctish Field and would require a booster station to lift the water to this upper system. The cost of this system is estimated at approximately $390,000.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Utilizing agricultural information from areas similar to Hoopa Valley, the possibilities for an economical agricultural program in Hoopa was developed. Attached in the appendix is a summary of various crops with yields and costs summarized from farming units throughout California. Because of the high cost of machinery and other farming equipment, it is uneconomical to farm units less than 35 acres. These units should be rotated with crops designated by an adviser knowledgeable in crop patterns for given soil conditions. Crops suggested by such a person could include tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes, corn, melons, and various feed grains.

The average cost of irrigation water per month for maintenance and operation during a 4-month growing season for farming units over 515 acres averages $23.17 per acre per month. This cost would preclude growing of lower yield crops such as some grains or hay.

Many jobs could become available to local people as the agricultural program expanded. Seasonal and full-time labor would provide needed income and a diversification from a timber oriented economic base.

HOOPA VALLEY COMBINATION SYSTEM

COST ESTIMATE

Mains			
a)	6"	8,400 @ $ 7.00	$ 58,800
b)	8"	30,200 @ $ 8.00	241,600
c)	10"	29,450 @ $ 9.75	287,138
d)	12"	27,665 @ $11.50	318,148
e)	14"	2,350 @ $16.00	37,600
f)	16"	4,190 @ $18.25	76,468
Valves			
a)	Main		
	6"	7 @ 160	$ 1,120
	8"	22 @ 200	4,400
	10"	29 @ 275	7,975
	12"	23 @ 350	8,050
	14"	3 @ 650	1,950
	16"	3 @ 850	2,550
b)	Blowoffs		
	Use 2" blowoffs up to 12" main		
		7 @ 175	$ 1,225
c)	Air Valves		
		60 @ 250	$ 15,000
Tanks			
a)	300,000 gal (2) @ $0.20/gal.		$ 120,000
b)	250,000 gal (1) @ $0.20/gal		50,000
River Crossings			
a)	Trinity R. Brdg.	630 @ 90	$ 56,700
b)	Hostler Ck	100 @ 70	7,000
c)	Mill Ck	118 @ 70	8,260
d)	Supply Ck	134 @ 70	9,380
e)	Soctish Ck	96 @ 60	5,760
f)	Campbell District	a) 35 @ 50	1,750
	(Heck Ck)	b) 35 @ 60	2,100
Highway Crossings		330' @ $26/ft	7,800

Clearing & Grubbing	L.S.	$ 25,000
Trench Paving	40,000 @ $3.00	120,000
Imported Borrow and bed	8,000 @ $4.00	32,000
Metered Services	assume 600 @ $225.00	135,000
Fire Hydrants	70 @ $875.00	61,250
Comb. Dom/Irrig.		
Pump:	185 h.p. 3 @ $27,000	$ 81,000
	30 h.p. 3 @ $ 4,400	13,200
Infiltration Gallery		150,000
Treatment Plant & Facilities		406,000
4" Irrigation, take offs & valves @ = 500' intervals on farm units 35 @ $700.00		24,500
	Construction Sub Total	$ 2,378,724
	15% Contingency & Delay	356,809
	Construction Total	$ 2,735,533
	Engineering @ 6.7%	159,375
	Inspection @ 3%	71,362
	Soils Survey	10,000
	Surveying	25,000
	Rt. Way & Legal	20,000
	TOTAL	$ 3,021,270

HOOPA VALLEY COMBINATION SYSTEM

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

		Costs/Yr
1.	Manager Operator ($800/mo. x 1.5 x 12 mo.)	$ 14,400
2.	Maintenance men (2 full) ($600/mo. x 1.5) x 12 mo.)	21,600
3.	Secretary ($450/mo. x 1.5) x 12 mo.)	8,100
4.	Contract Labor & Equipment ($150/mo. x 12 mo.)	1,800
5.	Phone	500
6.	Insurance	1,500
7.	Maintenance Equipment & Supplies	4,000
8.	Office Equipment & Supplies	800
9.	Professional (Engr., Legal, etc.)	1,600
10.	Transportation & Travel	500
11.	Capital	3,500
	SUB TOTAL	$ 58,300
	P.G.&E. 2-185 hp pumps ($7,077/mo. for 4 mo.)	$ 28,308
	2-30 hp pumps ($548/mo. for 8 mo.)	4,384
	Chemical chlorine, soda ash, etc.	3,510
		11,386
	MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION TOTAL/YEAR	$105,888

BALD HILLS SYSTEM

COST ESTIMATE

Mains	4"	33,100'	@	$ 5.50/ft.	$ 182,050
Valves					
	Main	33	@	$130.00	4,290
	B.O.	3	@	$175.00	525
	Air	3	@	$250.00	750
	Pressure Reducing	9	@	$250.00	2,250
Tanks	10,000 gal.	(2)	@	$ 0.25/gal.	5,000
Booster Pumps & Aux. Tanks		7 (2) (1,500)			21,000
Yard Piping		$3,000/Booster (7) (3,000)			21,000
Metered Services		15	@	$225.00	3,375
Clearing & Grubbing					1,500
Trench Paving		18,000	@	$ 3.00	54,000
Treatment	off system				

Construction Sub	$ 295,740
15% Time & Contingency	44,361
Construction Total	$ 340,101
Engineering @ 9.7%	28,687
Inspection @ 3%	8,872
Surveys "P" Line & Levels	10,100
Soils	1,000
Rt. Way, legal, etc.	1,000
TOTAL	$ 389,760

[Additional information was filed with the Committee.]

California Indian Programs

WITNESSES

DONALD CALAC, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, RINCON INDIAN RESERVATION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND MEMBER, CALIFORNIA STATE TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION

BANNING TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, CALIFORNIA TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AND TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, LOS COYOTES INDIAN RESERVATION, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

FRED MAZZETTI, MEMBER OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, RINCON RESERVATION, AND INDIAN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS OFFICER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Donald Calac, member, California State Tribal Chairmen's Association.

Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of the California Tribal Chairmen's Association

Erin Forrest, Banning Taylor, and Donald Calac representing the California Tribal Chairmen's Association, Sacramento, Calif.

We are here today to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $9,069,955 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be used in California to assist the Indian tribes in the field of (1) education, (2) housing, (3) roads, (4) range improvement, and (5) planning.

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STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 9, 1974

Madame Chairman and Members of the Committee:

We are here today to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $9,069,955 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be used in California to assist the Indian Tribes in the field of (1) Education, (2) Housing, (3) Roads, (4) Range Improvement, and (5) Planning.

We certainly hope that today's discussion will be fruitful in the sense that the tribes of California, afforded this opportunity, can express our concerns to the Committee and that our recommendations be given full consideration. During our discussion in preparation of testimony for this hearing, the questions of major general problem areas, almost always appear to be directly related to differences in the manner and degree, that government has exercised its trust responsibilities to California Indian Reservations. By comparison, Indians of other states have experienced much more favorable attention.

Any logical assessment of the California Indian Reservation situation presents two conclusions that have a direct bearing on our past and current problems as they relate to services provided by Federal agencies. Unfortunately, by the very nature of historical events in California, we are different, and more importantly, this difference has provided the Government with a convenient excuse to reduce the priority of our needs and to provide only minimal token services.

For the purpose of accurately assessing the California situation, we would like to mention some of these differences. (1) California Indian Treaties were never ratified. (2) As a direct result of our non-treaty status, and with few exceptions, California Indians did not receive the substantial land base promised. History is brutal in recording the circumstances under which limited numbers of tribal remnants eventually inherited the miseries of the Rancheria system. Most of these small reservations were to be less than 200 acres and of such poor quality that even the most callous landowners failed to protest their acquisition. The majority of California Indians were less fortunate. For them, there was to be no land base, a condemnation to near total program exclusion. (3) California reservations are widely distributed in generally remote areas. (4) California is a Public Law 280 state. (5) A judicial opinion by the California Supreme Court (Acosta vs. San Diego County), a legislative resolution (A JR-38-1953) and March 17, 1954-Knight) for all practical purposes pressured the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service into withdrawing services from California in 1954.

While we have prepared a specific budget directly related to Education, Housing, Roads, Range Improvements, and Planning, we feel it of the utmost importance, to discuss orally the foregoing five points and the general disadvantages to California that we attribute to them.

No. 1. Because the California treaties were never ratified, we have been limited in our efforts to negotiate from a maximum legalistic stature. As a result, we have become accustomed to accepting leftovers from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service budgets.

No. 2. Because of our limited land base, it has been apparently easy for the government to overlook California and concentrate on the development of larger reservations in other states. Then, too, the lack of resources of the small reservations prohibits us from competing for funds. Large reservations in other states can effectively qualify and negotiate for programs because they have the resources to hire attorneys, professional planners, program development specialists, etc., and more importantly, the funds to make necessary appearances in Washington to promote legislation and programming. To date, we have had to rely almost entirely on individuals who have assumed the financial burden of promoting recognition of the federally recognized tribes in this state.

While we have formed an association of Tribal Chairmen and are incorporated in the State of California as a non-profit corporation, we re-emphasize our almost impossible situation of having to compete with other reservation and non-reservation organizations which are provided with substantial federal funds for travel and administration purposes.

No. 3. Both by Legislation and Administrative Policy, the Federal Government has obviously designed its Indian programs for larger reservations. Likewise, the population criteria often imposed systematically provided for the exclusion of smaller tribes.

There is little wonder that we view our stagnated dilemma with profound hopelessness.

No. 4. Public Law 280, however well intentioned, provides the terminal aspect to a cancerous situation. Like adding insult to injury, local interpretations of the law have reduced the national policy of self determination to shambles. Enforcement of local ordinances have not only dictated, but restricted home improvements. The imposition of possessory interest taxes has, and threatens to further reduce Indian income and the zoning of Indian lands has negated development of potentially valuable areas.

No. 5. Actions in the early 1950's by the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of government in the state of California, however well intentioned, resulted in the further deterioration of an already critical situation. The resulting withdrawal of federal services created a 15-year vacuum from which our reservations have not yet recovered. Recently, some limited services have been restored, but to date there has been no consideration by either the Congress or the federal agencies of the need to compensate for a desperately needed catch-up factor.

In closing, we respectfully urge this Committee to consider our request for additional funds.

BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

1.0	EDUCATION	
	1.1 Higher Education/Scholarships	$ 551,000
	1.2 Johnson-O'Malley	760,000
	1.3 Adult Vocational Education	668,800
2.0	HOUSING	5,000,000
3.0	ROADS	
	3.1 Construction	921,000
	3.2 Maintenance	380,000
4.0	RANGE IMPROVEMENT	289,155
5.0	PLANNING	500,000
	Total Request	$9,069,955

EDUCATION-SCHOLARSHIPS

The BIA Scholarship Program is a relatively new program for the Sacramento area. Although, the nationwide BIA Scholarship/Loan Program was initiated in 1934, California Indian people did not become eligible for the program until 1968. The area office received $20,000 for distribution at that time. Since then, the BIA has made grants to students who could not qualify for other scholarships and programs. The average cost per student in California is $2,900.00 with the BIA providing $1,450.00 of the student cost. In FY 1974, over 700 students participated in the program.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

Agency	No. of Students	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Central California	500	$478,000	$ 750,000
Southern California	300	236,000	375,000
Hoopa	300	235,000	375,000
Total	1,100	$949,000	$1,500,000
			(949,000)
Additional Need			$ 551,000

JUSTIFICATION

According to the 1970 census, only 187 rural California Indians had completed four years of college. The key for competing in today's highly competitive society is to provide educational opportunities for our Indian people. Tribes with administrative and contracting abilities are being encouraged to contract the Scholarship Program and involve tribal members in the award process.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY

The Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934, as administered by the BIA, provides supplementary aid to public schools which face financial problems due to the tax exempt status of the Indian-owned lands within their districts. In 1935, California was the first state to enter into a contract with the BIA for financial assistance under this Act and participated until 1958, with an average annual cost of $211,051. However, in 1958, the program was abruptly discontinued. The California State Advisory Commission reported in 1966, "...that the high school dropout rate among Indian children was three times that of non-Indian children."

A "demonstration" grant of $35,000 was made to the California Department of Education in 1969, and has been operating under a yearly interim plan with an average annual appropriation of $178,940 (1970-1974).

The Johnson-O'Malley program in California is composed entirely of special activities related to the improvements of programs and services for Indian children, such as: (1) remedial reading and math, (2) special tutorial services, and (3) other innovative approaches to educational development.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

Area	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento	$350,000	$1,110,000
Additional Need		$ 760,000

JUSTIFICATION

Indian youths in California require additional attention which special JOM programs provide. According to the California 1970 census, the median years of educational attainment is 10.1 years for Indian adults and 12.7 years for all non-Indian adults. They attend the same school system. Increasingly local citizens committees and tribal councils are actively becoming involved in the educational process of Indian students, seeking at least the same opportunities for their children as are afforded other students.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

To achieve their objectives in assisting Indian people in need to obtain employment, either directly or through institutional, apprenticeship, or on-the-job training, the BIA in California has allocated the funds to the agencies for administration. Consequently, the Indian people have utilized these funds much more effectively than the traditional method of moving the family to an urban environment. ("Relocation"). The format for training and re-training has taken different forms in individual institutional training at the community colleges, "Indian Action Teams", and innovative approaches to place the participant into the existing labor market.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento Area	$ 413,600	
Central Agency	557,200	
Hoopa Agency	323,200	
Southern Calif. Agency	292,200	
	$1,586,200	$2,255,000
Additional Need		$ 668,800

JUSTIFICATION

It should be noted that the $413,600 tentatively allocated for the Sacramento Area is contract services with training centers for Indians from all tribes with limited services to California Indians. The $668,800 "add-on" will provide services to an additional 575 students and families.

The tribes in California have entered the first phase of community and economic development, and are developing training programs to coincide with these needs.

It appears that under the "revenue sharing" concept of the U. S. Department of Labor, the eligibility and per capita share will not be sufficient to meet the needs, since the allotments do not have "catch up" factors, vital for development of the Indian human resources.

HOUSING

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Responses from tribal groups at the various budget meetings placed top priority on providing decent housing for their members through the Housing Improvement Program in the 1976 budget request. The program is directed toward helping those families who, because of land ownership problems, cannot get help from any other source such as HUD, Farmer's Home Administration, or the Federal Housing Administration. The $5,445,000 FY 76 request reflects the priority the tribal groups established based upon serving their families of greatest need in the beginning and meeting the needs of the others in subsequent years. The need represents rural California Indians living both on and off trust lands. The tentative allocation of $453,000 for FY 75 obviously falls critically short of the overall need. There are several factors that must be considered in dealing with the total housing needs, due to the policy of serving only on-reservation people. Making a reasonable estimate based upon the population figures available is the only alternative. Using statistics from Bureau of Census reports, we have derived a figure of 33,000 rural, off-reservation people. Estimates obtained from the Architectural Section of the Federal Housing Administration insuring office in Santa Ana and the HUD Area Office in San Francisco, indicate a unit cost of $21,000 is reasonable. Using cost estimates of $5,000 per unit for renovation and $21,000 per unit for replacement and using a 2-1 ratio, the estimates are:

2,970 Replacement Units @ $21,000 per unit	$62,370,000
2,970 Renovation Units @ $5,000 per unit	14,850,000
Total Rural Off-Trust	$77,220,000

On trust needs based on the current Annual Inventory figures:

1,166 New Units @ $21,000 per unit	$24,486,000
379 Renovation Units @ $5,000 per unit	1,895,000
Total On-Trust	$26,381,000
Total Rural Off-Trust	$$77,220,000
Total On-Trust	26,381,000
Total	$103,601,000
Less estimated 450 units from HUD @ $21,000	9,450,000
Total	$ 94,151,000

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento Area	$ 22,500	$ -0-
Central Agency	173,000	2,519,000
Hoopa Agency	124,500	1,626,000
Southern California Agency	133,000	1,300,000
	$453,000	$5,445,000*
Additional Need		$5,000,000

*BIA Band Analysis rounded off.

ROADS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

An adequate reservation and rancheria road system is needed as a "springboard" to total reservation development in health, education, social, and economic advancement for the rural native California citizenry.

Total reservation development in both human and natural resources is contingent upon modern all-weather roads to provide the mobility of people and commodities between the isolated Indian reservations, villages, and rural communities and link them with the trade centers, industrial plants, hospitals, vocational schools, colleges, and universities which are normally located in the urban areas of our nation.

An area-wide construction backlog of $13 million reflects the need to bring 101 miles of Indian roads up to a level comparable to county rural roads in the state of California, and to meet the urgent needs for total reservation development.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento Area	$921,000	$1,842,000
Additional Need		$ 921,000

JUSTIFICATION

At the tentative FY 1975 funding level ($921,000), it will take over 15 years to complete this construction backlog--assuming inflation is not a factor during this period.

Unless adequate levels of funding can be obtained to complete the current backlog for road construction in a six (6) year period, many California Indians are doomed to continued isolation, under-development, and poverty.

The current road backlog includes existing roads and streets on the BIA road system for housing project sites presently proposed by local housing authorities, industrial, commercial, and public access.

Additional funds for the acquisition of rights-of-way are also needed to provide access to landlocked Indian trust lands. Access to these properties are not currently on the Indian road system and are not included as part of the construction backlog. Legal access to these lands is necessary for adequate administration and utilization of the property for Indian homesites as well as development of Indian enterprises.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

The road maintenance program in the Sacramento Area is unique in its operation; not so much in performing the actual function to preserve the roads as nearly as practical in their original "as constructed" condition and to provide safe and convenient transportation to the residents of Indian lands, but in providing access to widely scattered locations throughout the length and breadth of the state of California.

Road maintenance responsibilities extend from Campo Reservation on the Mexican border to Fort Bidwell near the Oregon border, and from Bishop Reservation east of the Sierra Mountains to Laytonville on the west coast. In the entire Sacramento Area, only 243 miles of reservation roads are on the approved system. Road system mileages vary from as low as 0.5 miles on the Susanville Rancheria to as high as 108 miles on the Hoopa Valley Reservation. The BIA presently serves 35 reservations and other Indian lands located within 14 counties in the state of California.

As the policy of termination was implemented in California, many tribal roads were gifted to county governments, who in turn promised to repair and maintain the roads on former trust lands.

Many county governments, however, still look at these roads as the federal government's responsibility and are slow to make any improvements.

Consistent with the policy of self determination and current BIA policies of contracting road maintenance to tribal groups, it becomes necessary to again budget road building and maintenance funds for the Sacramento Area. The need for road funds will probably increase as housing, commercial, and industrial parks are built throughout the state during the next decade.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento Area	$170,000	$550,000
Additional Need		$380,000

JUSTIFICATION

Provisions are needed to appropriate funds at an early date for the purchase of multi-use modern maintenance equipment to replace existing 20-year-old equipment and to upgrade others to obtain greater output in our maintenance effort. Of the projected cost requirement, $210,000 will be utilized to buy new equipment during FY 1975.

Under existing regulations (57 BIAM and 25 CFR 162), maintenance funds cannot be expended on those roads which are not on the approved system. Many miles of logging roads and trails fall in this category. Tribes have refrained from placing these roads on the approved system because of an additional regulation (25 CFR 162.6) which requires such roads to be open for free public use. However, maintenance of such roads is greatly needed for the proper management and forest administration of these natural resources, a trust responsibility of the Bureau.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Approximately 60% or about one-quarter of a million acres are under the Sacramento BIA Area Office jurisdiction. This acreage is high quality grazing land. Unfortunately, in the past there has not been a regular allocation of range funds for the Sacramento Area. At present, 183 families receive at least a part of their income from livestock grazing.

Total need:

RANGE IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES

	Unit Cost	Total Need	Total Cost
Brush control	$35/acre	39,231 acres	$1,273,085
Re-seeding	$10/acre	49,000 acres	490,000
Fencing	$2,000/mile	200 miles	400,000
Water development	$250/systems	20 systems	50,000
Total Cost			$2,213,085

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
Sacramento Area	$27,000	$316,155*
*Additional Need based on 7-year plan		$289,155

JUSTIFICATION

Many more families could graze livestock on the reservation if the carrying capacity of the land is increased, making enough feed available for additional cattle. Approximately 16% or 39,231 acres of all grazing land is covered with brush or non-commercial timber. If this acreage is cleared and grass established, it is estimated that another 1500 head of cattle could be grazed on California reservations. Using 30 head of cattle per family as the average, an additional 50 families could be receiving supplemental income from grazing livestock.

In addition, 32,838 acres of grazing land is not being used for various reasons. The lack of water, low production, and the lack of fencing are the major reasons. If this acreage could be brought into production, an additional 90 families would be assisted by adding an additional $378,000 to their gross family income (90 families x 30 cows per family x $140 per cow = $378,000).

PLANNING

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

The BIA Comprehensive Planning Program for reservations is a prerequisite for meaningful industrial and commercial development. This process is divided into three steps: (1) reservation survey and analysis, (2) the formation of tribal goals and objectives, and (3) the development and implementation of tribal plans.

Basic Comprehensive Planning is needed for about 20 tribal groups throughout the state of California. It is estimated to take at least one year of intensive study before a Council without prior planning assistance, begins to utilize the planning process. Implementation assistance covering a wide range of activities, includes securing funds for project implementation from other federal, state, and private resources, preparing applications for assistance, and coordinating on-going programs.

Funds for the existing planning programs, which cities, counties, and states utilize are channeled through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Utilizing the 1954 Housing Act as amended, Section 701, reservations and rancherias have only participated in this program on a limited basis, since planning funds are allocated by the state on a state-wide competitive basis.

FY 1975 PROJECTIONS

	Tentative Allocation	Projected Requirement
	-0-	$500,000
Additional Need		$500,000

JUSTIFICATION

Planning funds will be used by tribal groups to establish Tribal Planning Offices, train planners, develop existing resources, and secure needed assistance from additional resources to complement existing tribal and BIA activities.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. CALAC. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My name is Donald Calac. I am the tribal chairman of the Rincon Indian Reservation, southern California, and a member of the California State Tribal Chairmen's Association.

With me is Mr. Banning Taylor on my extreme right who is the chairman of the board of the California Tribal Chairmen's Association, State of California. He is also the tribal chairman of the Los Coyotes Indian Reservation, San Diego County.

Also with us is Mr. Fred Mazzetti, a member of the tribal council, the Rincon Reservation, and he is also the Indian community affairs officer for the County of San Diego.

Mr. Taylor and I are here today representing the California Tribal Chairmen's Association and are here to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $9,069,955 to be used in California by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assist the tribes in the State in the specific field of education, housing, roads, range improvement, and planning.

We have submitted written testimony for inclusion in the record and sincerely hope that this discussion today will be fruitful in the sense that the tribes of California afforded this opportunity can express through us their concerns to this committee and that our recommendations will be given full consideration.

I would just like to mention a few things that we feel that contributed greatly to the present condition in the State of California.

First of all, the treaties in the State were never ratified and as a result of this Indians in California did not receive the substantial land base that was promised. We have at the present time 75 reservations and rancherias in the State extending from Campo Reservation on the Mexican border to Fort Bidwell on the Oregon border, and from Bishop Reservation east of the Sierras to Laytonville on the west coast.

Many of these reservations are less than 200 acres of land and of extremely poor quality. Another point is both by legislation and by administrative policy the Government has designed apparently its Indian programs for the larger reservations and the population system that is often used provides then for the exclusion of the smaller tribes.

Another item that affects us is the fact that California is a Public Law 380 State and, however well intentioned, this has seriously impacted the Indian people on the reservations through ordinances such as zoning, such as possessory interest taxes which limit the income, and these kinds of things.

Actions also by the Government which caused the withdrawal of Federal services in the early 1950's have seriously impacted the State of California, and in the late 1960's limited services were brought back to the State but no consideration really was given for the catchup factor, so this is why we are presenting this testimony, in an effort to get what we consider a little more equitable distribution of the total Bureau budget in years to come, and included in the testimony are five charts which graphically portray what we consider to be a gross inequity of the distribution of Indian money by the BIA to the several areas throughout the country with particular emphasis on the Sacramento area.

Those are the five in the back that you are looking at.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. CALAC. I thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are very welcome. You have a good statement and we are very pleased to have it for the record.

Mr. CALAC. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

WITNESS

CALVIN J. PETERS, TRIBAL BUSINESS MANAGER, SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Calvin Peters, tribal business manager, Squaxin Island Tribe.

Mr. PETERS. I am Calvin Peters, Squaxin tribal business manager. My testimony is quite lengthy.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be inserted in the record.

Mr. PETERS. Right.

[The statement follows:]

The Squaxin Island tribe respectively requests that explanations be provided to them and all Indian people concerning the funding procedures of Indian programs submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and other Federal agencies.

Questions. (1) Why is it presumed that Indian programs can survive and operate successfully when the length of time allowed for their implementation is so short that it is a detriment in itself? (Usually no longer than three (3) years.) Example: The Tribal Affairs Management Program (TAMP), was set up as a 3-year program by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The fact as to whether this was ample time for successful implementation of such a program was completely ignored by the BIA. This lack of foresight is evident in most programs initiated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(2) Why are the budgets of these programs restricted to remain consistent from year to year? Example: Using the TAMP program again—the budget of the program was fixed at $19,000 a year for a 3-year period. There was no flexibility allowed for such obvious purposes such as cost-of-living raises and cost inflation on supplies and material necessary to carry out the duties of tribal assistance managers. These prohibitive budgets are set by officials within the Bureau of Indian Affairs with no prior negotiations by the effected tribes. Once set, the tribes are required to prepare their budgets in accordance with the set funds available. This questionable practice is what the Bureau of Indian Affairs calls "fair and equitable" negotiations with tribes.

The Squaxin Island tribe requests these types of practices be investigated by Congress, and the tribes no longer be subjected to such illegal manipulations.

The future needs of Indian programs and the progress these programs can make rests in the hands of you committee members present today.

The Squaxin Island tribe requests your support in the form of appropriating funds to insure the continuation and success of ongoing tribal programs. These programs include our aquaculture project; the old TAMP program, now called the Tribal Business Managers Program; (needed to continue our progress toward self-determination) the oyster program, which will require one-time funding as it is projected to become self-sustaining within eighteen (18) months; our economic development training program, also requiring one-time funding and also necessary to implement the oyster program; a tribal development program; which was implemented during the time our TAMP was in process. Specifically, now that the time limit on TAMP has expired, this program (TGDP) is supposedly its replacement. In reference to this and reflecting the incompetency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. TAMP tribes will be given last consideration for TGDP. This seems ridiculous, as the tribes' needs for this training is much greater now than it was 3 years ago when TAMP was initiated.

Today, at the end of 3 years of TAMP, the programs capable of becoming self sustaining are being placed in unnecessary jeopardy because of the lack of follow through and the apathetic attitude of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This program fund could be of great value to TAMP tribes, providing the necessary follow-up to the tribal business managers program touched on earlier in my presentation. Tribes are already aware of a $19,000 ceiling on this TGDP program, and depending upon the number of tribes requesting funds through it, the amount could dwindle to $7,000 or less. Needless to say, these funds would not be adequate to replace the former TAMP program. Perhaps if these funds could be utilized by the tribes in hiring an assistant to the business managers the program would then redeem itself. This position is now and will continue to be very essential to the success of the Squaxin Island Economic Development program. It would be required for only one year, as would the tribal business manager's proposal. In the future, these positions will receive their funding from our aquaculture program since it is projected to become self-sustaining by fiscal year 1976.

A fishing regulations proposal is vital in allowing the tribe to implement fishing regulations in line with the recent ruling by Judge Boldt in the case of United States vs. Washington. These funds should be awarded directly to the tribe and not channeled through Federal agencies, thereby preventing unnecessary expenditures, under the guise of "administrative" costs.

The Squaxin Island tribe supports all tribes and Federal agencies requiring funds to implement all phases outlined in Judge Boldt's Indian Fishing Rights decision.

At the present time I have no proposals on housing, education or law and order. Nevertheless, our tribe requests that these programs be given your full support when the do appear before your committee.

These are areas of major concern to our people and every consideration should be given to see that they are funded for Indian people, their tribes, and their organizations.

The Squaxin Island Tribe also requires your support for their tribal center in Kamilche, in seeing, it be declared trust lands, and therefore be recognized as a reservation. This land at one time was allotted to members of the Squaxin Island Tribe, and held in trust during the early days after the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty, and is inhabited to this day by Squaxin Indian tribal members.

In conclusion, I would like to thank this committee for allowing our tribe to appear at this hearing and present this testimony along with the Squaxin Island proposal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

CALVIN J. PETERS,
Business Manager,
Squaxin Island Tribe.

APRIL 5, 1974.

SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE

The Squaxin Island Tribe is asking your support on the enclosed copy of the Squaxin Island Tribe's business managers program proposal.

This program lies in conjunction with a "self-determination" speech made by the President on July 8, 1970 concerning Indians. The following quote is taken from the speech Mr. Nixon delivered to Congress, quote: "For Indian people, the policy of this administration will continue to be one of advancing their opportunity for self-determination, without termination of the special Federal relationship with recognized Indian Tribes."

When the Tribal Affairs Management Program (TAMP) started, February 1972, the four (4) tribes participating in the program were funded $9,000 for a five (5) month program. This figures out to $1,800 per month for the 1972 fiscal year program. When the TAMP program was rescheduled for fiscal year 1973, the amount of money allocated had not been set, and the Squaxin Island Tribe was told by the Bureau of Indian Affairs office, that we could operate on a monthly budget of $1,880, to be effective July 1, 1972, until the TAMP program funds were allocated, which was not done until September 1972. The amount allocated for the entire fiscal year 1973 program, was $19,000. When we deducted the two (2) months reimbursement to the Tribe, of $1,880 per month, which totaled $3,760, this only left a balance of $15,240 for the remaining ten (10) months of the program year. Which meant, that if we were to work under

this type of budget, my secretary and I would have to take a large cut in salary, and I didn't feel this was fair to either of us, so we continued to work under the $1,880 per month budget.

When I brought this to the Bureau of Indian Affairs attention, and questioned them about it, their reply was that there would be other program funds available during fiscal year 1973, to help supplement to our Tribe's TAMP program. When these programs did become available our Tribe applied for them and was disqualified for different reasons. The original proposal that I submitted was for $28,671. When the $19,000 was allocated, this meant that our program was cut $9,671. Working under the $1,880 monthly budget that they allowed us, was still far short of the funds needed to operate our program properly.

Working under the $1,880 per month budget, our program ran out of funds May 1, 1973. The tribe authorized me to explore any avenue funding sources that could help our Tribe. I have not been successful in this venture.

This has put a strain on all Tribal matters, as the Tribe has had to take funds from a mini-grant to complete the TAMP program year. This minigrant was earmarked for another program.

I ask the question, was this intended, to start Indian tribes on a program, then short fund it, so that they can't do the job adequately? Is this what Mr. Nixon meant by self-determination for the Indian people by his administration? I can't believe this is what was meant by Mr. Nixon's speech on July of 1970, or in his speech to the Congress on March 1, 1973, concerning Indian "self-determination."

I have heard that, the Indian tribes' are going to get even less in fiscal year 1975, than they did in fiscal year 1974. This is why I'm sending you a copy of the Squaxin Island Tribes business managers proposal for fiscal year 1975. The budget for this proposal is in line with the cost-of-living increase, that's constantly risen over the past year and a half, and with inflations explosion on all purchaseable merchandise, office space and office expenditures, such as telephone, electricity and copy machine, etc.

The tribe has a great need for a business management program. For with this program, we can adequately continue the development and management of our aqua-culture program and our economic program toward becoming self-determining.

Again, I ask for your support on the tribal business managers program, to be funded on an adequate budget, set in line with the increased cost of living, and with the program as it was first set up in February, 1972, at the beginning, and also in line with the Tribe's proposal. Any support and assistance you can generate in favor of this program, will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

THE SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE,
CALVIN J. PETERS,
Business Manager.

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

Because of the expansion on our tribal programs and projects on and around Squaxin Island in the past several years, particular attention and consideration should be drawn to the person and persons performing the duties that requires an outstanding ability to continue with the tribe's projects and programs that's expanding constantly.

BUSINESS MANAGER

The business manager's salary has been raised, due to the 5.5 percent cost-of-living increase and annual leave has also been included. For the workload, duties and of the time that has to be devoted, in order that the Squaxin Island Tribe's program and projects may function adequately, his performances and responsibility consist of:

1. Working the day-to-day business of the Squaxin Island Tribe and Tribal Council to maintain and expand the programs and services for the Indian people of Squaxin Island.
2. Initiated and fostering long-term planning and program development.
3. Working with Federal, State, and local government agencies to provide additional resources for the tribe.
4. Direct and supervise, so that the programs may function as so directed by the tribal council.

5. Instruct staff in the preparation and submission of all forms contracts and proposals pertaining to the development of the Squaxin Island Tribe.

6. Oversee all contract renewals and all new proposals requirements so that funding can be properly implemented.

7. Be an innovator of all new programs that can be obtained from all public and private sources on a local, State, and National level as well as private sources.

8. Obtain and maintain a rapport with all Indian tribes and groups.

These are only some of the duties and responsibilities that's required to continue making progress (as we have in the past) and so that we may achieve our goals and strengthen our future economic developments for Squaxin Island.

This job requires special skill, and as I mentioned, much time has to be devoted to meetings, conferences, contracts, proposals, budgets, et cetera.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

This position also requires a particular skill. Without clerical assistance an office would be chaos.

Speaking for the secretary currently on staff, her duties consist of:

1. She has to work directly with the business manager, and be responsible for his particular areas of the office. She has to carry out the development of all on-going programs of the Squaxin Island Tribe's programs.

2. Give technical assistance in office management problems and coordinate work to maintaining an efficiently run office.

She has other specific duties that include:

(a) Takes minutes at meetings as directed by the business manager.
(b) Transcribes minutes and reports.
(c) Organizes and coordinates office work schedule.
(d) Composes letters and reports.
(e) Arranges meetings as instructed.
(f) Keeps time and attendance records.
(g) Type letters, forms, stencils, applications, et cetera.
(h) Maintains office files, et cetera.

These are just a few of the duties that she performs, along with the overtime that she has to put in, that I didn't mention.

So I feel she is ready for a raise in salary, which also I included a 5.5-percent cost of living increase and annual leave, which leaves a small merit raise.

To some, these salaries appear to be to high, but with all consideration, with the responsibility and obligations that's involved, this is only an average amount, or to some people, it would be considered very small—especially with the way the cost of living has gone up.

TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

In order that Squaxin Island Tribe may continue it's progress and achieve their goals, to it's fullest extent, it's imperative that our Tribe have the opportunity to have representation at all meetings that effects and/or benefits the Tribe, to give an account and derive all possible opportunities for Tribal advancement in Indian Economic Progress. It's important that we participate and devote much of our time, because it's by attending meetings that one acquires knowledge as well as awareness of what programs are available to Indian people.

Meetings that consist of Health; Education; Law and Order, Housing; Tribal Government; Human Affairs, Civil Rights; Tribal Training sessions (That's usually called by the State or Federal Government) and Indian conferences. All these meetings effect and can be of benefit to, not only the Squaxin Island Tribe, but to all Tribes. If these are neglected, and decisions are not made, then the Tribe is neglected; and if this happens, this Tribe will tend to regress rather than progress.

Transportation is another important factor. To get to a meeting, you have to drive or fly. Either way, it costs. To drive, you have to account for the wear and tear of the car * * * If you fly, that costs. And I'm sure, if you are in a business, this shouldn't have to be explained.

STATEMENT OF WORK

I. TRIBAL BUSINESS

Coordinate any and all Tribal business on a day-to-day basis in all Tribal affairs and development programs such as: (1) Social services; (2) tribal employment; (3) tribal political matters; (4) summer programs; (5) claims commission action; (6) attend meetings that involve tribes on a national-State level involving Indian programs; (7) seek funds for tribal programs implemented during fiscal year 1975—national regional and state funding sources.

II. AQUACULTURE PROGRAM

A. Fisheries, oyster and seed planting, raft and beach culture, oyster processing plant, purchasing and harvesting, and marketing (fish and oysters).

1. The advanced fishery development program for the fourth year program 1975.

(a) Coordinate pen-rearing of 750,000 to 1 million fingerlings.

(b) Processing of fish at end of program year, and coordinate sale of fish—coordinate release of fish to fill Tribe's obligation to State Fisheries as per contract.

2. The second and third stages of oyster raft culture June 1973 thru June 1975. Fifteen (15) rafts this year, possibly to be sold as cocktail oysters.

3. Oyster procession plant and operating equipment.

(a) Seek funds for building plant and building or purchasing equipment for operation of oyster program.

(b) Coordinate construction of processing plant and equipment.

(c) Coordinate harvesting and purchasing and marketing oysters.

4. Coordinate the harvesting and sale of geo-ducks.

III. HOUSING PROGRAM

1. Coordinate the continued work on the low-rental housing for the Kamilche area * * * Squaxin Island Tribe service area.

2. Coordinate the multipurpose research cabin with the University of Washington architecture students, and seek additional funds to complete the research cabin.

IV. LAND ACQUISITION AND MAINLAND BASE

1. Seek funds, grant and/or low-interest loan to purchase Squaxin Island from: (*a*) Non Indian landowners and (*b*) Indian landowners.

2. Seek ways to acquire building and land for mainland base for tribal operations. Seek funds grant and/or low interest loan to purchase former Kamilche Valley School for tribe as mainland base for tribal operations (tribal center).

V. LAND DEVELOPMENT

1. Coordinate the third phase of the comprehensive land plan program (701) between Tribe, State, Federal consultant and any department and/or person that might be involved in.

(a) *Goals and objectives.*—The goals and objectives of the Squaxin Island Tribe will be reviewed by the consultant with the Squaxin Island Tribal Council and Planning Committee, and additional or more specific objectives developed where necessary as a guide to these planning program activities.

(b) *Base maps.*—Base maps for specific areas of Squaxin Island necessary for work map and presentation purposes shall be prepared by the consultant.

(c) *Trials and circulation system.*—The trials and circulation system shall be retained by the consultant through the coordination with refinement of the land use plan, to provide for fire safety access to all parts of the island as well as scenic hiking trails to all parcels.

(d) *Commercial and community facility.*—The commercial and community facility areas of the land use plan and the area proposed for campground development on the land use plan shall be reviewed in detail and the plan refined by the consultant on the basis of discussions with the tribal council, planning committee and other agencies with specific interests in tribal decisions on development priorities.

(e) *Utilities concept.*—The utilities concept for serving Squaxin Island development shall be discussed with the tribal council and planning committee

and coordinated by the consultant with other utilities planning efforts and utilities development programs, with specific attention to waste disposal.

(f) *Zoning Ordinance.*—A zoning ordinance reflecting the refinement of the Squaxin Island Comprehensive Plan will be revised by the consultant as needed to reflect the modifications recommended in the review process. The consultant to designafed agencies for review and comment. After consideration of these comments by the Tribal Council and Planning Committee, the consultant shall publish and deliver 100 copies of a final report on the planning activities to the Squaxin Island Indian Tribe. Thirty copies of the final zoning ordinance will be printed and delivered to the Squaxin Island Indian Tribe by the consultant.

VI. LAW AND ORDER

A. Coordinate a program with the Federal Government to furnish the Tribe: (1) Patrolmen for Squaxin Island and Kamilche-Squaxin service area; 2. equipment, car, boat, radio, uniforms et cetera.

B. Coordinate the Tribes involvement with U.S. v. Washington State "Off Reservation Fishing."

C. Protect any and all treaty rights on or off the reservation that might be in jeopardy.

Budget

Employee expenditures and salary:	*Cost*
Business manager, at $1,250 per month, includes a cost of living, with merit raises and annual leave	$15,000
Executive secretary, at $700 per month, includes a cost of living, with merit raises and annual leave	8,400
Fringe benefits, at 15 percent	510
Subtotal	23,910
Travel and per diem:	
Per diem, $120 per month for 12 months	1,440
Transportation, 12 cents per mile, at 2,000 miles per month	2,880
Transportation, air fare, at $300 per trip for 12 months	1,200
Subtotal	5,520
Tribal office operation:	
Supplies and materials, at $50 per month	600
Postage, at $40 per month	480
Equipment rental for typewriters, copy machine, duplicator machine and stencils, etc	1,040
Telephone installation, rental, and $75 per month, long distance	1,500
Bookkeeping service, at $250 per month	3,000
Subtotal	5,540
Utilities, heat, electricity, disposal, security patrol, and rental, at $250 per month	3,000
Fixed fees	600
Subtotal	3,600
Total	38,570
Administrative cost, at 10 percent	3,857
Grand total	42,427

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize your statement.

Mr. PETERS. I haven't listed in here the amounts of my proposals that I have submitted to you.

These proposals will be submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Economic Development Association or EDA.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the BIA proposal?

Mr. PETERS. They are all in the packet that I gave you they're in the order that I present them. All five are included in there.

There is the TAMP program. TAMP has gone out now so we call it tribal business manager proposal, that we need for 1 more year's funding. One thing I did want to get in my testimony is the first portion of my testimony that the Squaxin Island Tribe respectfully requests that explanations be provided them and all Indian people concerning the funding procedures of Indian programs submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Federal agencies.

Questions. 1. Why it is presumed that Indian programs can survive and operate successfully when the length of time allowed for their implementation is so short that it is a detriment in itself? (Usually no longer than 3 years.) Example: The tribal affairs management program (TAMP) was set up as a 3-year program by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mrs. HANSEN. You must remember this committee is not the administration.

Mr. PETERS. We are trying to get some answers.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will tell you what is wrong. Every administration changes its mind. They try an experiment and it doesn't work so they try something else.

Mr. PETERS. The same thing happens on the budget, too.

We are given a ceiling on the budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. The entire Department of the Interior is given an overall ceiling and that ceiling has to be lived up to by the bureaus within it.

Mr. PETERS. What I was getting at is programs for the tribes, a ceiling is set on that program when it starts and if it is a 3-year program that ceiling is consistent all the way through.

Mrs. HANSEN. Sometimes it increases, depending upon the particular program. The school programs have increased consistently. Resource programs have also increased but not as rapidly.

There are also many other participating funds. Many people think that the BIA is the only funding agency for the Indians. That is not true. There is over a billion dollars from other funds.

Mr. PETERS. Right.

The point I was trying to get across is that this price is sent to us and then if we question it they say, "Well, you negotiated for this."

This is the point I was trying to make. This practice is what the Bureau of Indian Affairs calls fair and equitable negotiation with the tribes. The programs that I have submitted today are programs that we need to make our tribe a self-sustaining program.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many members do you have in your tribe?

Mr. PETERS. 200 in our tribe enrollment.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you have?

Mr. PETERS. The Squaxin land is our land. That is it.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres?

Mr. PETERS. I believe it is 1,400 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is all in your ownership?

Mr. PETERS. No, ma'am. It is in tribal ownership.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I mean.

Mr. PETERS. Tribal members I should say. Tribal members own it. The tribe has only 1.84 acres. That is all that is in the tribe's name.

This is something we are trying to do, is gather enough funds to purchase back the island so we can start an economic development program. Our island is only 5 miles long.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. PETERS. It is only three-quarters of a mile wide at the widest, a quarter of a mile wide at the narrowest.

Mr. EVANS. Where is this?

Mrs. HANSEN. It is near Shelton, Wash.

Mr. PETERS. Yes. It is 8 miles north of Olympia.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is in my district. The problem has been that they don't own very much land.

Mr. PETERS. We do own the tidelands. The tidelands are in the tribe's name and this is where our agricultural program is being implemented now. This is one reason why we need 1 more year on our tribal business manager program because our program will be self-sustaining by fiscal year 1976.

The oyster program is a program that we sent to the Economic Development Administration and it looks like it might be able to come through. The main reason I submitted it to you is so we could get your support in seeing that these funds are available. This is our main purpose for submitting the oyster proposal to you. The fishery proposal is something we have to have to implement the court decision on *United States* v. *Washington*. There are certain obligations of the tribe that have been set up by the judge and fishing regulations and enforcement of these regulations is one of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. PETERS. Thank you.

GILA RIVER INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAM

WITNESSES

GARY THOMPSON, MEMBER, GILA RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA TRIBE, ARIZONA, AND HEALTH PLANNER AND ADVISER FOR THE TRIBE
ALEXANDER LEWIS, SR., GOVERNOR OF THE GILA RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA TRIBE, ARIZONA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gary Thompson, Member, Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribe. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF GARY W. THOMPSON, HEALTH PLANNER, GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY, ARIZONA

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I am Gary Thompson, a member of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribe of Arizona and health advisor and planner for that Indian community. At this time a year ago, I submitted for your consideration the Model Health Delivery System, a comprehensive plan for health care delivery on the reservation. This year I submit for your review those program areas within the plan that have a high priority and that require an appropriation for implementation. Other program areas may be of equal importance at this time, but it is not practical to begin thinking of starting them until facilities and equipment are here first. Our requests will therefore be concentrated on facilities construction. They are as follows:

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

I have for you today a preliminary report on the Sacaton Hospital project prepared by Friedman and Jobusch, Architects and Engineers, Tucson, Ariz.

The report provides initial recommendations and estimates of construction based on recent site evaluations. The report also outlines two proposals; one proposal suggests demolishing protions of the existing hospital and remodeling Unit I (see Exhibit I of the report) to provide for program expansion. The Program Information Document, Sacaton Hospital (attached), prepared by Indian Health Service delineates which program areas are planned for expansion. The second proposal suggests construction of a new hospital on a new site.

Our preference for good reasons is new construction. The Tribal Council has selected and set aside land for the proposed construction in the Sacaton community, following the recommendations contained in the General Community Plan (see Land Use Plan, Sacaton Community, attached). The site is approximately 25 acres, is near the present hospital, has access to major roads, and all utilities are already there. In addition, the site is compatible with other land usage and is amenable to expansion. The construction project has been estimated at $10,841,308, assuming mid-point of construction by April 1, 1976.

SERVICE CENTER EXPANSION

There has always been a longing among our residents for the elements—grassroots participation—grassroots government. We have witnessed some progress in that area through the development of resident policymaking boards in each district. Each district has its own pet success story and takes pride in displaying achievements. Community pride is expressed in terms of a mini-bus system, taking young and old to shopping centers off the reservation where food stamps go further and more goods can be bought at lower prices.

Community government is manifested by a local water committee working together to keep water flowing into homes and keeping finances in the black. Local participation is having a viable, executive committee reporting to interested local citizens on progress and problems in getting services to the people.

Nothing lifts the people's spirit more than another achievement—a fenced play area for the little ones, a new housing project being ceremoniously dedicated with a potluck dinner following, complete with handshaking and broad smiles on everyone's face.

Our second request to this committee is for funds to remodel existing community buildings in each of the following five districts: district I in the community of Blackwater, district II in the community of Sacaton Flats, district IV in the community of Stotonic, district V in the community of Bapchule, and district VI in the community of Gila Crossing. Each center in order to enhance its service capability, would be enlarged and remodeled. The estimated cost for this capital project is $35,000 per remodeling with each center receiving 1,400 square feet of building. The additional space will provide office quarters for outreach workers including alcholism counselors, employment aides, and community health representatives.

TRIBAL UTILITY OPERATION

In the model health delivery system reference is made to the development and operation of utility authority (see pages 77–79). Our last request is for funds to begin managing utility service throughout the Reservation. Water delivery and maintenance, sewage disposal and maintenance, and the disposal of solid waste will be undertaken by the tribe under the guidance and supervision of a utility organization.

An earlier estimate from the model health plan suggested $257,000 for development and operation for a 12-month period. An outline of specific items including equipment, personnel, and training can be seen on pages 78–79 of the model health plan. During this initial 12-month period the tribe in cooperation with the Indian Health Service will recruit and train personnel in utility management and develop mechanisms to continue operations in the future.

Recently completed housing projects in the Gila Crossing community (80 homes) and in the Lone Butte community (20 homes) will increase the cost of this third proposal. We suggest that a more realistic figure of $400,000 be considered. This will take into account not only the housing projects in Gila Crossing and Lone Butte but also service to an elementary school to be built in Sacaton near the proposed hospital site. It will also be necessary to plan for service at the Casa Blanca School now under construction in the community of Casa Blanca.

The attached cost estimate reflects increased costs in the broad area of sanitary facilities construction, meter installation, reservation cleanup, and utility authority operations.

In summary, Madam Chairman, only priority needs have been covered today. Many problems still remain. The model health delivery system will be used as a guide in planning for health programs and will be updated from time to time.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Cost estimate of sanitary facilities

Blackwater	$700,000
Casa Blanca/West Casa Blanca/Bapchule/Wet Camp	1,100,000
Cottonwood	35,000
Maricopa Colony	60,000
Olberg	45,000
Progressive Colony	50,000
Sacate	40,000
Sacaton	200,000
Lower Santan/Stotonic	75,000
Upper Santan	75,000
South Goodyear	80,000
Sweetwater	25,000
Sacaton Flats	25,000
Gila Crossing/Coop/Santa Cruz	350,000
Reservation cleanup/water meter installations	300,000
Utility authority	400,000
Subtotal	3,560,000
10 percent engineering	356,000
Subtotal	3,916,000
10 percent contingency	392,000
Grand total	4,308,000

Personnel costs to cover sanitary facilities construction; includes one (1) additional engineer and two (2) construction foremen, plus their support for a 4-year period at $50,000/year—$200,000.

[Additional information was filed with the Committee.]

Mr. THOMPSON. My name is Gary Thompson, a member of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribe in Arizona and the health planner and adviser for the tribe.

With me I have Alexander Lewis, Sr., the governor of our tribe. I think you met him this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. THOMPSON. Last year I presented to this committee what we call the Gila River Indian community model health delivery system and this year I would like to concentrate on three areas within that plan.

I brought an extra copy here because I think you will need it for reference as I go through some costs here.

The three requests are in the area of construction. The first request is for $10,841,308 for construction of a hospital.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the plans completed?

Mr. THOMPSON. I have the architect's plumbing report right here.

Mrs. HANSEN. I mean the complete design.

Mr. THOMPSON. No; all I have is the total project cost as estimated by the architect where the total cost for the project, including the design, site cost, engineering, drawings, and then construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total architect and planning cost?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is $451,800.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would be the total cost of the hospital?

Mr. THOMPSON. $10,841,308. That includes the $451,800 in the total cost. You have ten copies of the architect's report.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your population?

Mr. THOMPSON. 6,200 people, population of the tribe.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your nearest hospital?

Mr. THOMPSON. The nearest hospital is in Sacaton.

Mrs. HANSEN. How far away?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is almost in the center of the reservation. It is an Indian health service hospital. What we want is a replacement hospital. The present hospital is 35 beds. We want to increase the new one to 55 beds. Fifteen of them would go to mental health and alcohol, detoxification.

Mr. EVANS. How old is the present hospital?

Mr. THOMPSON. It was built in 1942.

I have two more requests. The second request is for $175,000 to add on some space to some of the community buildings in the district. We would like to add on approximately 1,400 square feet to five community buildings apiece and the cost of that would be $35,000. These buildings are used mainly for day care. They are one big open building.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that $35,000 in addition to the $175,000?

Mr. THOMPSON. No; the $175,000 is the total cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the total cost?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; $35,000 apiece. That would be five buildings in five different communities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this be a BIA project?

Mr. THOMPSON. I don't know where it would come from.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it a Indian Health Service project?

Mr. THOMPSON. It could be. It could come out of the Indian Health Service. I talked to Dr. Johnson and he said there is a possibility, but nothing real firm. I did want to come in and just request it and then see where it comes from. The last request is for $400,000 to begin a tribal water sewer utility to manage water and sewer on the reservation.

A couple of years ago when I first presented the model health delivery system the cost of that was estimated at approximately $280,000 and the costs have gone up because we have some new homes now over there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. THOMPSON. I brought some more paper with me. This is the program information document that the architect based his plan on, a preliminary estimate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

INDIAN HEALTH

WITNESSES

LUANA L. REYES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SEATTLE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

WALT HOLLOW, TREASURER, SEATTLE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. Miss Luana Reyes, executive director, Seattle Indian Health Board.

We will place your statement in the record.
[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE SEATTLE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

When the Seattle Indian Health Board first appeared before this subcommittee in 1972 to make a statement on the urban Indian health problems our purpose was to request support through a congressional add on to the Indian Health Service budget. Although this initial request was not granted the Seattle Indian Health Board was again afforded an opportunity to deliver a statement before this subcommittee last year in May. At that time we presented a preliminary outline on the development of a comprehensive health care system and requested a congressional add on to support expansion of the Seattle Indian Health Board outreach efforts and service delivery efforts in order to identify the full extent of the health needs of urban Indians.

A full discussion of the origin and purpose of the Seattle Indian Health Board and a description of the SIMB programs, organizational structure and funding status was included in the 1973 preliminary outline along with a description of the tasks and objectives to be accomplished during the year.

On the basis of the 1973 presentation and testimony, we are happy to report that Indian Health Service named the Seattle Indian Health Board as one of the three new urban Indian projects to receive IHS support from the $450,000 which had been appropriated for fiscal year 1973 urban health projects but impounded then later released. The full amount of our request for fiscal year 1974 was not approved and thus there remains a substantial amount of study and research to be done to determine more exactly the details of the health care system the SIMB is developing. However, significant achievements have been accomplished in all areas and the following is a brief report on program activities and accomplishments.

As mentioned earlier, the Seattle Indian Health Board was selected to receive Indian Health Service support in June 1973. Our contract was to have become effective on July 1, 1973, however the actual availability of funds was delayed until October 1 while IHS awaited enactment of certain legislation which officially made the funds available.

A major task to be undertaken was the identification of the health needs of the urban Indian population. To some extent the planning process and the work effort has been focused on this task since the beginning of the SIHB program. However, with the addition of IHS support, we have been able to intensify the effort through the recruitment and selection of additional outreach and medical personnel and expansion of services to assist in the determination of health needs. The additional staff supplement the volunteer evening staff in order to provide for greater consistency in medical care and in the completion of the data collection and registration procedures. We have also instituted a child health screening clinic in a regular time slot in the medical clinic which will enable us to focus more effectively on the health needs of Indan children to provide the necessary comprehensive services and to document the health problems more completely. We have also been able to start community case finding rather than limiting the efforts of the outreach staff to follow up of specific health problems identified by our clinics as was previously the case.

A second area of major involvement in the past year has been the continued revision and gradual extension of the data collection and processing system. A year ago the system provided only for drawing socioeconomic and health data from the medical clinic. Today the system provides for collection of socio-economic, health, utilization, and cost data from the medical, dental, and outreach programs and also provides for updating the patient registration file. In 1974 we plan to extend the system to the alcoholism program. In November 1973, we completed a preliminary analysis of the data collected in the SIHB medical clinic between March 1972 and February 1973. In February 1974 an annual report on program services for the calendar year was completed. Copies of these reports are available for the information of the subcommittee. We realize that the reports are too lengthly for inclusion in the written record of these hearings.

In directing attention to the fiscal basis under which the SIHB will operate we continued negotiations with the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services for full provider status and in November 1973 we successfully completed those negotiations and now receive title XIX reimbursements at the same rate as other providers of health care in the State of Washington. We have

also been developing an ability to pay schedule and expect this work to be completed by the end of May. Further development of our data processing system as discussed earlier is enabling us to analyze utilization patterns, availability of health insurance, incidence of disease, income and age distribution, all of which are closely tied to the determination of health services to be provided and the development of payment or prepayment mechanisms. We are also exploring other sources of funds both governmental and private and have had meetings with four private foundations two of whom have expressed great interest in the SIHB program. One of these foundations has made a site visit and invited a proposal. We are studying the HMO legislation for applicability to our program and of course continue to watch the developments of national health insurance.

The Seattle Indian Health Board has been hampered by inadequate facilities since the program first began. Although improved and expanded space was made available in September 1972 for the administrative and outreach departments and again in April 1973 for the medical department, program growth has quickly created needs for additional space. Also, the Public Health Service Hospital has never been able to allocate space for our dental program on the hospital campus and therefore our dental program has been operating out of three widely separated sites during the day and out of the PHS dental clinic facilities in the evenings.

Our total program is dispersed in six separate buildings and we have encountered great difficulty in delivering coordinated health services to our patients and clients who frequently require multiple services. In addition, we are prevented from using our staff in the most efficient manner. In November 1973, we began an examination of the SIHB facilities needs, for the present and future program, with the assistance of a consultant from Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johansen, an architectural firm. The alternatives of consolidation or dispersion of the SIHB program activities were analyzed on the basis of program goals, patient needs, and costs and the conclusion was that a consolidation of program operations would significantly increase program effectiveness. Criteria for an acceptable site were developed taking into consideration such things as patient access (public transportation, parking), proximity to other health care facilities, desireability for evening use. A request for additional facilities in the PHS Hospital was submitted and at the same time a search for suitable facilities off the PHS campus was begun. The PHS Hospital Administrator denied our request for additional space and thus an alternative site at Broadway and Columbia on Furst Hill has been selected and a lease has been negotiated. We have contracted with a design firm for schematic layout and renovation estimates. With the appropriation of revenue-sharing funds last week from the city of Seattle, the work will continue on the detailed drawings for the dental clinic and we anticipate consolidation of our dispersed dental clinics by July 1, 1974. The counseling functions of our alcoholism program have already moved into the new site. Current plans call for the medical, outreach, planning, and administrative functions of the SIHB operation to move into the consolidated facility in October, however this part of our plan is dependent on the results of our efforts to secure renovation, equipment, and lease funds.

The foregoing major areas of program development have consumed most of the time and attention of program staff, however other staff activities have included development of a patient advisory committee for more direct consumer input on the day to day operations and long-term policy. A small group of board members and staff have reviewed the administrative structure to determine the most appropriate structure and division of responsibilities. The accounting system has been refined, accrual accounting has been fully implemented, a cost accounting system which will enable allocation of costs by program department and funding source has been introduced. The registered patient population has grown to almost 7,000 persons and the combined SIHB programs are experiencing 2,000 to 2,500 patient visits and client contacts per month. Greater emphasis is being placed on preventive health education, particularly in the dental department where in the school year beginning September 1973 through February 1974, over 325 children had attended dental hygiene classes. We have attached four tables to provide the most recently updated information on health insurance, most frequent diagnosis, patient age distribution and patient visits.

We are using this opportunity to advise the subcommittee of the progress made by the Seattle Indian Health Board and to show that the congressional appropriations of IHS funds to support urban Indian programs such as the Seattle Indian Health Board contributed greatly to this progress.

In the next year greater outreach effort will be placed on case finding for population identification, health education, and advocacy to insure that all patients who are eligible for public assistance and medicaid are enrolled thereby increasing title XIX reimbursements. The total program will be consolidated in a single facility. This move will enable the SIHB to effectively double its service delivery capacity, improve the continuity of care, make more efficient use of staff and provide more adequate and appropriate space necessary to continue our efforts to accurately define the extent of the health care needs of our patients. A feasibility study to determine the appropriateness of the HMO concept to the SIHB program will be undertaken. We will undertake some tasks which were scheduled for last year but were postponed when the amount of our IHS contract fell short of the amount we requested. These tasks include design of a benefit package, negotiation of capitation rates and development of the payment or prepayment mechanisms.

The SIHB would like to commend Congress for its recognition of urban Indian health problems and note that Mrs. Hansen has introduced a companion bill to S. 2938 in the House. This increased awareness on the part of Congress of the difficulties encountered by off reservation Indians is much appreciated. However, as the urban Indian health projects accumulate knowledge and experience through the operation of their programs, the SIHB feels that this information should be carefully considered as funding levels are established for urban programs. For example, it is now a widely known and accepted fact that over half the Indian population of the Nation lives off reservation. In spite of an elaborate health care system in urban areas, there are barriers which limit access by the urban Indian to the existing system. Accessibility is not the only problem. Acceptable care which is sensitive to Indian tradition and culture is not available in the existing system. Information gathered by the urban projects indicate that health problems of urban Indians are very similar to those found among Indians living on reservations. Lack of education and/or job skills prevent Indians from obtaining permanent, well-paid employment which results in a lack of money or insurance to purchase health care from the existing system.

In view of the tremendous need as demonstrated through the operation of urban health programs, the Seattle Indian Health Board suggests that the annual funding level for urban projects be increased to $5 million for 1975 and that appropriations for subsequent years be reviewed and increased in relation to need.

The specific request for the Seattle Indian Health Board for 1975 falls into four areas for a total of $730,000 as shown below. We would be happy to submit a more detailed work plan and budget upon request by the committee. It is *not* the wish of the Seattle Indian Health Board that the increased level of funding for urban projects be accomplished through a diversion of funds from the reservation appropriations, but rather that the increase be accomplished through a congressional add on.

Budget Summary

Renewal of current contract at an increased level	$150,000
Facilities:	
Acquisition	$250,000
Renovations	100,000
Total, facilities	350,000
Medical and dental backup	100,000
Planning and administrative support	130,000
Grand total	730,000

The Seattle Indian Health Board appreciates this opportunity to submit a report and statement to the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and will supply any additional information requested.

HEALTH INSURANCE

TYPE	PERCENT
NONE	57
D.P.A.	19
MEDICARE	3
I.H.S.	7
PRIVATE	14
	100

* Excludes 25% of patients for whom no insurance information is available

MOST FREQUENT PROBLEM/DIAGNOSIS

SIHB May-Dec 1973

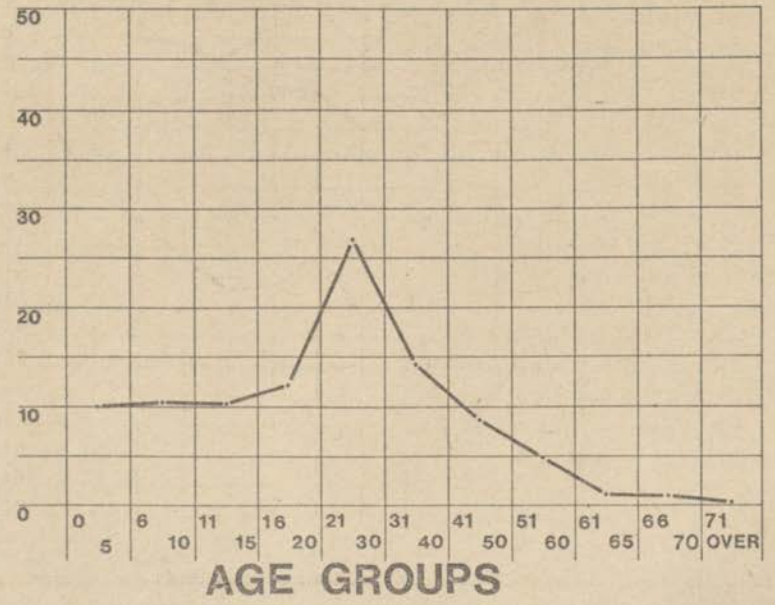
A		PROBLEM / DIAGNOSIS	total
	1	Laceration, abrasion, contusion, crushing (i.e., minor trauma)	232
	2	Common cold URI	231
	3	Alcohol, drug dependence	215
	4	Vulvitis, vaginitis	177
	5	Otitis media, acute	145
	6	Pharyngitis tonsillitis-non strep	143
	7	Essential HBP	128
	8	Systemic febrile URI	121
	9	Abdominal pain other than colic	115
	10	Atopic dermatitis	95
	11	Obesity	91
		TOTAL	1679

B		PROCEDURES	
	1	Maintenance procedure (preventive)	560
	2	Diphtheria innoculations (december only)	516
		TOTAL	1076

PATIENT AGE DISTRIBUTION

SIHB Thru Oct 1973

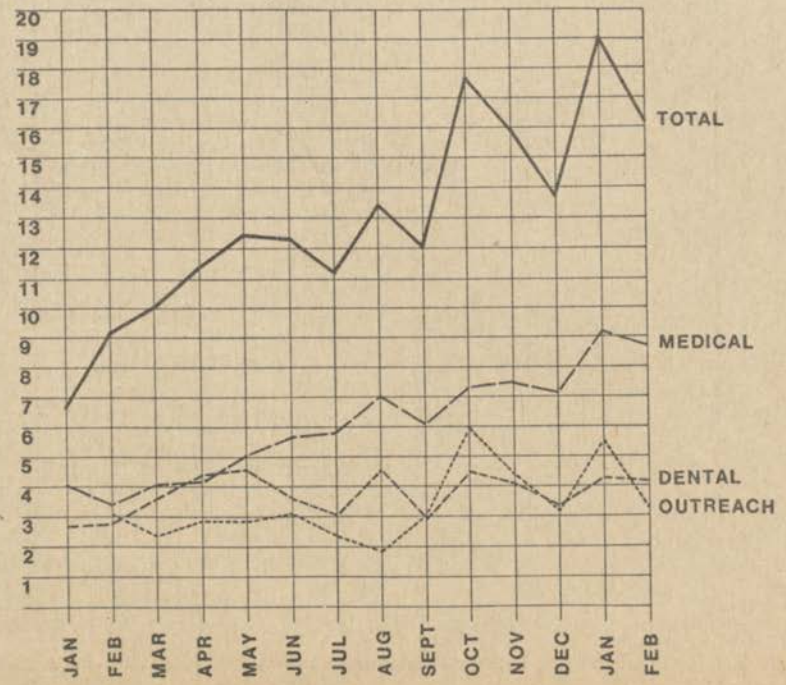
PERCENT OF TOTAL REPORTED 4524



PATIENT VISITS

SIHB Jan 73 - Feb 74

NUMBER OF VISITS IN HUNDREDS



18,119
TOTAL VISITS

Miss REYES. My name is Luana Reyes, the executive director of the Seattle Indian Health Board. This is the third occasion that the Seattle Indian Health Board has had to address this subcommittee and the written statement that I have submitted details a little more background than previous years.

Last year as a result of testifying before this committee the Seattle Indian Health Board was named as one of the three new urban Indian projects to be funded with Indian Health Service funds and I wanted to thank the work of this committee and thank you for the opportunity of presenting our program plan before you, thus enabling us to receive Indian Health Service support.

The major part of my statement this time is really a report on the activities that we undertook last year and although probably $500,000 other than Indian Health Service funds were used to accomplish this purpose, I wanted to point out that the Indian Health Service appropriation was the major contribution to our being able to continue our project thus far.

Last year we described a comprehensive health-care system that we were developing to deliver primary level health care to the Seattle urban Indian community.

At that time we indicated that we wanted to identify not only the total population in the Seattle, King County area, but also wanted to identify the full extent of the health-care needs, and with our data processing system more and more in place we have been able to do so.

Attached to my statement are four tables that were prepared from information drawn directly from that data processing system. We collect socioeconomic health data, cost data, utilization data, and all of this we hope to be able to use in the development of our health-care system which we are still developing along the lines of a prepaid system.

In this next year we will undertake a health-maintenance organization feasibility study. We will also be moving into new facilities inasmuch as our current facilities in the PHS hospital in Seattle we are not able to expand in that facility.

We will consolidate our dispersed program which now occupies six different sites in the city of Seattle into a main facility on Furst Hill which is near all of the major hospitals in Seattle so that we can arrange for and contract for backup services from the larger community.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many did you serve in Seattle last year?

Miss REYES. Last year when we presented testimony our patient population was almost 6,000. This year it is about 7,000. That is registered patient population. I think that you will recall that previous testimony indicated that the approximate number of Indian people living in the Seattle, King County area was 12,000.

However, we are certain now, or at least our project is certain, that that 12,000 figure is low inasmuch as we are not serving over half of the Indian population in that area now. Fifty-seven percent of our patient population, as shown in these tables, have no health insurance of any kind and are low income.

Some of that 57 percent are eligible, I think, for public assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to ask you if they were eligible for public assistance.

Miss REYES. Some of them are. Not all of them will be but we know that a greater number of our patient population can be enrolled under

public assistance if our outreach staff is able to direct more attention to that particular role.

Last year the outreach staff had to advocate a great deal and provide transportation and they were involved in following up particular health problems that we uncovered in our clinic to see that they could get specialty care and we could refer them to the outside health community.

We spent a lot of our time doing that kind of outreach work last year and this year we will endeavor to spend more time——

Mr. HANSEN. Your proposal is for $730,000?

Miss REYES. Yes, this year, $730,000. Last year, as you recall, we asked for $225,000. We were funded at a level of $98,000 and thus some of the work that we anticipated doing last year still remains undone. We are requesting that the outreach service contract that we have with the Indian Health Service be renewed at an increased level. We are also looking for renovation of these costs and for facility acquisition costs if that is possible.

And that is outlined in the summary of our budget. Also we have had in the past an arrangement with the national health service to provide backup services for our medical and dental clinic through the Public Health Service hospitals. In our move away from the hospital we have entered into negotiations to renew that backup service contract.

We don't exactly know the status of that at this point in time but it is possible that that will be renewed and we will not need the $100,000. We simply don't know at this point.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think if part of the Public Health Service hospital is empty they should allocate that unused space for this purpose.

Miss REYES. We agree. We did submit a formal application to the hospital for additional space for our program. It has been denied, however, on the basis that all of the available space is going to be used——

Mrs. HANSEN. They tell everybody that hospitals should be closed because they are not fully utilized.

Miss REYES. I couldn't agree with you more. But it has been denied and thus we are looking to alternate facilities, and that is our need for this year. We appreciate this opportunity again to talk before this committee and ask that you react to our proposal favorably.

May I introduce somebody for the record? He is Walt Hollow, who is a fourth year medical student at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., a member of the Seattle Indian Health Board.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is nice to have you with us today.

Thank you very much.

Miss REYES. Thank you.

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

WITNESS

CHARLES DEEGAN, MEMBER, MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE, ACTING CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS, AND DIRECTOR, INDIAN HEALTH BOARD ACCESS CLINIC, MINNEAPOLIS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Charles Deegan, director, Minneapolis Indian Health Board Access Clinic. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CHARLES DEEGAN, JR., ACTING CHAIRMAN OF OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS AND DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD ACCESS CLINIC OF MINNEAPOLIS

Madam Chairman, member of the committee, my name is Charles Deegan, I am a member of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and have been a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., for the past 20 years. I am presently the acting chairman of the national off-reservation Indian health programs, and director of the Indian Health Board Access Clinic of Minneapolis.

The national off-reservation Indian health programs and the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, wishes to express our appreciation for having the opportunity to give information to this committee.

I would like to address my first comments to you, concerning the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, we have been in operation for 2 years as of June 14, 1974. Last year we submitted a report to this committee concerning the conditions that existed in the Minneapolis area. This year we would like to tell you about some of the things that can be done with resource development dollars that this committee has appropriated. We at the Indian Health Board, are deeply appreciative of the funds that you made possible to us. These funds are referred to as community development or resource development dollars. When we locate Indian persons that are in need of help, of medical or dental care, the staff begins to find ways to help meet those needs. During the past year, we have found that resources are not always available for persons that are in need of them. We have taken the liberty to bring the needs to a number of private resources. One of those resources is the Donner Foundation, located in New York City, N.Y.

The foundation has given us salaries for one physician and one dentist to work with our resource development staff. The dentist began giving minimal type of services, August 1, 1973. Our physician began giving outpatient care, March 11, 1974. The community health workers have continued to assist Indian people in obtaining needed health care. The following pages consist of some of the activities of the community health workers and the dental section of the Indian Health Board Clinic. At this time we do not have a medical report because of the recent starting time. The Indian Health Board has set up an access outpatient clinic, the cost of this clinic has been and is being received from private resources, those resources are listed in this report. One of the key things in resource development that should be demonstrated by all urban projects, is the multiplication factor of the dollars that this committee appropriates. We are fully aware of the government's reluctance to give direct health care to urban Indians. However, we feel that the need has demonstrated that some outpatient services should be given by urban Indian health projects.

During the past year, community health workers have been in contact with 664 Indian families. Assistance was given to locate pay mechanisms for health care, finding food, eye glasses, dental care, legal aid, emergency housing, and transportation to hospitals and clinics.

From September 8, 1973, to April 5, 1974, 246 persons were taken to clinics and hospitals, in many cases a way to pay had to be found.

Seventy-four persons were taken to dental clinic, 37 families were found in need of food, and were taken to food shelves. Fifty-five people were given help in obtaining hospital entry and legal aid assistance.

The Indian Health Board is in need of more funds to better serve the Indian community in the areas of health education and accessing of existing resources. More community workers are needed, to be dental educators, health educators, and locating resources for families in need. Funds are needed to involve ourselves with a resident physician's program.

We are asking the committee to appropriate another $150,000, making a total yearly budget of $300,000 for the Minneapolis project.

ACTUAL DOLLARS RAISED FOR THE CLINIC

Grant	Amount
Donner Foundation	$55,000.00
Wells Foundation	11,000.00
General Mills Foundation	1,000.00
Minneapolis Foundation	5,000.00
Unity Settlement Association	1,500.00
American Lutheran Church	1,000.00
American Lutheran Church, Crisis Committee	4,000.00
Mary, Mother of the Church	25.00
First Christian Church	425.00
Total Dollars	$78,950.00

Dollars Saved on Instuments and Equipment

	Our Cost	Market Value
Dr. Wm. Rucher (Furniture & Equipment)	$ 76.00	$ 200.00
Dr. Whitsell (X-ray Machine,	500.00	7,500.00
E.K.G. Machine, &		600.00
Equipment)		10,000.00
Dr. Peluso (Instruments)	1,500.00	5,000.00
Dr. Smith (Equipment)	-0-	600.00
Fairview Hospital (Exam Tables)	200.00	1,800.00
Plywood Minnesota (Building Material	1,000.00	1,837.00
	$3,276.00	$27,537.00

SAVED THE CLINIC: $24,261.00

DOLLARS SAVED ON MANPOWER

	Our Cost	Market Value
Minnesota Public Health (Loaned A Bio-Statistician)	-0-	$10,000.00
Northland Regional Medical Program Loaned a Medical Writer	-0-	5,000.00
Dr. Thoreson Consultant	-0-	2,000.00
G. C. Bert Zimmerman Electrician	1,000.00	2,000.00
Main La Frentz Certified Public Account	1,030.00	1,500.00
Tom Mason Carpenter	500.00	1,000.00
Poitra Construction	-0-	192.00
	$2.530.00	$21,692.00

SAVED THE CLINIC: $19,162.00

Dollars Received From H.E.W., I.H.S., for Community Resource Developement.	$150,000.00
Actual Dollars Raised For The Clinic.	78,950.00
Dollars Saved on Instruments and Equipment.	24,261.00
Dollars Saved On Manpower	19,162.00
TOTAL	$272,373.00

This data is submitted to show the potential effect that resource development dollars appropriated by this committee has in an urban Indian community. Following is a Dental examination report performed on 300 Indians.

ORAL HEALTH OF MINNEAPOLIS INDIANS

The following information represents the results of dental examinations performed on 300 Minneapolis Indians during the last half of FY '72 and the first half of FY '73. This survey was undertaken during the planning stages of the Indian Health Board and is used to demonstrate the tremendous oral health needs of urban Indians. In addition, information concerning the first several months of clinic operation will be presented.

Demographically, the urban Indian population corresponds well with national figures on age distribution. We are dealing with a young population, with a mean age for both sexes combined being 20.5 years; the median age being 18. This closely parallels a median age of 17.50 reported by the 1970 U.S. census for Minnesota Indians, as well as a median age of 17 reported by IHS data. A full 52% of the population is 19 years of age or younger, with only 8% of the population being 40 years of age or older.

Age of the population becomes important as we investigate the distribution of various disease states. The major oral diseases are in part a function of age, and increase with age. It is evident that the severity or results of these various disease states are manifest at an earlier age in the Indian population.

One of the most damning statistics is that one out of four patients that attend our clinic are in immediate need of treatment due to pain, acute infection or trauma. This puts a tremendous drain on the dental staff, in terms of both time and energy. A private dental office would be hard put to run an efficient and remunerative practice with this amount of unscheduled patients requiring immediate attention.

The mean decayed, missing and filled teeth for all age groups is 10.88. The mean number of restorations (fillings) required for all age groups is 8.05.

Peridontal disease is almost universal in all patients 16 years of age and over. The incidence of this disease rises sharply in the over 19 age group with 73% of 19 - 24 year olds exhibiting peridontal disease: 87% of 25 - 34 and 87% of 35 - 60 age group with peridontal disease. In these latter two age groups, the percent distribution of overt peridontal disease is 3 times greater than the % distribution of incipient peridontal disease. In summary, not only are we seeing an increase in incidence of periodontal disease, but also a marked increase in severity. This correlates well with the elevated Otti-S (oral hygiene index) scores.

The two major oral diseases, dental caries and periodental disease, exhibit a distribution and incidence similar to the national population. However, it appears that the severity and consequences resulting from lack of care, make these disease states much more dramatic in the Indian population. One indicator of this, is the extremely high number of emergency patients presenting themselves at the dental clinic.

Since, dental diseases are chronic in nature, without systematic, periodic treatment, these disease states progress more rapidly to more advanced states, generally requiring more radical time-consuming and expensive treatment.

From August, 1973 to this point in time, the Indian Health Board Dental Clinic has consisted of a single chair located at Lutheran Deaconess Hospital. We have just moved into a new facility which shall accommodate 4 dental operatories. Present resources will permit immediate installation of 3 operatories.

Following funds were raised locally to equip the dental clinic:

A. Wells Foundation - $11,050
B. Unity Settlement Association - $1,500
C. Minneapolis Foundation - $5,000

Additional resources have resulted from donation of specific equipment and supplies from various agencies and individuals including:

1)	3M Corporation	- dental supplies
2)	Mpls. District Dental Soc. Women's Auxiliaries	500 dental care kits
3)	Boos Dental Lab	Laboratory equipment
4)	Private dentist	x-ray unit
5)	Private party	dental dark room equipment
6)	Church Women United	Funds for new x-ray unit
7)	Minnesota Dental Association	Funds for additional dental equipment -

The endorsement and support of organized dentistry (see attached) has done much to facilitate the dental activities of the Indian Health Board.

In addition, bids for the majority of additional dental equipment were submitted to the major dental supply houses in Minneapolis. The lowest bidder was selected and are presently satisfying our equipment needs.

The remodeling and equipment of our new facility is approximately 2 weeks from completion.

Staff composition at present:

1 full-time clinical dentist	40 hrs./wk.
1 part-time "	4 hrs./wk.
1 part-time "	8 hrs./wk.
1 full-time dental assistant	40 hrs./wk.
1 part-time "	8 hrs./wk.

Immediate plans are to employ another full-time dental assistant to maximize efficiency in delivery of services.

An enclosed sketch of new dental facilities demonstrate an arrangement for maximum staff efficiency and patient comfort. Equipment and facility design allows for sit-down, four-handed, TEAM approach to the delivery of dental services.

The first four months of operation in our onechair facility generated:

fees billed	$5900
Payments	1870
employee discounts	1108
write-off (non-pay)	950

A strong effort is being made by the entire staff to identify any and all payment mechanisms for our patients. The majority of third party payments presently come from city welfare.

Presently have approximately 500 active dental patients

Dental visits	$1200
Broken appointments	321
Failure rate	21%

During the winter, 40 freshmen dental students attended seminars at Indian Health Board dental clinic to acquaint them with special needs of Indian community. This will be an ongoing program with the intent of eventually attracting these future health providers to become a clinician for the Indian Health Board, and also to accept Indian patients into their private practice.

Our total expenses for remodeling and equipping our clinic shall run approximately $22,000. An equivalent private facility would cost in the area of $40 - 50,000.

Range of services is rather extensive. For the first time, the Adult Indian is being offered an alternative to having his (her) tooth extracted.

Two of our dentist have staff appointments at the University school of Dentistry, and another is in training for a specialty in children's dentistry.

My roll as acting Chairman of the National Off-reservation Indian Health Program constrains me to mention to the committee that about half of this nation's native Americans reside in urban areas. I'm aware of Senate bill, 2839, submitted by Senator Jackson in the senate, we recommended to Senator Jackson that to adequately survey needs and resources in urban areas, that no less than seven and one half million dollars be appropriated for urban Community Development, per year.

We urge this committee to respond to the needs of urban Indians with substantial appropriations in the amount of seven and one half million dollars per year, and by creating a Department of urban Affairs within the Indian Health Service.

Mr. DEEGAN. I just mention that in the introduction that my name is Charles Deegan for the benefit of the other members, a Chippewa Indian from Minnesota, resident of Minneapolis for 20 years, and I am acting chairman of a program called the national off-reservation Indian health program.

That is a group of some of the urban area people that have gotten together and discussed some of the common problems we have.

Also, the other hat I wear is director of the Indian Health Board Access Clinic in Minneapolis.

It has been 2 years since we were the first program in the urban area that was funded by this committee and we do appreciate the work that you have done. I realize that you are leaving and retiring I believe.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. DEEGAN. I want you to know that we are glad for what you have done. We thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people are you reaching?

Mr. DEEGAN. Last year the first year we did a defining of the health needs where we covered approximately 800 to 1,000 families. This year we have worked with around 1,000 dental patients and this is with some of the resource dollars we have gotten from private foundations to pay for dentists.

We also have a dentist paid for by some of these funds who does research work. He does not give services that we charge for. We work with about 660, I believe the number is, individuals and families that we have done a lot of things for, taking them to get food.

Some are hungry. Some have no place to live, no housing, emergency housing. Some are in pain, some are sick and we have taken them to clinics and hospitals. A part that I almost forgot is one very important factor, I believe, is we assisted a local family practice program, that is, a training program for resident physicians to become family practitioners.

We assisted one of the staff on that program. We phased in about 200 families and the values in dollars just really can't be counted as to what this is doing. Some of these families I wrote. I have many of these families that have never before enjoyed the benefits of continuous health care or a place where they can identify and so there is just no way to measure this in dollars.

I would like to mention just briefly also that we estimate from the $150,000 that you have been giving to us yearly our total activity if we were able to measure it in dollars is about $272,000 and we feel that the multiplication factor is vitally important in any of these urban resource development dollars that are appropriated by this committee.

So we have included in the testimony a couple of pages on where some moneys have come from, manpower. We have included a dental report and one of the problems in urban areas is just no place to go for dental care. The county hospital has not provided it.

The university hospital screens new applications and they don't accept everyone that comes in for care that is given at a decreased cost. Some of these families have been neglected for many years so the cost of bringing a family up to a good level of dental care is much, much greater than the average family because the years of neglect go on much longer.

On the dental activity, we have only started as of August 1. We bill about $5,900 and we have had some discounts and some writeoffs and some payments. We received payment of only about $1,800 so far. Bill collecting is pretty new to the urban Indian. This is a problem that really is very difficult on our girls.

They have been so conditioned by the reservation you just walk in and walk out and all of a sudden here you are living in a city and somebody wants money. What is wrong? We feel it is one of the jobs that this type of money can do in helping the people to adjust to the new area.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you have done an excellent job in Minneapolis. I am very pleased.

Mr. DEEGAN. We would like to recommend to this committee that the appropriation for the Minneapolis project now that we are running a second phase minimal services unit not bid for by Indian Health Service dollars but by private dollars, we have a need for more community workers in dental and health education, and transportation is one of the major problems in the urban area.

People just don't have driver's license, don't have car and we need community workers to do these things.

Although it sounds elementary, nevertheless it is enough to prevent a person from getting health care. So we would like to recommend to this committee that the appropriations for the Minneapolis project be increased by an additional $150,000. We are currently receiving $150,000, so that would give us a total budget of $300,000 and we feel we can use these types of money very well and they are needed.

Finally, my role as acting chairman of national off-reservation program, I am aware of Senator Jackson's bill and we recommend to Senator Jackson, I did as acting chairman, that the amount of $7.5 million be appropriated for all urban concerns by the Government and that this committee do likewise on the House side and appropriate at least that amount.

I got that figure from our Minneapolis defining of the health needs from the population with respect to the $150,000 amount. So I would recommend that 97.5.

I would also recommend that one of the things that this committee can do is create a Department of Urban Affairs within the Indian Health Service. Our funds are increasing and it is a little different. I know this is not service and I am aware of all the restraint that exists in the Government and administration but I believe that because there is a little different twist here with the money that Indian Health Service and community development could have a Department of Urban Affairs and with all due respect I appreciate greatly the amount of work that the staff and Dr. Emory Johnson gives to us.

I really appreciate it. But I would like to see a Department of Urban Affairs created.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. DEEGAN. Thank you.

Ute Mountain Tribe Projects

WITNESSES

CARL CUTHAIR, COUNCILMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE
SCOTT JACKET, CHAIRMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE
HENRY JACKET, COUNCILMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Scott Jacket, chairman, Ute Mountain Tribe.
Mr. Evans. He is from Colorado.
Mrs. Hansen. Your statement will be inserted in the record.
[The statement follows:]

Summary of Statement by Scott Jacket, Chairman, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, Colo.

The statement by Chairman Scott Jacket, Ute Mountain Tribe requests additional appropriations for the U.S. Public Health Service in the amount of $220,000 for health services to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. It also supports additional appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the amount of $214,300 for contracts and services to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; $24,300 more is requested for social services; $40,000 more for roads maintenance and $150,000 more is needed in law enforcement.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe for many years paid the total cost of health care and medical services for tribal members. The average costs were $400,000 annually. The Public Health Service began to help us 3 years ago by providing $50,000. Last year, because this committee responded to our request, it was raised to $100,000 plus some medicine and dental services. The day has passed when we can afford to assist the Government to meet its health commitments to the Ute Mountain Ute people. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is still faced with many serious health problems not uncommon to other tribes in the Southwest. Repiratory and alcoholism related ailments are especially bad.

The Public Health Service will need at least $220,000 more if they are to provide the same level of health care provided by the tribe in the past. The total needed, $320,000, plus the medicine and dental services should improve our health standards and possible permit a reduction of appropriations in the near future.

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is thankful for the assistance the Indian Health Service has given to the members in the past 3 years.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, JUDICIAL, PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is currently funding a tribal police department at a cost of over $100,000 per year. We are now faced with not being able to meet even this very inadequate budget.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has agreed to fund the program, but is very limited by lack of funding. The minimum additional funding needed by the Bureau is $100,000; however, if we are to begin to do any kind of crime prevention programs at least $150,000 is needed. Some of the initial effort will go toward training and properly equipping the local police force, but most of the funding will be salaries and operating expense.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

We are very concerned that the Bureau proposes to limit funding for "Social services operations" to just under $42,000. The minimum needed to pay salaries is $66,300 and is essential to continue counseling and our work experience program which offers good training and an opportunity to break the poverty cycle. We are especially concerned that the limited funding will necessitate closing of the field office in our isolated community of White Mesa, Utah. The extra $24,000 will be of great benefit to our tribe.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: ROAD MAINTENANCE

The "Road maintenance program" has been contracted to us for the past 3 years, but is very inadequately funded. It is planned to increase this contract from $11,000 this year to $42,000 for next fiscal year, but even this amount is very inadequate to maintain 181 miles of roads. We can only take care of emergencies with present and planned funding for next year. At least $40,000 more is needed if we are to properly maintain and replace the old surplus equipment we received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SUMMARY

The decrease in tribal income and the lack of jobs for the tribal members is presenting many problems for the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. The time has past when the tribe could pay per capita payments to each member for his basic living expenses. The tribal funds for law enforcement and health care programs are no longer available.

The items noted in the statement are important to the overall progress of the tribe in providing opportunities to the tribal members.

Other projects such as housing, training, education, and employment assistance are being made available under existing Government programs.

Mr. SCOTT JACKET. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Scott Jacket. I am the chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The people with me are Henry Jacket and Carl Cuthair.

I am very pleased to appear before this committee and personally thank you for the assistance you provided us last year in Public Health services. We have four small requests for assistance. We would not be here, but as we told you last year, we are broke and can no longer pay part of the Government expenses.

Last year, the committee added $50,000 to supplement our funding for "Health care." This brought the Public Health Service contribution up to $100,000. Since we can no longer afford to contribute ourselves, the Public Health Service will need $220,000 more if they are to take full responsibility for providing medical care for our tribe.

The tribe has always paid for the "Law enforcement services," but we can no longer afford it. The tribe is entering into an agreement with the Bureau that provides for Government funding. The problem is the Bureau will only pay for the police chief this next fiscal year. They will need at least $100,000 more which is what we have been spending. They really should have $150,000 if we are to have effective training and a properly equipped force.

In the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, I am concerned the Bureau will reduce expenses at a time when we desperately need them. Because of budget limitation, they plan to cut staff in "Social service operations" to reduce expenses. This staff now provides counseling, oversees a work experience program, and provides service to the White Mesa Community in Utah. The planned budget calls for $42,000 but if we are to receive the same services, they will need $24,000 more or a total $66,000.

We had planned to contract for the entire "Roads maintenance program" this next year. The contract is to be for $42,000, but this is a very inadequate amount to maintain 181 miles of roads. We will need at least $40,000 more if we are to do more than emergency repairs. All the equipment is old military surplus equipment and has already been worn out twice. We realize our requests may appear quite small, but they are very important if the Government is to provide services to the Ute Mountain Ute people. I will be glad to answer any questions for the committee.

Mr. EVANS. One question, Mr. Jacket.

I noticed in your budget request there were no funds requested for the continued development of the Cliff Dwellings, the tourist center. Could you tell me how that is coming? What is your status of that?

Mr. SCOTT JACKET. We had a budget.

Mr. HENRY JACKET. I think the BIA appropriated money for extension. The first 5 miles was under construction. They just cleared the road and fixed it up and they are ready for the gravel and this year they appropriated some more money for the next 5 years. I think this month sometime they are going to start on stabilization on the ruins, which they haven't really done, not open for any visitors.

Mr. EVANS. When do you suppose this will be open to visitors? What is the best idea you have?

Mr. HENRY JACKET. It is a long time for visitors yet. This just started; next year if they continue with the road construction, if they get their road built up there, but for the time being they have the stabilization they are working on, taking pictures, looking at what needs to be done, estimating costs and equipment and material, stuff like that.

Mr. EVANS. Do you have any funds from EDA? Did you receive any funds from EDA last year?

Mr. HENRY JACKET. Do you recall?

Mr. SCOTT JACKET. I really don't know how much now but I think we have a few thousand dollars that was put into this Padre thing.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Chairman, this is another example of wondering where we are going to go. The EDA phases out and tribes want to become more self-reliant and be able to stand on their own feet. I noticed that on page 218 of the budget that there is a legislative proposal to provide grants to federally recognized Indian tribes to carry out development projects. They indicate they would like to have, that is, the Bureau would, some $4 million for Indian business development program and some $25 million for Indian self-determination grants.

Apparently their thought is that they bring this before this committee on a supplemental if the legislation that is now pending passes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Apparently because the legislation has not, as of this date, been enacted.

Mr. EVANS. This is a tribe that very much could benefit from such a law and appropriations under it. But these requests they have before us today don't relate specifically to that. This is in addition.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see no reason why that can't be included in the regular contract health services of the Indian Health Service because they have an increased appropriation this year in that field.

Thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. Let me ask one question.

You indicated here that you have a field office at White Mesa, Utah. How far do you extend into the Ute Tribe in Utah, or do you just have that one enclave over there?

Mr. SCOTT JACKET. That one place in White Mesa.

Mr. MCKAY. This has nothing to do with Duchesne and so on?

Mr. SCOTT JACKET. No.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. McKay is the Congressman from Utah.
Mr. MCKAY. He and I border here so we have some mutual concerns.

SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON

WITNESSES

JOSEPH E. CLOQUET, HEALTH ADMINISTRATOR, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON (STOWW)
LEO LA CLAIR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON (STOWW)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph Cloquet, health administrator, STOWW.
Mr. CLOQUET. My name is Joseph E. Cloquet for the record.
Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the program I am proposing to you today is on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington and six affiliated tribes in Oregon, banded together in a nonprofit corporate body for the betterment of the health, education, and welfare of their tribal members, an Indian population of over 15,000.

Of these tribes, nine are nonfederally recognized, enrolled but landless Indians, who differ from their federally recognized brothers only because of the fluke of a pen, language barriers of 100 or more years ago, or a whim of history. We still reside on our aboriginal grounds that have been taken from us; we still are physically and ethnically Indian, as you can see for yourself, for I am a member of one of these tribes, the Cowlitz, a large tribe of southwest Washington, the most beautiful country on Earth—to a Cowlitz Indian.

My people, and the eight other member tribes of STOWW like us, cannot receive a scrap from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Public Health Service. We do not exist.

We know that Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, do not necessarily wish to deny their services to nonreservation tribes; it has been necessary for them to draw the line somewhere to keep within their budget, but in doing so, one-half the population of the STOWW tribes are forced to live with this arbitrary decision.

Last year, when I appeared before this committee with a health maintenance proposal, it was recommended for funding, however the Senate did not include the STOWW appropriation in their budget so the matter went to conference committee. We were naturally jubilant when we were notified the funding had been approved.

Meanwhile, in response to a proposal made last March 1973, the U.S. Catholic Commission's Campaign for Human Development purchased for the Small Tribes Organization, two beautiful mobile medical units, with absolutely no eligibility standards as to which Indians were to be served. The Catholics were interested in assisting all Indians. These mobile medical units were purchased for STOWW for $60,000, fully equipped with the most modern technical equipment available today. However, no funds were provided for upkeep, housing, gasoline, utilities, administration, travel, staffing, medication, planning, routing, and the many other expenses involved in putting these units to work.

At last we thought we had it made, the mobile health units ready to move, and funds available from Congress to keep them operative. Then the blow fell: Our elation was short lived as we found that somewhere between the STOWW health maintenance proposal and the final ap-

propriation, the money had gone to Indian Health Service for use to all the recognized small tribes of western Washington. Indian Health Service does not recognize or service the target group to whom my proposal had been aimed. We are happy for our STOWW tribes that will benefit from the proposal as well as for other tribes that will use it. Indian Health is very pleased with the windfall of additional money, but our landless Indian tribes are still without health services!

The whole funding escaped us because of the use of one word, the small tribes of western Washington—and the Small Tribes "Organization" of Western Washington. We Indians get sort of used to this, but why does it never, ever work in our favor?

We are resubmitting this proposal to you today, plus the cost of activating our mobile health units.

I therefore submit to you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the following proposal: That the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington be line-item funded by the Congress of the United States, the sum of $848,782.12, to staff, supply, maintain, house, administrate, plan, direct, and stock and provide for travel for their newly acquired, fully equipped mobile health units, and, that funds be provided for contract services with physicians, dentists, optometrists, hospitals, and pharmaceutical drug firms for the members of the Small Tribes "Organization" of Western Washington, not presently eligible for Indian Health Services.

Madam Chairman, I have submitted a comprehensive backup proposal and budget to the clerk of this committee. I thank you for the opportunity of explaining the Small Tribes "Organization" of Western Washington (STOWW) to you, and hope that you will find merit in our proposals, and give us the opportunity to assist thousands of throughly Indian people, who still cannot believe their voices are being heard in their Nation's Capital, or that someone there knows they do exist.

Again, my thanks.

[The attachment to the statement follows:]

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF A REQUEST FOR SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON, INC., TO MAKE BIA YEAREND FUNDING IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE TO STOWW OR THE MEMBER TRIBES THEMSELVES

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Leo LaClair. At this time, I wish to take the opportunity to thank you very much for allowing me to speak as executive director of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington (STOWW).

I want you to know that I have observed, while a student of law for the past 3 years, the activities of this organization. I am of Muckleshoot descent, and my tribe is one of the 19 tribal groups involved; 19 tribes—small tribes—ranging in size from 221 members in the case of the Marietta Band of Nooksack, located near the Canadian border, and the largest tribe, the Cowlitz, 1,801 Indian people located on the Columbia River.

We joined together for the purpose of uniting to get a job done for ourselves. Up until a few years ago, the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington had received little or no benefits from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), or Indian Health Services (IHS), comparable to those given larger tribes. Our Indian leaders, 8 years ago, realized (at that time there were but six tribes) that the only way in which it would be possible for them to become recipients of favorable consideration was to unite for the purpose of numerical strength. This, they concluded was the only way in which they could make their voices heard. And truly, as the old adage states, strength is in numbers. I have seen our tribes come from little and/or no recognition to the standpoint today that each of them are recognized upon expression of their name.

STOWW today is funded for many different programs, and these programs have, are, and will continue to be ever successful. Our thanks to you for the manners in which you have helped us in the past. Today, we have a problem. It is a problem that we, at this moment, are having difficulty in coping with. In accordance with the decision of Judge George Boldt, *U.S.* vs. *Washington*, our people have the opportunity once again, after 130 years, of pursuing the right of fishing areas, as retained by them through treaty.

This fishing industry will affect the livelihood of each member of our tribes. Fishing is a natural occupation for our Indian people. In accordance to Judge Boldt's decision, our families have the opportunity to come from the low standards of living, to reach and make for themselves a much higher standard, and live like they certainly should be entitled to.

The obstacle facing us at this moment, is that along with the decision of Judge Boldt, is the fact that rules, regulations, and enforcement programs must be developed by June 1, 1974.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, it is an impossibility to put these programs together as has been decreed unless we have moneys available to hire the necessary professional people that we must have. We know what is needed, but what we so need is professional assistance. I am of the opinion that the money needed will be $920,800 to meet the needs of our organizational members. Of course, you must realize that once Indian people are placed on their feet, there will be no requests in the future for this particular type plan. My request of you, is to make BIA yearend funds immediately available to the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington (STOWW), or in the alternative to the small tribes themselves, if they so desire, so that they, the small tribe members of STOWW, can put their business together.

Furthermore we need moneys to strengthen our tribal governments, planning assistant, and legal assistant which in my opinion amounts to $943,800 dollars. It is our request that BIA yearend funds meet these needs. A comprehensive proposal describing the above requests with a complete budget breakdown will be mailed to you and members of your committee in the next few days.

Once again, I thank you for allowing me to speak before you on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington of which, as executive director and a member of a STOWW tribe, Muckleshoot, I am very proud. Thank you.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Cloquet.

Mr. CLOQUET. Thank you.

I have with me Mr. La Clair, and it was understood that he would be given a little time after I submitted my statement.

Mr. La Clair is our newly appointed director of the Small Tribes Organization.

Mr. LA CLAIR. Madam Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Leo La Clair.

At this time I wish to take the opportunity to thank you very much for allowing me to speak as executive director of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

I would just like to highlight my statement.

STOWW is funded from many different programs, and these programs have, are, and will continue to be ever successful. Our thanks to you for the manner in which you have helped us in the past.

Today we have a problem. It is a problem that we, at this moment, are having difficulty in coping with. In accordance with the decision of Judge George Bolt, *United States* v. *Washington*, our people have the opportunity once again, after 130 years, of pursuing the right of fishing areas, as retained by them through treaty.

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selves a much higher standard, and live like they certainly should be entitled to.

The obstacle facing us at this moment, is that along with the decision of Judge Boldt, is the fact that rules, regulations, and enforcement programs must be developed by the first of June, 1974.

Madam Chairperson, members of the committee, it is an impossibility to put these programs together as has been decreed unless we have moneys available to hire the necessary professional people that we must have. We known what is needed, but what we so need is professional assistance. I am of the opinion that the money needed will be $920,800 to meet the needs of our organizational members. Of course, you must realize that once Indian people are placed on their feet, there will be no requests in the future for this particular type plan. My request of you, is to make BIA year-end funds immediately available to the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington [S.T.O.W.W.], or in the alternative to the small tribes themselves, if they so desire, so that they, the small tribe members of S.T.O.W.W., can put their business together.

Furthermore we need moneys to strengthen our tribal governments, planning assistant, and legal assistant which in my opinion amounts to $943,800 dollars. It is our request that BIA year-end funds meet these needs. A comprehensive proposal describing the above requests with a complete budget breakdown will be mailed to you and members of your committee in the next few days.

Once again, I thank you for allowing me to speak before you on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington of which, as executive director and a member of a S.T.O.W.W. tribe, Muckleshoot, I am very proud. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. We couldn't possibly have the money for you before the 1st of June. It is just not physically possible. Our hearings will not be completed until sometime in May and the committee has to have some time to prepare to go to the floor.

Mr. LA CLAIR. For the BIA money?

Mrs. HANSEN. There will be no fiscal year 1975 money available by June 1. This is impossible.

Mr. LA CLAIR. No leftover moneys at this immediate time?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is an administrative matter of the BIA.

Mr. LA CLAIR. So what time would it be available, if at all possible?

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be after the middle of July.

Mr. LA CLAIR. So it will mean for tribes then we will just have to ride it out until that time?

Mrs. HANSEN. This decision did not come to the attention of Congress until just 3 weeks ago.

Mr. LA CLAIR. And that places us in a dilemma also, as I indicated. We are trying to work with the decree of the court and trying to work in a constructive manner.

Mrs. HANSEN. The court's decision has not even been forwarded to the Appropriations Committee as an official document of the court because you still have the matter pending before the courts of the State of Washington. They are considering whether they will appeal or not.

Mr. LA CLAIR. At the same time the judge ordered an interim plan where we will be allowed to fish the 1st of June.

Mrs. HANSEN. The judge should have known that Congress could not possibly provide the money by the 1st of June. In the first place, I am not sure if there is an authorization for the expenditure of funds for this decision.

Mr. LA CLAIR. I am hoping that it is not a paper victory for my people in the court decree. We have this as an investment, an investment that at one time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. La Clair, I am trying to be perfectly frank and honest with you. I could say the money will be available by June 1 but it won't be.

Mr. MCKAY. The authorization bill is not likely to be out before August or September in the first place. Our funds could not possibly go in until after the authorization.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a question whether there is going to be an authorization bill because you are not the only State that is going to face this problem.

Mr. LA CLAIR. Hopefully in the future this investment will be made because I think the return will be hundredfold to our people if it hopefully will be made sometime in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can't tell you about the authorization process. I can just tell you about the appropriation process.

Mr. MCKAY. I think what the chairman is saying to you is it has nothing to do with whether we agree with you or disagree with you. It is a sheer matter of mechanics. We are laying out to you the problem of can you get there or not, can you get here from there. Sometimes you can get there. That is what we are trying to explain to you.

So you don't go home with illusions feeling we are going to help you out and in fact it would be impossible whether we agreed or didn't agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a physical impossibility as far as the mechanics of appropriations.

Mr. LA CLAIR. I will convey this to Judge Boldt also.

Mrs. HANSEN. He should understand that. I knew him when he was first legal adviser to Governor Langlie.

Mr. MCKAY. The only other alternative you have is an appeal to the Department of the Interior for any fund that they might requisition for rescission.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. Talk to the Department and see what funds they have available to reprogram.

Mr. LA CLAIR. I appreciate talking to you and I am glad you are frank with me on this matter. I appreciate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be less than honest if we didn't tell you the truth.

Mr. LA CLAIR. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

INMED Program

WITNESSES

LOIS STEELE, MEMBER, ASSINIBOINE TRIBE; DIRECTOR, INDIANS INTO MEDICINE PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA MEDICAL SCHOOL
KEN FREDERICKS, NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION
MARJORIE BEAR DON'T WALK
TOM EAGLE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Lois Steele, Director, Indians Into Medicine Program.

Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LOIS STEELE, DIRECTOR, INDIANS INTO MEDICINE PROGRAM

SUMMARY

The INMED program has demonstrated that it can produce medical students fully qualified from the Indian population. This is possible through the full family support plan and controlled academic environment. Funds to make this possible were granted through a research and demonstration grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The unfortunate demise of this agency forces us to seek help directly from Congress, in the form of a line-item add-on to the Indian Health Service Budget. This is the agency that will benefit the most from the Indian health professionals that result from the efforts of the INMED program. This agency is hard pressed at present to provide even basic health service to reservation Indians due to the ending of the doctor draft and the circumstances surrounding reservation service units.

The INMED program (Indians Into Medicine) operated through the University of North Dakota, was designed to increase the number of Indians in the highest health careers. At present, there are five Indians enrolled in medical school at U.N.D. and seven more have been accepted for fall "74" in medical schools across the Nation. Three students are presently going through the application process. Out of the thirty (30) students supported, only one has quit. This is phenomenal when considering the national dropout rate of Indian college students. Some of the reasons for the success of the program are:

1. Readily accessible financial aid, with direct payment of some expenses such as rent;
2. Tribal support and a direct working arrangement with the reservation through the tribal councils;
3. Supportive services from the program such as counseling, tutoring, buddy system, scheduled study and guidance sessions;
4. Involvement in other aspects of the program such as the "Traveling Medicine Show", which reaches grades 3–6; the secondary school health care delivery work and research opportunities on diseases plaguing Indian people;
5. The large Indian population on U.N.D. campus with the supportive Indian cultural activities;
6. The students' realization of the dire need for Indian Health professionals.

One of the contributing factors involved in the academic success of the students is the freedom from anxiety concerning personal finances. The Office of Economic Opportunity, recognizing the importance of adequate, coordinated, financial support, granted us $432,500 last year. This paid for the five medical students for 4 years and 25 undergraduates for 1 year. They also funded other portions of INMED. Unfortunately, OEO, due to discontinuation of their funding, will not be able to support INMED next year.

This happens at a time when scholarship aid is very difficult to obtain. This year the Bureau of Indian Affairs (in our region) turned down many student applications due to lack of funds. They project that they will have to turn away 300–400 students next year. The aid available cannot cover anything but the most basic expenses and this deters students like ours that are usually older and have

many more dependents and obligations. The program has therefore developed and executed a complete family support plan. Only the more intelligent, diligent students can realistically reach the highest health careers. Therefore, INMED students are constantly being approached with other alternatives. Present directed people wonder if they should struggle and worry about grades, for as many years as is necessary to obtain the highest health career if adequate family support is not available.

Meanwhile, the health situation for Native Americans has become critical. There are reservation hospitals acting only as holding facilities due to the lack of physicians and qualified personnel. The life expectancy of Indians lags far below that of other Americans. Outbreaks of hepatitis, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases nearly eradicated in other areas still plague us. Tuberculosis is on the rise agan in the Aberdeen area and this is a disease to which Indians are naturally more susceptible. The neonatal death rate on one reservation is fourteen (14) times the national average, with an overall rate six (6) times the national average. Sugar diabetes affects Indians differently than other Amercans, yet concentrated research on the reasons has not been forthcoming. Only by developing professionals from the Indian community will this generation's long problem be short circuited.

The INMED program has demonstrated that it can produce fully qualified medical students. It is crucial that positive steps be taken to eliminate the critical health situation both in the present and in the future generations of Indians. Congressional approval of a line-item appropriation is one very evident way of doing this.

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

It is a recognized fact that Indians constitute one of the most poverty stricken populations in the country. The prevailing philosophy has been one of providing the Indians only with those things necessary to the most minimal existence. This usually did not include property or even the access to meaningful employment which would result in compensation above the poverty level. Due to a historical background of such extreme deprivation only the most affluent families would be able to financially support a student in training for the highest health careers. These families are usually not traditional in outlook and the student would be lost to the Indian community.

The INMED program has attempted to realistically provide for the financial needs of the student and his or her family. This position has been strongly supported by tribal council leaders who cite the inability to survive financially as a major impediment to Indians moving away from the security of the reservation and their families and eventually graduating from a large university.

BUDGET—FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

Based on family average—figures based on Aberdeen area office figures, data from United Tribes Employment Training Center and considering actual expenditures for 1973–74.

Moving expense	$300.00
Clothing and cleaning	300.00
Housewares (curtains, pots, pans, rugs, et cetera. Experience at United Tribes Employment Training Center has shown that 9 times out of 10 this amount is necessary to provide necessary housewares when a family moves out on its own away from the reservation)	300.00
Rent ($200 per month×12 months), including utilities	2,400.00
Deposits	75.00
Food ($60 per week×52 weeks)	3,120.00
Medical insurance and miscellaneous health care	200.00
Miscellaneous expenses (sundries, transportation (local), car payments, outstanding bills, recreation and child care)	805.00
Total	7,500.00
Tuition and fees (average of present students both in-State and out-of-State)	1,500.00
Books and supplies	200.00
Medical school students	400.00

TOTAL BUDGET

The five medical students should have guaranteed funding for 4 years to enhance ease of admission. Financial capability is an informal consideration in medical school, and a question usually asked in admission interviews.

Medical school students:	
5 students×$7,500 living expense×4 years of school	$150,000.00
5 students×$1,500 tuition and fees×4 years of school	30,000.00
5 students×$400 books and supplies×4 years of school	8,000.00
Undergraduate students:	
25 students×$7,500 living expense	187,500.00
25 students×$1,500 tuition and fees	37,500.00
25 students×$200 books and supplies	5,000.00
Total	418,000.00

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mrs. STEELE. I am Lois Steele. I am an enrolled member of the Assiniboine Tribes from Fort Peck, Mont., and this is Mr. Ken Fredericks, representing NTCA, and Marjorie Bear Don't Walk, University of Montana, and Mr. Tom Eagle from the Fort Berthold Tribal Education Committee.

I am the director of the INMED program and this is a program designed to put Indians into medicine. This is operated through the University of North Dakota and at present there are five Indians enrolled in our medical school and seven more have been accepted for the fall of 1974, and three more students are presently going through the application process, so that by October 1974 we could be responsible for putting 15 students into medical school, fully qualified Indian students.

We have supported 30 students this year and out of the 30 students only 1 student has actually quit the program. We have asked others to stay out for a while or to go into other areas but we have continued to support them.

This is really phenomenal when you consider the national dropout rate of Indian college students but there have been reasons for the success of the program. Some of these reasons are first readily acceptable financial aid, direct payment of some expenses such as rent. We know we have to be sure the students have a roof over their heads and then we work with their budgets so they learn how to handle their money from there.

No. 2, as far as reasons for success, we have had tribal support. We serve 22 reservation in a 5 State region. We cover approximately 22,000 to 30,000 miles. We have a direct working arrangement with the reservation through the tribal council. We also get Indian input through an all Indian advisory board. We have supporting services from the program such as counseling, tutoring, buddy system, guidance sessions.

The students have to study from 5 to 7 every night. We have involvement in other aspects of the program by our students. They are urged to help with the traveling medicine show, a mobile recruiting unit that reaches the kids in the third through the sixth grades. We have secondary school health care delivery work where the students actually work in the clinics. We have research opportunities on diseases. Our students will be working on diabetes this summer. We have a large Indian population at UNBD, which give supportive services for our Indian people such as good things that make people feel like they

belong. Our students realize how much the need is for Indian professions. One of the contributing factors for the academic success of our students is freedom from anxiety concerning personal finances. The Office of Economic Opportunity favored us with a grant last year, and they granted us $432,500. There we paid for five medical students for 4 years. It is important that they get their medical financing in one lump sum because a lot of times the medical schools won't take them otherwise. Twenty-five undergraduates for 1 year. The OEO also funded other parts of the program which we may not be able to fund next year because unfortunately OEO may not be around.

This is all happening at a time when scholarship aid is very difficult to obtain. You heard from Mr. Goetting this morning. He told you what the field counselors think they are going to need for the number of students and amounts of money. I called Harry Eagle who is our officer in our region. He said right now it looks like they are going to turn away 300 to 400 students for scholarship funds next year. They already turned away 450 this year. If we turn loose our 30 students with their increased needs they will never get funded.

The aid available also cannot cover anything but the most basic expenses and this deters students like ours that are usually older and have many more dependents and obligations from going back to school because a medical career is kind of frightening for some of us. Then to go back and have to live from hand to mouth is really tough, especially when you have bills and kids.

Only the more intelligent and diligent students can realistically reach the highest health careers, and a program such as ours therefore has tried to develop a complete family support plan that will keep these students from taking the other alternatives. They are always being approached. People are always offering our students jobs since they are the cream of the crop. Our students wonder if they should be worrying about grades 4 years down the pike to be doctors if they don't have enough money to live on now. Meanwhile the health situation for American Indians is becoming critical. We have reservation facilities acting only as holding facilities due to the lack of positions, qualified personnel. Indian health lags far below that of other students. We have outbreaks of infectious diseases. TB has broken out again at the Aberdeen area. The national death rate is 14 times higher than the national average on my reservation. Sugar diabetes is affecting us differently. We have students who actually could go out and make some dents in sugar diabetes because they can do research in that area.

If we don't develop professionals in the Indian community we are never going to be able to relieve these health problems. Our program has demonstrated it can produce fully qualified medical students. It is crucial that positive steps be taken to eliminate the critical health situation both in the present and the future generation of Indians. If we could get congressional approval of a line item appropriation for Indian health services that would be a way of doing this. We are producing fully accredited doctors, not paraprofessionals. This program is not duplicated anywhere else. We have a total environment based on Indian values. If we don't get cultural reinforcement and pride inheritence with the formal medical training the students will actually be assimilated into the other culture and won't go back to work on the reservation where the need is greatest.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount you are requesting?

Mrs. STEELE. About $400,000. The complete budget as broken down $418,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students will this provide for?

Mrs. STEELE. Five medical students for 4 years and 25 undergraduate students.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. How long has your program been operating?

Mrs. STEELE. Since last March and 1 year. It was funded before then, but they never got staff until March.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you find problems with those who get into medical school and want to get out earlier because of invitations to work as assistants?

Mrs. STEELE. That is why we have to have adequate stipends, so we can meet their needs. Otherwise they will leave for all of these jobs. A lot of our kids already have their degrees.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you have any figures on what dropout rates you get through those kinds of enticements?

Mrs. STEELE. No. We have lost one that way, one student. Thank you.

NAVAJO INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAM

WITNESS

ANNIE ROSE JONES, COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTOR, NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY COMMISSIONER OF WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ.

Mrs. HANSEN. Annie Rose Jones, community health representative director, Navajo health authority commissioner.

Mrs. JONES. Madam Chairman, my name is Annie Rose Jones. I am community health representative director, and also I am Navajo health authority commissioner of Window Rock, Ariz.

On behalf of the Navajo people I thank you for allowing me to come here today to tell you of the health needs of the people. I would like to insert in the record a summarized report.

[The information follows:]

SUMMARY OF REPORT

Over the past 19 years, the Indian Health Service program for the Navajo people has improved our health, and we Indian people thank the Members of Congress for making this possible. During the past 5 years the budget you appropriated and have added to, has saved many lives of my people and we thank you for this.

Even with the increase in resources, the health of the Navajo people is still far below what it should be, and we urgently need additional resources now. An indication of our need for additional resources is the infant death rate of 30.8 per 1,000 live births, compared to the U.S. infant death date of 18.5 per 1,000 live births. I remember when the death rate of Navajo babies was 90 per 1,000 live births.

Hospital staffing is so deficient that 60 hospital beds are closed in Navajo facilities. The following additional resources are urgently needed:

1. Additional funds and positions for 194 hospital staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975	$3,340,000
2. Additional funds and positions for 171 hospital staff for the new Tuba City, Ariz. hospital (for last 2 months of fiscal year 1975 when hospital will be in operation)	247,000
3. Additional funds and positions for 162 field health staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975 in existing facilities	3,756,000
4. Additional funds for the treatment of Otitis Media and ear surgery, fiscal year 1975 increase 31 positions	1,804,000
5. Additional funds for an adult intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 51 positions	650,000
Remodeling cost	30,000
Total	680,000
6. Additional funds for a pediatric intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 17 positions	220,000
Remodeling cost	100,000
Total	320,000
7. Additional funds for hospital construction and planning—modernization cost—Shiprock Hospital	14,600,000
Planning costs for 3 new hospitals—Chinle, Ariz., Crownpoint, N. Mex., Winslow, Ariz	1,825,000
Additional health center construction funds, Tsaile, Ariz	590,000
Kayenta Health Center modernization	400,000
8. Additional contract health services funds, fiscal year 1975 increase	3,253,200
9. Additional funds for sanitation facilities construction, fiscal year 1975 increase	2,053,000
Total	24,868,200

Mrs. JONES. Distinguished Members of Congress, on behalf of the Navajo people, I thank you for allowing me to come here today to tell you of the health needs of my people.

First I want to thank the Members of Congress who over the past 19 years have done so much to improve the health of Indian people. The health of my people has been greatly improved but is still far below that of the general population of the United States.

Since I appeared before the U.S. congressional committees a year ago, the Indian Health Service budget has been increased, and the Navajo people thank you for the funds you added. We hope that the supplemental funds you are considering will also be added before the end of this fiscal year.

We have also been informed of, and have studied the new legislation being considered by the Congress. If this legislation is passed and funded, it would greatly improve the health services to Indian people. We know you will support such legislation.

The Navajo Area Indian Health Board, of which I am a member, have reviewed the total health needs of the Navajo people. We have worked together with the Indian Health Service staff and have developed the realistic fiscal year 1975 budget increases which I have summarized above. These increases may appear quite large to you but we know the total health need of my people is great and we feel these are realistic increases.

I have told the Congress of the United States many times in the past about our poor housing, poor sanitation, tremendous unemploy-

ment, poor roads, and poor nutrition. The death rates of Navajo people are many times those of the general population. Our infant death rate has been reduced a great deal over the past 20 years, however it is still 30.8 per 1,000 live births, compared to the general population infant death rate of 18.5 per 1,000 live births.

The Navajo Tribal leaders and especially the members of the Navajo Health Board, are very concerned about the 60 beds in our Navajo hospitals being closed because there is not sufficient staff to provide safe services. In the Gallup Indian Medical Center 26 beds are closed; in Fort Defiance Indian Hospital 22 beds are closed; and at Shiprock Indian Hospital 12 beds have been closed most of this year.

Recently because of some additional staff you added to the Indian Health Service budget this fiscal year, some beds at Shiprock Hospital have been put in use again. I should mention at the same time our hospital and clinic workloads are increasing each day.

This is why our first priority is for 194 hospital staff positions, so the beds now closed can be put in use again; also that both the inpatient and outpatient services to my people would be improved. This would make it possible to better utilize the hospital facilities we now have.

Our second priority is to obtain positions and funds for 171 hospital staff for the new Tuba City Hospital which will be completed by the end of fiscal year 1975.

Our third priority is for an additional 162 field health staff to better utilize our existing field health facilities and improve the Navajo preventive health program.

Our fourth priority is for additional funds to prevent otitis media or properly treat our children who have otitis media; also to provide ear surgery for some of the 6,000 Navajo children who now desperately need this surgery. Repairing their ear drums will improve their hearing.

Our fifth priority is for additional funds to provide an intensive care unit for adult patients at Gallup Indian Medical Center. This intensive care unit would serve Indian patients of the entire Navajo area and also other Indians referred to the Gallup Indian Medical Center for such care.

Our sixth priority is for an intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center for newborn babies and other pediatric cases. Navajo and other Indian babies die each year because we do not have such an intensive care unit in operation at this time in our area.

The seventh priority is for hospital construction and planning funds. The new coal gasification plants and the Navajo irrigation project in the Shiprock, N. Mex. area will result in a very large increase in the Indian population of the Shiprock area. The present 75-bed hospital is already overloaded, and a 150–180 bed hospital or more will be needed to service this increasing population.

We would also like planning money for a new hospital at Chinle, Ariz., and a replacement hospital at Crownpoint, N. Mex., and Winslow, Ariz. These last two hospitals are very old; they have been inspected recently and found unsafe for patient care.

We also need a new health center at Navajo Community College at Tsaile, Ariz., and modernization of the Kayenta, Ariz., Health Center, as soon as possible.

Our eighth priority is for additional Contract Health Services funds for fiscal year 1975. The Navajo people thank you for the additional Contract Health Services funds you provided the Indian people this year. The Navajo area's share of those funds made it possible to provide much needed ear surgery to many children this year. It also provided some much needed services to other patients who would have been denied these services.

Some of these additional contract funds will be used to contract with the Navajo Tribe to provide additional preventive and corrective services especially for infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, strep sore throats and venereal diseases. Also, emergency medical services will be provided through a Navajo Tribal contract by a corps of community health representatives who have been trained to be emergency medical technicians and who will operate ambulances provided by the Navajo Tribe.

Our ninth priority on the list is for additional funds for sanitation facilities construction, especially for existing Navajo homes, and for new homes.

We Navajos have had much difficulty deciding which priority should be No. 1 or No. 6, or what number, for all the priorities I told you about are urgently needed. Each one could be No. 1.

In closing I would like to say one more thing. We in health work realize that if the Indian health program expects to recruit and retain physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals and then continue a quality program, we must provide them adequate facilities, adequate housing, adequate equipment, adequate supplies, adequate supportive staff, and give them the opportunity to do the best job they are capable of.

We all must work hard to achieve these improvements in the Indian Health Services and then each year fewer Indian people will die unnecessarily.

Again, I appreciate your allowing me to present the health needs of the Navajo Tribe, thank you.

I would like to give you copies of our resolution from Crownpoint Service Unit Health Board in supporting the Jackson-Fannin bill and also a statement of testimony of the Navajo Health Authority regarding Senate bill 2938.

Mrs. HANSEN. The same bill has been introduced in the House.

Mrs. JONES. And also a summary of the health planning which is underway with the Navajo Health Authority. I would like to give you these copies.

[The information follows:]

RESOLUTION OF THE CROWNPOINT SERVICE UNIT HEALTH BOARD—SUPPORTING THE JACKSON-FANNIN BILL

Whereas

1. The present Crownpoint Hospital was constructed in 1939 is obsolete in design and cannot meet hospital accreditation or Federal fire and safety standards.
2. The need for a new hospital has been well documented by the Navajo Area Indian Health Service and is scheduled for replacement.
3. Hospital planning and construction funds have not been made available to build this much needed facility.
4. Senate bill 2938 introduced by Senators Jackson and Fannin provides the needed funds for hospital construction and other Indian health programs.

5. The House of Representatives bill introduced by Congressman Rhodes and Congressman Condan of Arizona provides funding similar to the Senate bill.

Now therefore be it resolved

1. The Crownpoint Service Unit advise State, Federal, and chapter governments of its support of this important legislation.
2. The New Mexico congressional delegation do all in its power to promote the passage of this legislation.
3. All chapters and responsible Navajo and non-Indian leaders write the Congress in support of the Jackson-Fannin bill and others like it that promote health and support construction of a new hospital at Crownpoint.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered and moved for adoption by Ben House (Smith Lake), seconded by Gilbert Begay, thoroughly discussed and adopted by a vote of 14 in favor, none opposing, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Crownpoint Service Unit, at the PHS Indian Hospital on the 2d day of April 1974.

CECIL LEWIS,
Board Chairman, Crownpoint, N. Mex.

STATEMENT OF TESTIMONY OF THE NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY REGARDING SENATE BILL 2938

The Navajo Health Authority, its commissioners and staff welcome this opportunity to provide testimony on Senate bill 2938. As some of you are familiar the Navajo Health Authority is the tribal health entity established by Navajo Tribal Council Resolution CJN–44–72.

The major purpose of the Health Authority is to:

(*a*) establish the American Indian Medical School and Center for Health Professions Education, and

(*b*) create a comprehensive health care delivery system truly responsive to the needs of the people.

The Navajo Health Authority has been very active in its efforts to accomplish these goals since its beginnings in June 1972. The office of student affairs has been most active in assisting Indian youths of all tribes in their collegiate and graduate health education programs (see exhibit A). Other offices of the Health Authority and the commissioners are active in Indian health education efforts and specific endeavors related to the health status of the American Indian people.

It is from this experience and for these reasons that we wish to present the following information relevant to Senate bill 2938.

We would like to point out that at the seventh quarterly meeting of the board of commissioners of the Navajo Health Authority held in Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 11 and 12, 1974, that a resolution was passed by this board supportive of Senate bill 2938. The following comments are submitted for your attention and action on particular aspects of this legislation.

The Navajo Health Authority respectfully points out and supports the statement that the Federal Government has a historical and unique legal relationship with and resulting responsibility to the American Indian people. Because of treaties the Federal trust relationship and well over 100 years of precedence the American Indian people have special rights to receive education and health care from the Federal Government.

The Navajo Health Authority would like to point out the fact that the Federal Government has additional legal responsibility to the American Indian people based simply on the fact that these people are citizens of the United States of America; yet are frequently and commonly denied rights and benefits other citizens are entitled to in the area of health care.

An impetus to the Senators who wrote this proposed legislation was the shocking statistics depicting the inexcusable low level of health status of the American Indian people. The Congressional Record of the Senate on February 1, 1974, identified many of the severe problems and diseases of Indians and Alaska Natives. We should like to point out that the morbidity and mortality rates in the Navajo population are significantly higher than those statistics cited in the Congressional Record. Tuberculosis among Navajo is eight times higher than the rate for all citizens of the United States; spinal cord injuries in 1973 were 10 times higher than the national average; among the Navajo similar gross differences can be

cited in a number of other disease areas suffered by American Indians within the Navajo Nation. Health service facilities provided by the Government within this area also match or exceed the dismal profile of such facilities throughout the Indian community; other problems include housing and transportation, i.e., roads are critical factors in reducing health problems and inadequate housing has resulted in less than successful efforts to retain health care professionals.

We should like now to address specific portions of Senate bill 2938 and respectfully submit for your consideration and action this information and recommendation:

Title I, section 103

Comment—Reference and language in this section of the bill should be made clear that stabilized tribal health entities with responsibility for assisting students in attaining health education and responsibility to positively impact on health manpower should be designated as agents of the Secretary to perform such functions in the administration of activities designated in this section.

Title I, section 105, part B

Comment—As with section 103, stabilized tribal health entities inclusive of the Navajo Health Authority should be the conduit through which scholarships are granted. The office of student affairs which is seeking to assist in the development of a manpower pool for the American Indian Medical School and Center for Health Professions Education has developed a strong capability and sensitivity to the needs of Indian youth. These efforts go *beyond* the mere awarding of scholarships. This office maintains continuous contact with Indian students and provides help and support which goes beyond the dollars involved in a scholarship. OSA staff addresses familial needs and provides supportive emotional assistance to these students from their earliest introduction to the time the student completes his work. (See exhibit B.) In light of this experience and intent this office with its current Pan Indian Advisory Council might well be the most appropriate body to assume full, partial, or shared responsibility for implementing the entirety of section 105 of title I.

Section 105, part C: The Navajo Health Authority is fully supportive of this section; however, we would respectfully suggest that language be inserted in this section which would insure adequate manpower replacements were available and on hand to provide health care services to patients when physicians are participating in continuing education experiences.

The Congressional Record of the Senate on February 1, speaks to the problem of inadequate housing in the rural areas, but this language is missing in this section of Senate bill 2938. We would like to suggest that the following language taken from Senate bill 2938 on improved housing and the appropriate funding allocation be addressed to section 105, part C.

"For the purpose of providing family housing in remote areas for commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, and other employees of the Public Health Service and their families, the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements guaranteeing the builder or other sponsor of such housing a rental return which he determines to be equivalent to a specified portion of the annual rental income which the builder or sponsor would receive from the tenants if the housing were fully occupied, except that (1) such agreement may not guarantee the payment of more than 97 per centum of the rentals which would be received if the housing were fully occupied, (2) no such guarantee shall extend for a period in excess of 20 years with the provision that the guarantee be for 10 years with the option to renew for 10 years, and (3) the average guaranteed rental on any project may not exceed an amount determined by the Secretary per unit per month which includes the cost of maintenance and operation. In carrying out his functions under this subsection, the Secretary shall give a priority to builders or other sponsors who are Indian tribes or Alaskan Native villages."

Title II, Health Services

The Navajo Health Authority fully supports and endorses the contents of this title within Senate bill 2938.

Title III, Health Facilities, part A

We would respectfully submit that language be added in part A that *tribal criteria* relating to need and input on location, size, type of hospitals, health centers, and health stations be assured and addressed in the implementation of title III of this legislation.

Title IV, Access to Health Services

Per capita expenditures on Indian health are at least 30 to 40 percent below expenditures in average American communities. The population in the average American communities has a health status 25 years ahead of the Indian population and further this population has a choice in the selection of their health care provider.

Current statistics suggest there is one physician for each 1,080 Indians as opposed to one physician for slightly over 600 U.S. citizens. Therefore, the language in sections 401 C and D relating to payments received for services to beneficiaries under title 18 of the Social Security Act and in section 402, title 19 of the Social Security Act needs to be reinforced and assured that the receipt of such payment at the local service delivery unit occur and that this additional income not affect in any way the normal operating allocation to such facilities from Indian Health Service sources. Such funds could be used for increased contract medical care and also serve as a stimulus to the house staff providing health care when they see funds returning to their service unit.

Titles 18 and 19 provide rights and benefits to all citizens of this great country and must be used positively for the first citizens of this country.

Title V, Section 503

Our comment here is to increase funding appropriation to insure that the urban Indian receives health care.

The language of this section as currently written suggests an assumption that the urban Indian has more sophistication and greater access to health care delivery. The information received by the Navajo Health Authority suggests this is a most false assumption. A minimal example: Indian students attending a major university in the Southwest which has a medical school on its campus as well as a student health center and numerous community health care facilities have to drive over 40 miles in one direction to receive health care at an Indian Health Service facility. These individuals very likely have a greater sophistication and knowledge of the "outside system" than most urban Indians.

Hence your attention and positive action is most sincerely requested on this title to resolve this problem.

Title VI, Section 601, Miscellaneous

Comment.—The Navajo Health Authority respectfully suggests that the language of this section be modified to insure that the Secretary's annual report will identify specifically who and what Indian input was utilized in the review process and report to Congress. We would further suggest that such input come from stabilized tribal health entities, particularly such bodies that are independent of funding support from the Indian Health Service.

The Navajo Health Authority wishes to extend its profound pleasure and sincere appreciation for the opportunity you have given us to present this testimony. As cited earlier, the Board of Commissioners of the Navajo Health Authority has passed a resolution supportive of this legislation. It is our hope that the comments made above will be received and acted upon in the most positive and fair manner possible. Thank you.

HEALTH PLANNING UNDERWAY

When the Navajo Health Authority was established in 1972, one of the major goals set for the new organization was to begin the development of a comprehensive health care delivery system throughout the Navajo area. As one step in meeting this goal, the Navajo Health Authority submitted an application under Public Law 89–749, the partnership for health legislation passed by Congress in 1967. This act provided for the establishment of State (314a) and regional (314b) health planning agencies.

In October 1973, the Navajo Comprehensive Health Planning Agency (NCHPA) was created as a regional (314b) agency under Public Law 89–749, the first such designation for an American Indian tribe. As a regional agency, the NCHPA is responsible for health planning within a defined area within a State—in this case involving three States as the defined area includes all of the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Nation and the communities of Ramah, Canoncita and Almo-Magdalena. A major intent of the Partnership for Health Act was to provide an opportunity for the direct involvement of consumers in the planning and development of health programs. Thus the NCHPA is primarily accountable to all of the people of the planning area. Its objective is to involve both consumers and providers of

health services in the evaluation of the overall health resources available and in determining ways to utilize and improve the resources to better meet the needs of all residents within the regional area.

Since accepting the designation as a regional planning agency in October, a great deal of effort has gone into setting up the NCHPA and getting its work underway. The Navajo Health Authority's Division of Administration and Support Services has been made responsible for fiscal management of the program. Laurence B. Callan, Ph. D., director of the Planning, Evaluation, and Development Division, has been designated as project director and is an ex-officio member of the Advisory Council. Miss Elizabeth Kayate has been named program director and has been responsible for much of the work that has been done so far. Cecil Patrick, MPH, the first American Indian to be certified by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a comprehensive health planning agency assessor, joined the staff in December as a Community Health Planner.

An Advisory Council, consisting of both health care providers and consumers from throughout the planning region, has been created. The present members are Richard Draper—chairman, Victor Sakiestewa—vice chairman, Lucy Hilgendorf—secretary, Elouise DeGroat, Anna Rose Jones, Majorie Thomas, Harry J. Yazzie, George Platero, Guy Gorman, Sr., Grey Valentine, Ben Gilmore, Robert Natonabah, John Provaznik, M.D., Milton Bluehouse, Alton Dohner, M.D., and Ben Hogue.

The following committees have been formed in order to get the work of the NCHPA underway: Executive, Review and Comment, Data Collection, Research and Development, and Public Information and Liaison. Along with the creation of committees and designation of their responsibilities, much time and effort has been spent on the drawing up of organizational guidelines and bylaws for the agency.

Steps have been taken to develop working relationships with the Indian Health Service, with private health care providers, with State (314a) agencies in Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, and with such agencies as the San Juan, McKinley and Northern Arizona Councils of Government.

With the organizational phase well underway, those involved in the NCHPA are preparing an activity program for the coming months, setting up plans of operation, and developing procedures for dissemination of information and means to involve people at the grassroots level in activities of the agency. The Advisory Council members, the staff and the Navajo Health Authority as a whole expect the NCHPA to take significant steps in the coming months toward improving the health care services available to the people of the Navajo area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. May I say the budget this year will provide personnel quarters for the total authorized staff at Tuba City of 380.

Mrs. JONES. Thank you very much.

NORTHWEST PORTLAND INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

WITNESSES

D. DAVID LAMBERT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST PORTLAND INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
FRANK WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN, ARIZONA HEALTH BOARD
MARVIN WILBUR, SERVICE UNIT DIRECTOR, LUMMI SERVICE UNIT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Lambert, Executive Director, Northwest Portland Indian Health Board. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

Madam Chairman, honorable committee members, and guests, let me first state that it is a privilege to be here to present testimony in behalf of the 35 tribes of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho who are represented on the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board.

It is the general feeling that the bill now before you for appropriations purposes prepared by Hon. Henry M. Jackson certainly represents recognition of needs and problems long existing in Indian communities throughout the United States, and in the Northwest in particular. I shall not seek to use this time merely to document again what has already been well documented, and, I am equally certain, quite well known to the honorable members of this subcommittee.

Suffice it to say that the health care needs of Indian communities are great. Certainly the needs are greater than the dollars previously appropriated have been able to meet. It is plain that the Indian Health Service has been able to accomplish much over the past years in providing health care to Indian people. It is equally clear that, due to rising costs, inflation, and population increases in Indian communities, there is need for more funds to be expended, not only for care and facilities, but for expanded programs and for the further development of human resources from within the Indian communities. If care is to be increased and become more effective in the future through developing Indian health professionals, the investment in education and training must be made today.

It is the stated desire of the administration and the desire of Indian people to develop greater autonomy and sophistication as full partners in guiding policy and setting priorities within their own communities in such a way as to carefully guard the unique relationship which exists between the tribes and the Federal Government. The participation of Indian health boards in conjunction with Indian health service is on the increase daily. I am personally involved in conducting that kind of training of Indian health boards which represents previous good faith and interest by Congress in providing funds to develop Indian communities.

Tribes and tribal organizations are daily demonstrating increased ability to administer funds allocated by Congress. The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board recently submitted a report showing that $9,200 funds granted to train 15 tribal employees were effectively managed to provide quality training for 67 tribal employees.

In order to develop the skills and abilities necessary to operate and manage their own tribal health programs in the future, funds are necessary now to support this training.

Many areas face extreme difficulty in receiving medical care. The shortage of physicians in the United States is well known. Hardest hit are the smaller communities of the Nation. A complex of tribes in the Puget Sound area—Quileute, Skokomish, Squaxin Island, Chehalis—are often faced with a 2-hour drive in order to receive required medical attention. The Quileute, Squaxin Island Tribes are making provision for small clinics to be included as part of their tribal office structures. A clinic without staff is like an airplane without a pilot, lovely to see but from the practical standpoint, useless. They each need a nurse-practitioner (2) and a doctor to travel to the clinic sites.

The Lummi, Nooksack and Swinomish Tribes representing 2,446 people are in extreme need of a clinic. Plans and proposals are already in hand by Indian health service. The need for this clinic is now.

Many other clinics are in need of repair and of updating equipment. Conversations with several doctors indicates a level of professional dedication which at times causes them to purchase equipment from their own pockets because of constraints set by limited budgets. Doctors unable to be retained by Indian health service frequently cite their extreme frustration with the lack of facilities and equipment as in part affecting their decision to leave the service.

Honorable members of the committee, it has been my sad experience to visit Indian hospitals and clinics serving Indian people and have found these clinics and hospitals to be severely lacking. Few non-Indian people in these United States would return a second time to such facilities where Indian people must repeatedly return if they are to be served at all. I am certain that economic deficiency on the part of the Indian communities does not truly warrant anything less than first class health care and delivery.

I would strongly urge the passing of the bill as it has been prepared by Hon. Henry M. Jackson, Senator from Washington, with the necessary add-ons as expressed by the various voices of the tribes and communities.

This is a day of unprecidented opportunity in a land of opportunity. In your hands rests the potential of making realistic provision for health care within Indian communities that is adequate to the needs.

F. DAVID LAMBERT,
Executive Director.

Mr. LAMBERT. We will be extremely brief and highlighting a few thoughts that are in the statement.

The Arizona board represents and is unique in the sense that it represents all of the federally recognized tribes in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The concerns of the area health board are to act as an advocate and to work closely with the Indian Health Service in encouraging the development and improvement of health care among the tribes in the Northwest.

I should introduce to you on my right Mr. Frank Wright, who is the chairman of our Arizona Health Board, and, by request of the Lummi Tribe, present with us also is Mr. Marvin Wilbur, the service unit director of the Lummi Service Unit. There are two items of concern. In conversing with a number of our smaller tribal organizations in the Washington area there is an expression of need on the part of the Quileute Tribe and also the Squaxin Island Tribe relative to health care.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Squaxin Island tribe included in the contract health care program?

Mr. LAMBERT. Yes, they are. As I understand it from talking with the people there at the tribe, though they are right across they still are faced with a 2-hour drive or a 2-hour transportation problem in getting health care.

Mrs. HANSEN. They don't own very much land.

Mr. LAMBERT. What they have just obtained is a large facility which they will be using as a tribal office, and they wish to dedicate an area of this as a serviceable clinic in which they would hope to have a nurse or nurse-practitioner on hand on a full-time-status basis. This is true also of the Quileute Tribe having had a large tribal office building funded through the BIS.

They, too, have dedicated an area of this as a clinic operation in which they would like to have a nurse available, so that, in terms of the two tribal organizations, we are talking about a need of $28,746 to provide equipment for the two clinics. This would provide them with an immediate emergent health care provision. They also would serve not only just their own tribe, but they would serve, as I noted here, a complex of the tribes; the Skokomish, the Chehalis would be in a more accessible position for health care.

The other area of concern that we wish to place before the committee is the need of the Lummi, the Nooksack, and the Swinomish Tribes representing 2,446 people are in need of a clinic. A line item is necessary in the Indian health budget in terms of $388,000 to completely equip this clinic. I have a copy of the proposal which I can leave for the purpose of the record with you.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Memorandum

To: Director, Portland Area Office, IHS and Chairman Committee for Planning.
From: Lummi Service Unit.
Subject: Lummi Health Care Facility.

I. OWNERSHIP

The Portland Area Indian Health Service will, on approval, construct and own the proposed health center. A line drawing with specifics as to size, costs, etc. is attached. See appendix A.

II. PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION TIMETABLE

A. Planning

Proposal would be completed by April 1974.

B. Construction

Construction would begin in September 1974, and completion expected in March 1975.

C. Opening date

We anticipate the opening date to be July 1, 1975.

III. PRESENT SITUATION

A. Existing health care facilities

The Lummi Health Center consists of two medical examination rooms, one small waiting room, one small medical records and clerical office, administrators office and one bathroom. A maternal and child health project is in operation which is housed in a 24′ x 40′ trailer unit and in addition mental health counseling and environmental health counseling services is provided in two offices located in a 12′ x 44′ trailer. The present facilities is totally inadequate, with insufficient ventilation, lighting and storage space. There are no provisions for medical equipment and is staffed by one physician who treats the greater portion of patients seen at the clinic (APC IC Reports 9,521 clinic visits for fiscal year 1973).

B. The estimated population of the Lummi Service Unit is 2,446

All 2,446 are potential users of the health center at Lummi, but Swinomish is 30 miles south and Nooksack 25 miles northwest and the residents do not often seek medical services at Lummi.

	Homes	Population On reservation	Adjacent	Total
Lummi	165	1,274	291	1,565
Swinomish	82	315	159	474
Nooksack	70	237	170	407
Total	317	1,826	620	2,446

A majority of the population at Nooksack and Swinomish secure medical services by contract with local physicians at Everson and Anacortes.

The population at Lummi has experienced a significant increase in the recent previous years due to housing construction, economic development, employment opportunities, and ongoing training-educational programs.

C. Costs

See appendix 1 and 1A.

Total costs fiscal year 1973:

Field medical services	$119,274
Contract health	262,639
Other	38,580
Total	420,493

D. Additional services which may be provided

There is need for additional health personnel and adequate community health facilities to support a very necessary expansion in the areas of both curative medical and comprehensive health services. Emphasis may also be placed on preventative medicine, home and community medicine.

With the availability of sufficient health staff and health advisors home care, education and nutrition services may also be provided to these members of Indian reservations.

IV. WORKLOAD STATISTICS

Workload statistics have been projected to 1980 using the last 4 years as a base; it is anticipated that with the population expected to increase substantially the total visits will increase to approximately 14,665 per year.

During fiscal year 1972 the APC report IT indicated 1,614 individuals made a total of 7,404 visits to the clinic, or an average of 45 visits per individual.

McClellan et al, recommended a 6,032 square feet facility at McAlister Health Center for a comparable patient load for ambulatory care in an out-patient setting.

V. STAFFING

The present staff consists of as listed below. All proposed positions could be accomodated in the proposed building. It might be well to add the present staffing structure is only able to meet current medical treatment demands on a limited basis. That in order to begin to provide comprehensive health services and community prevention and educational services it will be necessary to add appropriate medical and field personnel as listed.

PRESENT	PROPOSED
SUD	Pharmacist
Physician	Dentist
Nurse	Dental asst. (2)
Clerk (2)	Adult nurse practitioner
Clerk (part-time)	Medical record clerk
PNP	Maintenance man
Engineer tec. (P. T)	
Mental health worker	
Mental health professional	

VI. ASSOCIATED COSTS IN OPENING A NEW FACILITY USING THE MEDICAL-DENTAL APPROACH

A. Nonrecurring costs

(1) Equipment and supplies, $108,000. Much of the existing equipment is substandard and would not be transferred to a new facility, plus a bigger facility would demand more equipment and supplies to begin operation.

(2) Building construction expenditure for project is $280,000.

The total for nonrewiring costs is $388,000.

B. Recurring Costs—Annual

Travel and training	$18,000
Utilities	8,000
Repairs	3,000
Supplies and drugs	18,000
Change of station	6,000
Total	53,000

C. Salary—Annual

$186,829.

D. Total Operating Costs—Annual

Salary	$186,829
Recurring	53,000
Total	239,829

VII. HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Because of the close proximity to Bellingham, a city with a population of 43,000, there is ample private housing available to meet whatever type of housing is needed or desired. There is no justifiable need for employee housing on the reservation.

VIII. RECOMMENDATION

That this proposal with line drawings, staffing, estimated costs and approaches to services be forwarded to the area director for approval and submission to Headquarters.

MARVIN WILBUR,
Service Unit Director.

Concurred by:

HENRY S. LEVINE, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. WRIGHT. It is indeed a pleasure to be before you. I understand, Honorable Chairperson, Mrs. Hansen, that you will be leaving soon.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will be leaving in January.

Mr. WRIGHT. Very much to the detriment of many of our people. They will be losing a very good and fine friend, a person that has championed many of our causes. We wish you well. I wish you well and many of us do, I am sure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. WRIGHT. We have mentioned the various funding packages that our executive director mentioned. We have not had a chance to meet as a board to present those types of funding. We are aware that there is a need in the area.

The National Indian Health Board, of which I have been an alternate, has gone on record, in virtually all the area boards that I know of, in supporting nonrecognized groups and tribes of Indian people in their quest for funding for Indian health care, and you know the extreme needs. They have asked that the U.S. Government assist those people. They have asked that their services not be diminished, and, therefore, if we are going into a single fund it could create a possible conflict between the two groups. You understand that I am sure.

Leo LeClair, the executive director, mentioned the Indian fishing aspect. I personally, being a tribal member myself, having been the chairman for 10 years and gone to the Supreme Court and all of this in the battle, it seems very ironic that Judge Boldt would come out with a mandate requiring in our aspect a great deal of funds to set up the ordinances and go through the entire process that he requested us to meet by June 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. It shows just how unrealistic some decisions are. What I think he expected was that you would use your own tribal ingenuity. I am sure you realize the problem that the tribes have.

Mr. WRIGHT. When I started in the direct conflict in 1951, until today we have been in court spending every last penny that we have in the courts in our defense, and we have no means to come up with this new concept immediately.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am just pointing out that it can't be done until we have some facts on the authorization situation. Also it is highly unlikely that an appropriation could be enacted by the House of Representatives by June 1, 1974.

We also have to find out if the State of Washington is going to appeal. You have a dilemma because of the time element. We understand the problem completely.

Mr. WRIGHT. If nothing more then at least we have had a chance to share this with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. We have had other testimony today from the Quinaults and the Lummis about this problem. Of course they are organized tribes that have some rules and regulations that they can put in effect right now. The problem arises with the small tribe that have done nothing about fish management.

Mr. WRIGHT. We fashioned our ordinances in 1954 but the Bureau of Indian Affairs would not recognize our existence. You know the problem, so we are still having that difficulty.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have complex legal issues.

Mr. WRIGHT. The Chemawa school is within the scope of our area, and they are asking for funding for their facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Covington wants to locate the school in Colville and others want it at Issaquah. You have to agree among yourselves.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is a need, and as a board——

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand your problems completely. There are 13 tribes in my district, so I understand the situation pretty well.

Mr. LAMBERT. I hear nothing but deep respect for your name, Madam Chairman. I think Mr. Wilbur had a comment.

Mr. WILBUR. I have a question. We are all aware of the priority for the placement construction of the center which has been proposed for the last several years. You did mention that it was included in the budget for the 1975 fiscal year budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the Indian Health Service budget?

Mr. WILBUR. Yes. Health center facilities, clinic facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not in the construction budget.

Mr. LAMBERT. This was the reason for the concern, because it was not in the line item budget that was submitted.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have concentrated their construction budget on finishing the larger hospitals. The remainder of their construction money is largely spent in health and sanitation.

Mr. LAMBERT. This is the reason for the special request that we are making today. The clinic structure as it presently exists which is using an older building, and a makeshift operation, certainly would fall into the category of those that I mentioned that I visited throughout the Northwest, and through the Southwest, and one of those to which Indian people are forced to return repeatedly and many non-Indian people would go to this facility once and seek something elsewhere. It is of vital importance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for your testimony.

UTE INDIANS—UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, I would like to submit testimony on behalf of the Ute Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Reservations in eastern Utah. The Utes live on semiarid land and development of water resources is a prerequisite to the economic development of the area. The land will sustain grazing if proper range management techniques are used. The Utes are requesting Federal financial assistance for water storage facilities, an irrigation project, a range improvement and management program, and a domestic water system. The testimony is self-explanatory and I urge the committee to give it careful consideration.

[The testimony follows:]

The Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Band, Ouray Reservation, Utah, request for supplemental appropriation fiscal year 1975 Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

It is a distinct pleasure for us to have the opportunity to present this proposal to your committee and we wish to thank you very much for affording the

Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation an opportunity to put forward some of the more critical needs that pertain to our reservation land and water resources. The Ute Indian Tribe has been fortunate to have oil discovered upon its land which has provided the tribe and its government an income to carry out projects in housing and industrial development which have improved the standard of living of our people through increased employment and improved living conditions. However, the Ute Tribe is fully aware that income from a nonrenewable resource such as oil or oil shale will not last forever and when these resources are depleted. the Ute people will have to look to its land surface resources to provide the income required to fulfill its tribal governmental responsibility toward the Ute people. It is with this in mind that we think assistance from the Federal Government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop fully our land surface potential.

The Ute Tribe has federally recognized water rights on the reservation for approximately 129,000 acres and less than 50 percent of these irrigable acres are now being utilized. The tribe has cooperated fully with the Department of the Interior and the State of Utah in the development, initiation, and construction of the central Utah project, and we look to this project as a means by which we will realize and enjoy our full water right as recognized by the United States. However, there are areas of our reservation which will not be developed under the central Utah project, and it is these areas where we will need financial assistance from the Federal Government to complete the development.

The Ute Tribe is currently developing 600 acres of irrigable land, locally referred to as the Neola unit, with its own money which will cost upward of a quarter of a million dollars.

The Ute Indian people have 930,000 acres of range land resources which provide grazing for approximately 5,500 head of cattle, 1,100 head of sheep and numerous big game and upland bird species. Specific water development and range improvement practices are necessary to achieve optimum and sustain use of these resources.

The Ute Tribe is one of the large sources and providers of domestic water in the Uintah Basin and recognizes its responsibility in developing domestic water sources in order to meet the demands of the increasing population in the area which will result from the development of oil shale and other minerals in the area.

The Ute Tribe does not have adequate financial resources to develop their land and meet the needs of its people. Therefore, we are respectfully requesting your committee to consider appropriation for the following projects:

PROJECT AND FUNDS REQUIRED

(1) The Green Canyon Reservoir $455,000.
(2) Glosenberger Reservoir $697,000.
(3) John Starr and Wolf Flat Range improvement and management program $228,500.
(4) Big Springs domestic water system $1,433,000.

The scope of these projects is briefly summarized as follows:

Water storage projects

Under the provisions enunciated in the winters doctrine, we understand that sufficient water is reserved for the use and needs of the Ute Indian people of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. We have for many years looked to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Utah project, to provide these necessary facilities. The projects we are proposing are not included within the proposed Central Utah project plan. However, within the changing times and ever-increasing national demands for food, fiber, recreation, and the utilization of mineral resources that are known to be available within our land, we feel that these proposed projects would not only contribute to the social and economical needs of the Ute Indian people, but also to the Nation. We would like funding to construct what we believe are justifiable and economically feasible, two small but greatly needed water storage projects. Incidentally, both projects are within the areas being considered for oil shale development.

Green Canyon project.—The Green Canyon project site is located 30 miles south of the Indian community of Ouray, Utah. This development would entail the construction of an earth-filled dam complete with outlet works, excavation of a spillway, clearing the reservoir area, road construction, and land subjugation. The estimated cost is $455,000.

In addition to flood control and recreation provided by the reservoir, a water supply will be provided for the subjugation of 1,500 acres of raw desertland. The location of this development is ideal for the current feeding operation of the Ute tribal livestock enterprise.

Glosenberger project.—The Glosenberger project site is located immediately adjacent and extending easterly from the Uintah River and is formed by a small basin approximately 1 mile south of the community of Fort Duchesne. The project offers a substantial supply of regulated irrigation water and also water for industrial and recreational purposes. Approximately 4,000 acres of Indian-owned land would receive irrigation benefits. The project's location is complementary to the Bottle Hollow resort complex, the proposed Wissiup Water Fowl Management project and the established Ute Tribal Industrial Park. It also offers the potential of industrial water as may be needed. The total cost of this project is $697,000.

The estimated development cost for both water storage projects is $1,152,000.

John Starr and Wolf Flat Range improvement and management program.—The Ute Tribe has operated a highly successful livestock enterprise for the past 10 years. However, due to the rising cost of operation, particularly labor and equipment, it is becoming apparent that more intensive management is necessary on the tribes range resources if the enterprise is to remain competitive in the livestock producing business.

The proposed management program will assist the Ute Tribe in maintaining this competitiveness through (1) better livestock management, (2) increased forage and livestock production and proper range utilization, and (3) protection of the range resources.

The program encompasses 42,500 acres of prime summer grazing lands and 20,042 acres of critical spring and fall grazing lands. Cost of the program is $228,500 or $3.65 per acre. Annual gross return to the Ute Tribe, through increase in red meat production, would be approximately $84,234.

Big Springs domestic water system.—Many of the communities in the western portion fo the Uintah Basin are short of adequate water supplies for their present needs as well as the projected requirements for moderate growth. Successful exploration for oil has caused a heavy influx of people into the area with resulting increased demands for all services and utilities. It is anticipated that this trend will continue for several years until the development wells have been drilled and the population stabilizes during the producing life of the oilfield, which may be from 20 to 30 years.

The expanding oil and gas production in the basin may attract other industries that may utilize these resources or derivatives of them to produce manufactured products locally. The changeable nature of local, national, and world economic conditions will require periodic reappraisals of potential industrial demands and requirements. Many of the Uintah Basin municipalities have been unable to locate close-in water supplies and find that bringing water from long distances is very expensive. The solution of the water problem not only involves locating an accessible source of adequate supply and quality but also the determination of feasible economic utilization.

Available data indicates that the water from Big Springs is satisfactory chemically, and that partial treatment will render it satisfactory from a health standpoint for domestic use.

California Rural Indian Health Board

WITNESSES

JAMES MEDINA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

WILFRED K. COLEGROVE, REPRESENTING THE CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

JOSEPH BENITEZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. James Medina, executive director, California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.

Mr. Medina. My name is James Medina, executive director of the California Rural Indian Health Board. To my left is Wilfred K.

Colegrove and Mr. Joseph Benitez, chairman of the California Rural Indian Health Board and a member of the Chemehuevi Tribe. At this time I would like to turn over the presentation to Mr. Colegrove to present. Mr. Benitez is here to answer anything with regard to the board structure.

Mr. COLEGROVE. On behalf of the California people I would like to express our appreciation to this committee for the consideration they have given us in the past.

As you know, we started out as a demonstration project in 1968 to investigate the situation in California. California health in itself has changed very dramatically from the time that the California Rural Indian Health Board had taken a position in California. If I can bring to your attention the first page of the testimony is a map which shows where all the projects are located. They are located in the area from San Diego close to the Mexican border to the Oregon border. The service area would be comparable say from Washington, D.C., to Chicago. During this period of time that they tried to utilize all their resources in California that were available. Through using outside resources in many cases such items as the Department of Labor pet programs and other types of programs in California, they were able to develop a system of health delivery. However, with the very limited budget it becomes very difficult. Within the service area there are approximately 39,000 people on or near the reservation areas, or as the Bureau of Indian Affairs counts within the county of origin where there is a reservation.

You heard earlier testimony with regard to California where there were 75 rancherias. These are the areas we attempt to serve on near the reservations. We have been able to develop dental clinics. We have 12 dental clinics on rancherias and reservations. We have five medical outpatient clinics which are operating however, we are running into problems in relationship to funding. This basically is because none of our clinics except for one medical clinic, have California State accreditation.

The reason we would like to work with the accreditation process is because when we have the accreditation process done then we are capable of accepting third party resources from sources such as the medicare program and the medicaid program in California and private insurance companies.

Most of our clinics, dental and medical, are located in very remote areas in California, and in many cases there is no other service available, so we have access to some of the people who ordinarily would take advantage of other services. People who take advantage of our services do so only because of the reasoning that it is a large distance, which again is an economic factor. We are here today to request that this committee appropriate $4,273,000 to add on to our base budget, which would bring us up to our planning level which we had anticipated 5 years ago, $6.5 million. The major portion of this money would be used to bring our existing clinics up to standard so that we could get accreditation again to recapture many of the third party resources. Second, to develop clinics and provide outpatient services in areas where they are currently not available. We have prepared our testimony in a very general way, pointing out some of our problems. We are also presenting the report of the California Rural Indian Health Board.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place your prepared statement in the record.

Mr. COLEGROVE. We would request your consideration for future funding of this project which we think is very important to the Indian people of California.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. COLEGROVE. Thank you.

[Mr. Colegrove's prepared statement follows:]

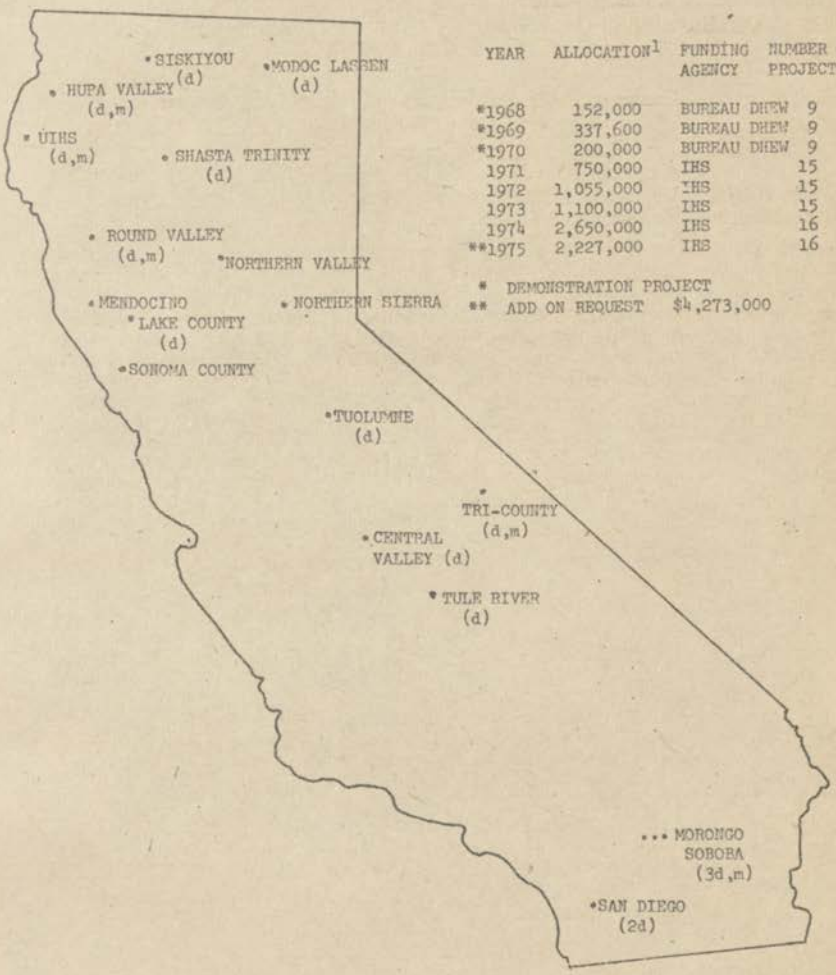
STATEMENT OF WILFRED K. COLEGROVE, REPRESENTING THE CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD INC.

WITNESSES

Joseph Benitez—Chairman, Board of Directors.
James Medina—Executive director.

We are here today to request that this committee appropriate an additional $4,273,000 to the Indian Health Service budget to provide direct health care services essential to fulfilling the unmet health needs of over 40,000 rural California Indians. This amount, along with the base CRIHB budget of $2,227,000 will provide a total of $6,500,000 for continued operation and for expansion of all 16 projects in California to a standard level of service, including essential direct medical and dental care.

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAM



YEAR	ALLOCATION[1]	FUNDING AGENCY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
*1968	152,000	BUREAU DHEW	9
*1969	337,600	BUREAU DHEW	9
*1970	200,000	BUREAU DHEW	9
1971	750,000	IHS	15
1972	1,055,000	IHS	15
1973	1,100,000	IHS	15
1974	2,650,000	IHS	16
**1975	2,227,000	IHS	16

* DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
** ADD ON REQUEST $4,273,000

(d) dental clinic
(m) medical clinic

CRIHB 4/74

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we are here today to request that this committee appropriate an additional $4,273,000 to the Indian Health Service budget to provide direct health care services essential to fulfilling the unmet health needs of over 40,000 rural California Indians. This amount, along with the base CRIHB budget of $2,227,000 will provide a total of $6,500,000 for continued operation and for expansion of all 16 projects in California to a standard level of service, including essential direct medical and dental care. To date, the intent and direction of the CRIHB health care program in California has been in the nature of a demonstration, to fully identify the health needs; to develop and apply modern innovative approaches and methods to meet those needs; and to insure a delivery system fully utilizing third-party resources and benefits available to all citizens.

Although the 16 projects of CRIHB are now in different stages of funding and development, we have proceeded carefully to measure and replicate the success of each within the timeframe initially established 5 years ago. All available third-party resources and benefits have been utilized, through the education and outreach program, but it is now clear that the gaps are great and the need exists for some funding of direct health care services for California Indians.

Furthermore, recent legislation, which has advanced revenue sharing to the diminishment of the categorical aid programs, has unfortunately affected a further reduction in direct health services available to Indians from other sources.

Presently, all 16 projects operate preventive health care programs with outreach services designed to utilize third-party resources. Only 12 of the projects are funded to operate dental clinics, and there are only funds to operate 5 medical clinics.

Outreach programs are limited in their effectiveness by the availability of direct care service. For example, the lack of dental care for California Indians had been notorious for years. However, with your help, in 1973 we served over 14,000 patients in our own direct service dental program with the average cost per patient being only $17 compared to an average cost of $54 for the same work performed by private dentists.

A major constraint to full utilization of third-party resources is that the major proportion of our clinics are not adequately equipped to be accredited by the State, which is necessary to recapture expenditures from Welfare, Medi-Cal, Medi-Care, and private insurance programs.

We propose to overcome these problems by utilizing the additional funds to:

(1) Bring the operating medical and dental clinics up to accreditation standards by moving necessary equipment, facilities, and licensed staffing.

(2) By establishing four more dental clinics.

(3) Providing 10 more medical and outpatient clinics.

(4) By expanding the preventive health programs.

(5) Providing funds to the project for contract health care services, where appropriate.

In closing, it should be emphasized that over 90 percent of the CRIHB project are staffed by Indians who participate in all phases of the management and that the board of directors is composed of representative Indians from their respective communities. They are requesting that Congress appropriate the funds requested to assist the Indian Health Service in bringing the level of health care services for California Indians comparable with other areas.

Finally, we need a substantial increase in our budget to catch up with other Indian tribes as well as our non-Indian neighbors. The average IHS expenditure for California in fiscal year 1974 is only $68 per capita versus $289 per capita spent nationwide on Indian health.

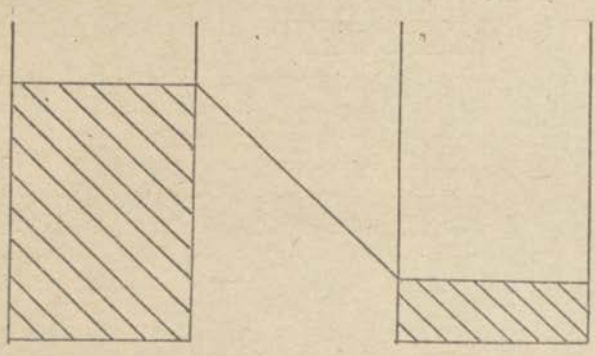
EXPENDITURE - INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE - CALIFORNIA FIELD OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA - MARCH 20, 1974

INDIAN POPULATION (FY 74)	AREA	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	PER CAPITA (FY 74)
47,092	Aberdeen	12,174,700	12,913,700	14,853,800	17,655,600	17,393,100	18,791,200	399.
35,426	Albuquerque	5,892,100	6,097,100	7,601,600	9,723,700	11,441,000	11,702,000	330.
52,168	Alaska	17,962,000	19,267,500	22,641,700	26,464,500	30,774,900	21,042,200	403.
20,827	Bemidji					3,769,700	4,162,500	200.
28,522	Billings	6,700,500	7,105,300	8,157,200	9,658,700	12,443,500	12,163,000	426.
95,308	Navajo	13,299,000	14,272,300	16,871,200	20,298,700	24,131,900	24,991,500	262.
108,102	Oklahoma	9,908,600	10,770,300	10,863,250	13,112,900	15,775,100	16,890,600	156.
52,093	Phoenix	12,212,900	12,502,500	16,274,100	19,057,700	21,737,400	23,130,800	444.
26,305	Portland	4,011,600	4,618,100	5,660,900	6,650,700	8,332,000	8,458,000	322.
10,230	Tucscon Program Office (Part of Arizona)	2,202,100	2,582,700	3,041,400	3,787,400	4,624,800	4,645,100	454.
8,814	United South-eastern Tribes			1,891,850	2,178,000	2,851,100	3,254,800	369.
39,017	Sacramento	337,600	200,000	750,000	1,055,000	1,100,000	2,650,000	68.
523,904		84,363,500	90,129,500	107,858,000	128,527,900	152,274,500	151,882,600	

NOTES:

Average Size - 43,715 People * Average Budget - $12,615,217 * Average Per Person Expenditure - $288.57

DURING FY 1974 CRIHB SERVICED ABOUT 8% OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE POPULATION WITH LESS THAN 2% OF THE IHS BUDGET

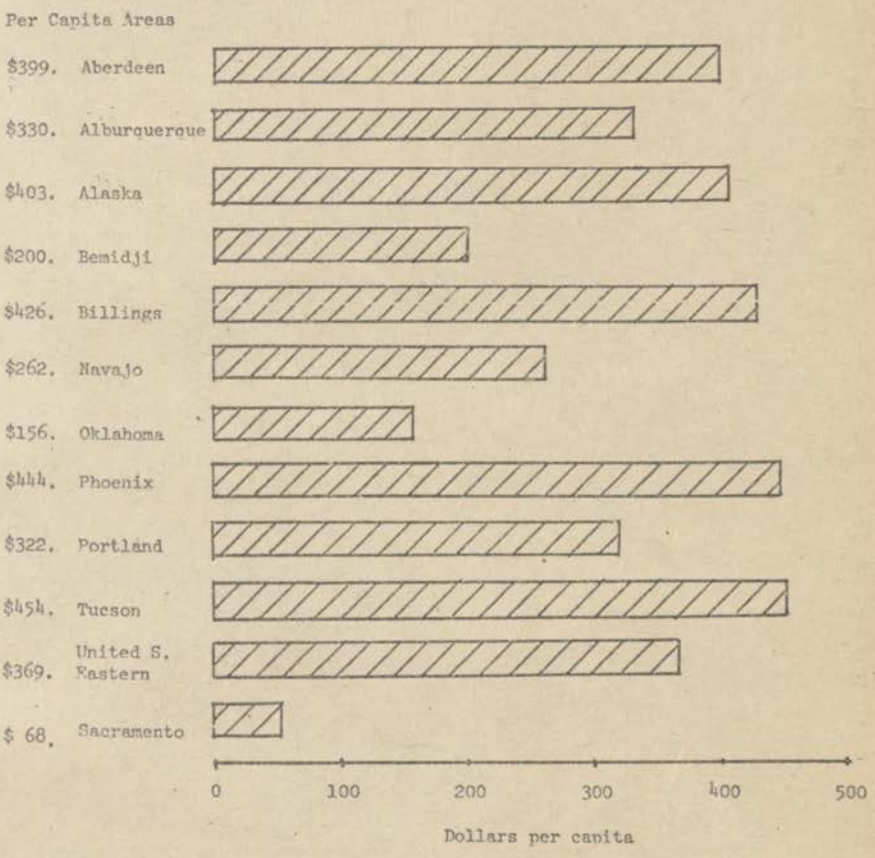


7.7% OF THE INDIAN POPULATION	1.7 OF HEALTH SERVICES BUDGET
39,017[2]	$ 2,650,000[4]
504,587[3]	$153,027,000[5]

CRIHB 4/74

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES by AREA

during FY 1974 6.



CRIHB 4/74

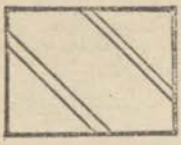
The AVERAGE IHS PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE NATIONWIDE COMPARED to the AVERAGE IHS PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE in CALIFORNIA (for authorized service population)



$288.57 7.

Average all Areas per capita Expenditure

Approx 1/6 of Average

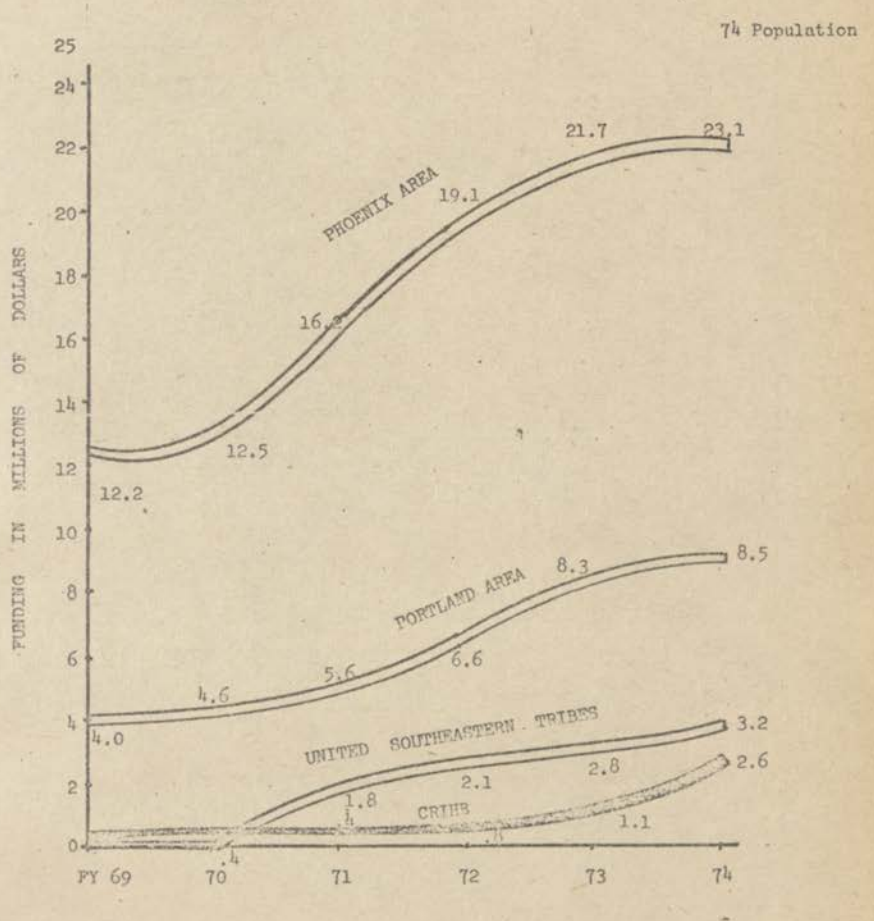


$68.00 8.

Average CRHIB per capita Expenditure

CRHIB 4/74

The CRIHB BUDGET and SERVICE POPULATION RELATIVE to the PHOENIX, PORTLAND AREA, and UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES 9.

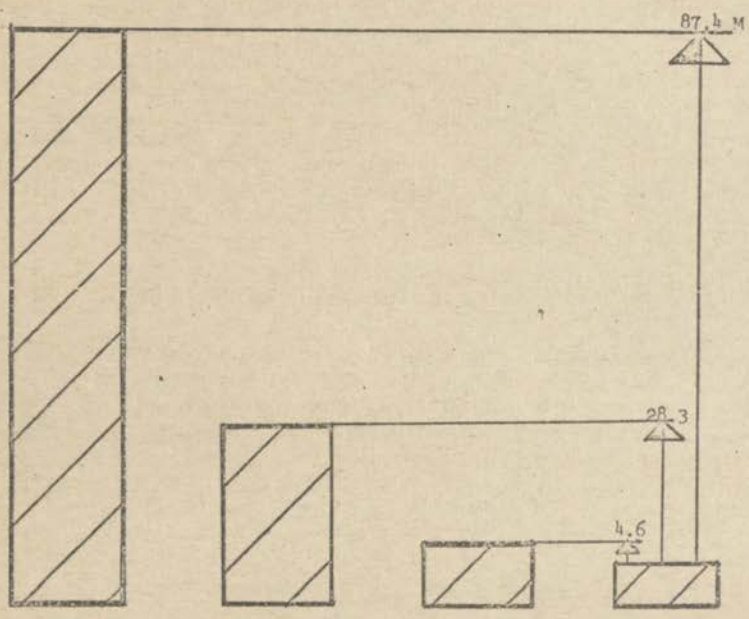


SERVICE POPULATION (FY 1974)

Phoenix	54,093	CRHIB	39,017
Portland	26,305	USET	8,814

CRHIB 4/74

The COST of CATCHING up with OTHER SELECTED IHS AREAS



TOTAL EXPENDITURES in MILLIONS of DOLLARS for SELECTED IHS AREAS

between 1970 - 74 INCLUSIVE[10]

CRIHB 4/74

FOOTNOTES

1. California Rural Indian Health Board (CRIHB), Berkeley, Calif., March 1974.
2. Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Sacramento Area—California Indian Population Data", March 1974, p. 1.
3. Bureau of Indian Affairs, "U.S. Department of Interior Budget Justification—fiscal year 1975", U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, p. iv.
4. California Rural Indian Health Board, March 1974.
5. Indian Health Service, "Expenditures—Indian Health Service—California Field Office—Sacramento, Calif., March 20, 1974".
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.

[Additional information was filed with the committee:]

Indian New Careers Project

WITNESS

PATRICIA BELLANGER, DIRECTOR, INDIAN NEW CAREERS PROJECT

Mrs. Hansen. Miss Patricia Bellanger, director, Indian new careers project.

Miss Bellanger. I am Patricia Bellanger, director of the Indian new careers project in Minneapolis, part of the mental health project. I don't have time to present the facts and I don't think I have to because I know you have done some legislation for urban Indians before. We thank you for that.

Mrs. Hansen. We had a very good report from the Minneapolis group.

Miss Bellanger. Our proposal is a simple one, one that gives us kind of a beginning in training. I guess I will have to begin at the beginning and give you the summary first. Our summary of the proposal I am bringing before you is:

To transfer the urban Indian mental health new careers program to the Indian mental health desk in HEW. To begin a training arm for urban Indian mental health programs. To develop urban Indian mental health units, a coordinating unit that would: (1) Provide a unified means for the Indian mental health agencies to secure recognition from established human service agencies and the court system; (2) to provide a central resource to which non-Indian agencies may refer Indian clients; (3) to promote staff development activities relating to Indian people into the established mental health agencies.

I should explain new careers a bit, the way we work in Minneapolis. It is the only new careers program in mental health for Indian people in the entire Nation. We train Indian people to function as mental health workers within the mental health resources available to urban Indians. We offer an AA degree through a local college and have trained 12 Indian students in the mental health field. That is 12 more than the Minneapolis area has ever seen before. Further, of the 12 getting their AA degrees, 7 would like to continue their education and get a BA in mental health which we think is really a breakthrough.

There are other subgroups within the Minneapolis area that offer mental health services to Indians, Indian mental health units. We sort of use the term loosely. We have the group homes. I am also chairman of the board of two group homes, residential treatment centers for juveniles as alternatives to the juvenile centers and the junior prison system. Halfway House is for alcoholics, and a couple as alternatives to the prison system plus family health and the Indian Health Board. They provide the diagnostic and treatment for Indian people.

Our proposal is to do two things. One, to relocate the Minneapolis Indian new careers training project to the Indian health desk in HEW. They recognize the potential of the new careers because there is no Indian staff in any of the established mental health agencies, none in the alcoholic wards of the hospitals, or in the juvenile center. Their caseload is about 40 percent Indian. There are no Indian health workers or any Indian people working with juvenile centers. We feel the project would flourish and grow within the Indian community and within mental health offices. To develop the mental health unit this is kind of a coordinating unit that we began to develop with Minneapolis and St. Paul. It would be a place so that right now mental health agencies, the established ones like juvenile center, the welfare and court system kind of bypass these projects, saying they don't know about them or they don't have enough statistics. They don't know if there are any beds available.

Their coordinating unit would at least know how many beds available there would be in the group homes or the Halfway Houses. They would be able to refer any people to the court systems or to the legal people and everything in charge of walking through the system so we could provide for the AA ward and that sort of thing. We feel the mental health new careers program as it relates to urban Indians is a very, very successful program. It has begun to open doors into

the mental health areas that have never had Indian staff before, even though their caseload is really heavily Indian. We have developed a coordination unit from that new careers program. We feel that it should be within the mental health unit in NIH, the Indian desk, in Maryland.

There are very few urban Indian mental health units and no training programs. I think this would give kind of a project coordination for the NIMH, Indian health desk.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Do you work with the Minneapolis urban Indian group?

Miss BELLANGER. Oh, yes, I do, with Charlie Degan.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have asked for an increase in the budget and part of their program overlaps with what you have been discussing.

Miss BELLANGER. Yes, it does. In the new careers program we are kind of sitting out on a limb. It is not really within the Indian community as such and we would like to move it so that it works with us. So that it is not just a training unit sitting out by itself but would coordinate with the rest of the programs. As it sits in the office in Rockville, Md., here it is off to itself. The Indian programs are here and the Indian careers are over here.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee only handles the budgets of the Indian Health Service and Indian Education. The other items are in the Labor-HEW budget which is handled by Congresssman Flood.

Miss BELLANGER. Yes, I know.

We would really like to have seen appropriations for a new careers training program involved in mental health working with the Indian mental health desk and that is not there now. We would like to see that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Miss BELLANGER. Thank you.

[Miss Bellanger's prepared statement follows:]

AMERICAN INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH
NEW CAREERS PROJECT
1800 CHICAGO AVE./MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55404/332-4251 EXT. 380
Patricia Bellanger, Director

Testimony presented by Patricia Bellanger,
Director, Indian New Careers Project,
regarding Urban Indian New Careers Training Project and
Formation of the Urban Indian Mental Health Unit Pilot Project

Summary: To transfer the Urban Indian Mental Health New Careers Program to the Indian Mental Health Desk in HEW. To begin a "training arm" for urban Indian Mental Health Programs. To develop urban Indian Mental Health Units, a coordinating unit that would: 1.) provide a unified means for the Indian Mental Health Agencies to secure recognition from established Human Service Agencies and the Court System; 2.) to provide a central resource to which non-Indian agencies may refer Indian clients; 3.) to promote staff development activities relating to Indian people into the established Mental Health Agencies.

Appropriation: $150,000.00/year for a 3-year period
Total: $450,000.00 for 3 years

Submitted by: Patricia Bellanger
Patricia Bellanger, Director
Indian Mental Health New Careers Project

Date: April 8, 1974

AMERICAN INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH
NEW CAREERS PROJECT
1800 CHICAGO AVE./MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55404/332-4251 EXT. 380
Patricia Bellanger, Director

TESTIMONY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES REGARDING URBAN INDIAN NEW CAREERS TRAINING PROJECT AND FORMATION OF THE URBAN INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH UNIT PILOT PROJECT

Purpose

I am appearing before you to plead for a means of integrating and coordinating mental health services for urban American Indians in the Minneapolis area. Minneapolis has the highest percentage of urban Indians of any major metropolitan area in the country. The problems of the urban Indian in Minneapolis are similar to those of other Indians in the country. There is a very high rate of unemployment, life expectancy is low (probably no greater than the median life expectancy of 44 years for American Indians), incarceration, recidivism, alcoholism, and family disintegration are commonplace. These characteristics can probably be attributed wholly to the low socio-economic status of the urban Indian. These problems are an outgrowth of the conflict between the cultural barriers developed by the Indians in an attempt to maintain remnants of their own religious beliefs and culture, which is in conflict with the racism and narrowmindedness of the power groups across the country.

Within the dominant white culture, it is well recognized that mental health problems, if not occurring more often among the low socio-economic class, are certainly treated in different ways according to socio-economic class. Despite the high preponderance of American Indians in the lower socio-economic classes, the statistics that are available almost invariably focus upon the anti-social diagnostic categories, such as alcoholism, crime, and the manifestation of different sexual mores between cultures. The urban Indian is burdened with at least the same stresses as the poor white, with the additional burdens of an inability to either comprehend or be comprehended by the dominant society, and the manifestations of racism which exist when the Indian culture comes in contact with the white culture. Little, if nothing, is known except for a miniscule number of case studies concerning neurosis, psychosis, and other mental health problems which relate not to the overt behavior of the individual in conflict with the society, but merely relate to an accessibility to life and an ability to conform to the expectations of society. The American Indian is forced to seek mental health services where they are available. Typically, this is the community mental health center, staffed by white professionals and paraprofessionals, who understand nothing of the specific problems of the American Indian. Attempts at treatment are usually white-oriented therapies, which are predicated upon misunderstandings of the differences between the Indian and white cultures and the goal of such therapies is typically to assure the conformity to the white culture on

the part of the Indian. The research on the effectiveness of psychotherapy with the white culture indicates that the long term effects are questionable. Among the Indians, there is no question that the therapeutic services available are useless.

For these reasons, we are proposing a prototypic demonstration program which can function as a model for the delivery of human services to urban Indian populations in the United States.

Resources Available

Within the Minneapolis area, there are several unique programs which are existing independently, due to differing funding sources and patterns. I am the Director of the American Indian New Careers Program. The purpose of this program is to train Indians for function as mental health aides within the mental health services resources available to Indians. However, our experience with this program has demonstrated that the placement of aides in a facility has no effect, unless the administration of that service delivery facility agrees to alter its approach to meet the needs of its individual clients. Typically, we find that most agencies are unwilling to do this because of an inability to understand the Indian approach to mental health.

Despite this, during the past two years we have been training twelve Indians and, by the program's completion next year, will have achieved A.A. Degrees for each of these people. This program is unique within the American Indian population of this country in that it is an Indian run program aimed at serving Indians, and has been successful in meeting its goals.

There are other Indian agencies within the Minneapolis area that provide mental health services to sub-groups within the Indian population. There are two group homes (one for boys, one for girls), which are residential centers for adolescents who are having difficulties in adjusting to society. There are four half-way houses for alcoholics. There are two half-way houses for Indians who are moving from the prison setting to freedom. In addition, there is a Family Health Program, which provides diagnostic services, advocacy services, and legal services aimed at school-aged children within the Indian population.

Goals

It is therefore postulated that the uniqueness of these programs nevertheless results in a lack of total effectiveness because of the factionalization of service delivery. I am therefore proposing that these programs be combined under one umbrella program to reduce duplication and ineffectual communication.

The achievement of this goal would also result in coordination with other agencies that provide support to the mental health service delivery agencies mentioned above. Included are the Department of Indian Works, which provides educational support, particularly in training

Indians to achieve their G.E.D. as a high school graduate. There is also the Title IV Program, which consists of social work aides in those Minneapolis public schools which have a high percentage of Indian students. However, the Title IV Program must also function within a limited scope, providing support to school programs. There are day care centers which are currently in operation and others opening, which provide the opportunity for single parent Indian families to move off of welfare by providing a protective environment for the children while the mother seeks a job. There are other non-Indian agencies which have maintained a high level of cooperation, such as the St. Paul Urban League which provides employment counseling, a LEAP Program, and other programs aimed at employing American Indians.

The Gap in Services

The continued development of the New Careers Program increases the potential for more positive levels of communication with the mental health agencies which, despite their stated attempt to provide helping services to Indian populations, are typically seen as the enemies of the Indian populations, because of the problems enumerated above. This would include the welfare system, community mental health centers, hospitals, the juvenile centers, etc.

Although the city of Minneapolis can boast of progressive programs in the mental health area, the urban Indian typically feels like he is falling through the cracks in the delivery of services. Not only does the urban Indian feel that the agencies designed to help him are, in fact, the enemy, but recognizes the fact that the Federal public health priorities are aimed at reservation Indians. Thus, we find that there are programs for Indians but that we are the "wrong kind" of Indian.

Proposal

We are therefore requesting that the Federal government allocate monies to the Indian mental health desk in the Federal agencies to cover the cost of maintaining the New Careers Program (see Attachment I) and to recognize the expansion of the American Indian New Careers Program (see Attachment II) to function as an umbrella organization for the delivery of mental health services to the urban Indian in Minneapolis. Providing an appropriation through a governmental Indian agency to a consortium of programs would result in a more efficient operation of the delivery of services to American Indians. Reduced would be the administrative time, reporting time, budgeting time, etc. as a result of coordinating all of these efforts under one umbrella. Furthermore, by combining the funding methodology for each agency, a greater amount of flexibility would be allowed in each agency, since they would have some prediction concerning their future funding. Currently, each of these programs is funded by different agencies, some governmental and some local. Oftentimes, there are two or three administrative layers between the budgetary process within the agency and the actual granting of money.

By reducing the number of administrative levels, the Indian community could allocate its funding resources for mental health programs according to the priorities present within their communities, rather than according to national priorities.

For this reason, we are requesting an allocation of money to cover a three-to-five year program for the integration and coordination of mental health services in the Minneapolis area. The current funding needs are, in approximate terms, the New Careers Program requiring about $100,000 a year and the umbrella component requiring about $50,000 a year.

Cost Effectiveness

Our programs have neither the manpower nor the information at the present time to provide cost effectiveness data in a highly quantitative manner. Possibly, it would be more efficient to demonstrate through a case history the potential saving of taxpayer dollars by the actualization of the program described above. I will cite an actual case in doing so.

One of the biggest problems encountered among Indian children is truancy. As demonstrated in a paper by two of the teachers in the New Careers Program (see Attachment III), truancy is not only typically the first manifestation of delinquency, but is over-represented in terms of the proportion of the number of juvenile crimes committed in the state of Minnesota. Truancy is more than common among Indians, it is almost totally predictable. When Indian parents are working and a young child is sick, the Indian parents may think that keeping the child home from school is important to the family. The school typically sees it as truancy.

A couple of weeks ago we had dealings with a youngster who had been truant from school for three or four days. The reason for his truancy are almost a comedy of errors. He was sent from his classroom to the principal's office for misbehavior. He was told to wait outside the principal's office by the school clerk. Another teacher saw him there and told him to get back to class. He did, and the first teacher contacted the principal to see what the outcome was. When they found that the boy had never been in to see the principal, they suspended him from school. Although this boy was trying to adhere to the demands of different authority figures, he found himself in this predicament as a result of not understanding the power structure in the school.

At the termination of the suspension period, the child returned to meet with the principal. The principal explained his concern, and turned to the child and asked him if he would be disobedient anymore. The child responded that he would not. The principal then said, "I want a commitment from you." In the Indian manner the child did not respond but stared down at his feet. The principal repeated this several times. The principal then sent the child home in exasperation.

At this point, it should be noted that the boy's family had just moved in from the reservation not too long before. Their primary language is Chippewa, and although able to communicate in English, their knowledge of standard English is limited. The child sat home for a month at which point the mother was served with papers to bring him to court for truancy. It was at this point that she called an advocacy agency and asked what the word "commitment" meant. The child, being asked to "make a commitment" did not understand what was being asked of him, and therefore did not respond, which is not unusual for Indians in dealing with white authority. The principal in exasperation had sent the child home, forgot about him, until serving truancy notice.

The typical course of this program would include the administrative procedures for declaring the child is truant, and then sending him to juvenile court. After the cost of the court hearing, he would, in many cases, be sent to the Adolescent Diagnostic Center at Lino Lakes for a six-week evaluation. The cost of such a program runs about $38/day. In many cases, the child would then have been incarcerated at further cost to the taxpayer.

What could have happened might have been an avoidance of all this trouble. If there were a coordinated Indian program available, the school could have brought in an Indian outreach worker to deal with the child in his own language. He then could have been sent to the Family Health Program for diagnostic work-up, probably done in a day or less. The Indian outreach workers at the Family Health program could have worked with Title IV social work aides to develop a program relevant to this child's needs to reduce the probability of his behavioral nonconformity. Were a treatment center around, and the youngster needed additional treatment, a referral could have been made to a treatment center where a culturally consistent program could have been invoked.

It would appear that such a program would probably result in a great savings of tax dollars. Not only would many of the diagnostic and incarceration procedures have been eliminated, but the chances are that the youngster could have remained in school and possibly, given an adjustment in his curriculum to meet the needs of the youngster who does not speak standard English as his first language, he might have learned to better adapt to the school and remained there rather than being incarcerated.

Cases like the one above are legion in our community. It is only that we became involved within the last week that I use this example. I could cite hundreds of other cases which contact Indian communities which are worse.

Hopi Indian Health Care Program

WITNESSES

EARL ADAMS, SR., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD
LEE THOMAS, MEMBER OF THE HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL
JEFF BUTLER, DIRECTOR, HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Earl Adams, Sr., Chairman of the Hopi Tribal Health Advisory Board.

Mr. Adams. Madam chairman, I am Earl Adams, Sr., member of the Hopi Tribal Council and chairman of the Hopi Health Advisory Board. With me today are Mr. Lee Thomas, also a member of the Hopi Tribal Council and a member of the Hopi Health Advisory Board and Mr. Jeff Butler, director of the Hopi Tribal Health Department.

In behalf of the Hopi Tribe, I wish to express our appreciation to you for allowing us to appear before you today to present for your consideration the needs of the Hopi people relative to health care.

The Hopi people wish to impress upon you the need for adequate health services to assure that our people are physically and mentally fit to utilize the economic and educational resources necessary to improve our quality of life and to assume full responsibility for our total wellbeing.

As this awareness of the need for adequate services has developed among my people, the demands for health services has grown.

Madam Chairman, I would like to point out that our hospital is operating with 63 percent of the staff that is needed to operate existing programs. This figure is based on national and Indian health service criteria. My tribal government has supported the Indian health service, and at the present time we are paying for 10 staff positions at the Indian health service facility at Keams Canyon, Arizona. However, we do not have the monetary resources to fill the tremendous personnel gap existing at the service unit facility.

Unfortunately, the demand for services has exceeded the resources available to meet these demands even with our active involvement with the Indian health service. To help ourselves meet the demand, we have developed the tribal health advisory board to jointly plan with IHS for our health needs. We have begun to assume full responsibility for positions of health care programs by contracting with the IHS to provide tribal operation of community health and homecare services, health education services and most recently, the formation of the Hopi Tribal Health Department to coordinate the provisions of these contractual services and to begin the formulation of long-range plans which will eventually enable the Hopi people to assume all responsibility for staff and management of health programs on the reservation.

In 1969, our hospital saw 15,000 outpatients; 21,500 in 1970, and in 1974, our hospital will see 31,000 outpatients plus 7,000 visits in the field clinics. As I have stated earlier, there is a tremendous growth in the demand for health services both from my people and from the Navajo people in communities served by our hospital. I feel that it is appropriate to point out that while the Hopi people are currently involved in a dispute with the Navajo Tribe over land, there are an estimated 6,000 Navajo people utilizing the services of the Keams

Canyon Hospital. The Hopi people feel that health care should not be a political issue and to this point we have invited representatives from the three major Navajo communities served by the Keams Canyon service unit to assume seats with equal voting rights on the service unit advisory board. We feel that this will assure joint and fair planning for health services for all Indian people utilizing these services. To this point, Madam Chairman, we would like to present for your favorable consideration the following list of needs for improving and expanding health services being delivered to our people.

[The list follows:]

I

A. *Mental health.* (Purpose—To provide for (*a*) evaluation of need for services; (*b*) comprehensive program planning; (*c*) training and career mobility for health department staff to satisfy resources personnel requirements):

Training for 2 tribal members (tribal health department staff) to become mental health technicians	$20,000
1 mental health planner	15,000

B. *Health education.* (Purpose—To provide for (*a*) evaluation of need for services; (*b*) program planning, materials development, and program implementation; (*c*) training and career mobility for health department staff to satisfy resource personnel requirements):

1 training position for a tribal member (tribal health department staff) to become a professional health educator	$10,000
1 professional health educator	15,000

C. *Environmental health.* (Purpose—To provide for (*a*) evaluation of need for services; (*b*) program planning and development for ongoing environmental health maintenance; (*c*) training and career mobility for health department staff to satisfy resource personnel requirements):

1 training position for a tribal member	$10,000

D. *Nutrition* (Purpose—To provide for (*a*) resident nutrition consultation for ISH facilities; (*b*) resident nutrition consultation for BIA and public school system; (*c*) community education program; (*d*) staff inservice training; (*e*) training and career mobility for health department staff to satisfy resources personnel requirements):

1 nutritionist	$15,000
2 training positions for tribal members (tribal health department staff) to be trained as nutrition aids	10,000

E. *Native medicines* (Purpose—orientation program for modern medical practitioners on reservation in native healing arts to promote understanding and cooperation between traditional and modern health practitioners):

Development of orientation programs	$8,000

II

Manpower development. (Purpose—To provide for (*a*) scholarship resources for individuals interested in health careers; (*b*) training moneys for continuing education of health professionals currently working on the reservation; (*c*) assurance of career mobility incentive through continuing education opportunities and development of new program staff positions):

Scholarships	$30,000
Continuing education	18,000

A. Increase staff to meet existing program demands. (Based on national staffing standards, existing programs have a need for an additional 41 staff positions to provide quality care and to fully utilize the existing Indian Health Service facilities):

41 positions	$615,000

B. Mental health to expand planning and development and to initiate direct patient care. (86 percent of all deaths in the Keams Canyon service unit in the past 2 years between the ages of 15 and 65 have been related to accidents which involved alcoholism, suicides, and other problems related to mental health. Only very limited resources are available for treatment services) :

4 positions	$68,000

C. Dental resources to expand dental service. (The Keams Canyon Dental Service program is currently meeting only 19 percent of the needs of the population—based upon a dental population of 10,000) :

6 positions and equipment	$78,000

D. Expansion of school health program. (There are 1,600 students currently enrolled in reservation schools. Lack of sufficient personnel does not permit the development of a coordinated comprehensive school health program) :

1 school nurse	$16,500

E. Emergency transportation and communications. (Hopi people are still faced with inadequate emergency transportation and communications. In view of the high number of accidents, this presents a severe threat to our people in receiving emergency care soon enough to prevent permanent disabling injury or death) :

10 positions	$150,000
Ambulance service	20,000
Emergency communication, equipment	15,000
Air emergency service and medical consultations	70,000
Total	275,000

IV. Facilities improvement. (There is a need for expansion and renovation of existing facilities and the addition of two field facilities to meet expanding service demands of the Hopi people. There is also a pressing need to provide additional staff housing for nonlocal staff).

Renovation, remodeling, and expansion of Keams Canyon Hospital	$1,400,000
Construction of health center, Hotevilla	325,000
Construction of health station at Low Mountain	205,000
Construction of staff housing, 12 homes, at $35,000 each	420,000

Mr. ADAMS. Our total request is for $3,533,500. Madam Chairman, if our request is met with favorable consideration it is the Hopi Tribe's specific feeling that funds be phased into operating budgets over the next 3-year period—fiscal years 1975, 1976, 1977. We feel that it is important for proper planning to integrate the additional resources we are requesting over a period of time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your total request is $3,533,500, and you propose to spread that over a 3-year period. Isn't that correct?

Mr. ADAMS. Right. Thank you, Madam Chairman, for your time and consideration. The rest of this document is supportive data for our summary. We would like the supportive data to become part of the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be inserted in the record. Thank you very much.

Mr. ADAMS. Thank you.

[The remainder of Mr. Adams' statement follows:]

THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT WAS ESTABLISHED IN JULY 1973 UNDER INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, PHOENIX AREA OFFICE. PRIOR TO 1973 AN ACTIVE CHR - HOMECARE PROGRAM WAS THE ONLY HEALTH RELATED SERVICE ADMINISTERED BY THE HOPI TRIBE. THE CHR - HOMECARE PROGRAM CONCENTRATED ITS EFFORT IN THE AREA OF HEALTH RELATED COMMUNITY EDUCATION INVOLVEMENT FOR PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.

IT BECAME APPARENT TO TRIBAL LEADERSHIP, PRIOR TO JULY 1973, THAT ALTHOUGH THE CHR-HOMECARE PROGRAM WAS PERFORMING A VALUABLE SERVICE AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL, THERE WAS NO TRIBAL DIRECTION IN IDENTIFYING COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS AND PLANNING FOR FUTURE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE.

THE HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL THEN NEGOTIATED A CONTRACT WITH INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, PHOENIX AREA OFFICE IN NOVEMBER 1973 FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH SERVICE BRANCH TO BE KNOWN AS THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

IT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO: (1) ADMINISTER THE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOMECARE PROGRAM; (2) IDENTIFY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS; (3) IDENTIFY COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE RESOURCES; (4) PLAN FOR FUTURE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAMS; (5) ASSIST THE IHS, KEAMS CANYON SERVICE UNIT AND OTHER HEALTH AGENCIES IN PLANNING AND PRIORITIZING HEALTH SERVICES.

IT IS IN THE AREA OF IDENTIFYING COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS AND PLANNING FOR FUTURE COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMS THAT THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT PLAYS ITS MOST SIGNIFICANT ROLE AND HAS ITS GREATEST NEED FOR CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF SERVICES.

IN FUNCTIONING PRIMARILY AS A PLANNING AGENCY THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

I A. MENTAL HEALTH - WITH THE LIMITED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE HOPI TRIBE THROUGH INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, MENTAL HEALTH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THE NUMBER ONE HEALTH PROBLEM ON THE HOPI RESERVATION. THE IHS STAFFING IN MENTAL HEALTH AT THE PRESENT TIME IS LIMITED TO ONE MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER, ONE MENTAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN, AND A CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST ONE DAY PER WEEK. THE DEMAND FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IS FAR IN EXCESS OF THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES. THE SPECIFIC NEED FOR THE HOPI TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS TO GAIN THE RESOURCES OF ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL: (1) COLLECT AND ORGANIZE DATA ON SPECIFIC TYPES OF PREVALENT MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS; (2) EVALUATE TO PRIORITIZE THE NEED FOR SERVICES IN SPECIFIC CATAGORIES RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH; AND (3) DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM PLAN TO PROVIDE FOR CURRENT DEFICIENCIES IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

B. HEALTH EDUCATION: - AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE IS NO PROFESSIONALLY DIRECTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM OPERATING ON THE HOPI RESERVATION. THERE IS A NEED FOR THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO PLAN AND DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY ORIENTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM. PLANNING AND DEVELOPING A HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE: (1) PROPERLY TRAINED RESOURCE PERSONNEL TO STAFF THE PROGRAM; (2) EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION NEEDS; (3) DEVELOPMENT OF LOCALLY ORIENTED HEALTH EDUCATION RESOURCE MATERIALS; (4) CONTINUING INSERVICE TRAINING IN THE USE OF HEALTH EDUCATION METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOMECARE SERVICE OUTREACH PERSONNEL.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH - AT THE PRESENT TIME THE ONLY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE HOPI TRIBE ARE THROUGH MONTHLY VISITS BY AN INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE SANITARIAN. BECAUSE THE HOPI TRIBE IS TRYING TO EXPAND IN AREAS OF HOUSING, INDUSTRY AND GENERAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, THERE IS A NEED FOR A TRIBAL BASED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM. THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS IDENTIFIED THE NEED FOR THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC SERVICES: (1) COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NEEDS; (2) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ONGOING COMMUNITY INVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MAINTENANCE PROGRAM; (3) PROPERLY TRAINED RESOURCE PERSONNEL TO STAFF PLANNED PROGRAMS.

D. NUTRITION - AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE ARE NO RESIDENT PROFESSIONAL DIATETIC OR NUTRITIONAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO EITHER THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES OR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOL SYSTEM ON THE HOPI RESERVATION. THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS IDENTIFIED A NEED FOR NUTRITIONAL SERVICES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) RESIDENT NUTRITION CONSULTATION FOR INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES; (2) RESIDENT NUTRITION CONSULTATION FOR THE RESERVATION BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOL SYSTEM; (3) COMMUNITY ORIENTED NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR FAMILY MEAL PREPARATION AND FOOD PURCHASING; (4) STAFF INSERVICE TRAINING IN NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOMECARE SERVICES OUTREACH WORKERS.

E. NATIVE MEDICINE - THE HOPI INDIAN CULTURE IS ONE OF THE STRONGEST NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURES REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A PROPER INTEGRATION OR NATIVE HEALING ARTS AND MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICES BE EFFECTED IN ORDER TO OFFER QUALITY, COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE HOPI PEOPLE. THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS IDENTIFIED A NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORIENTATION PROGRAM IN NATIVE HEALING ARTS FOR MODERN MEDICAL PERSONNEL, WORKING ON THE RESERVATION. UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND MODERN HEALTH PRACTITIONERS IS ESSENTIAL IN PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES TO THE HOPI PEOPLE.

II. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT - THE DELIVERY OF QUALITY MEDICAL CARE DEPENDS UPON ADEQUATELY TRAINED PERSONNEL. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE HOPI TRIBE HAS NO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ABOVE THE CATEGORY OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES.

THERE ARE NO MD'S, NO PHARMACISTS, NO DENTISTS, AND NO MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS. IF WE ARE TO DIRECT AND MANAGE OUR PROGRAMS IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE TRAIN OUR YOUTH SO THAT WE HAVE AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. SINCE THE ENDING OF THE DRAFT, THE IHS IS EXPERIENCING EXTREME DIFFICULTY IN RECRUITING AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS THAT ARE WILLING TO COME TO AN ISOLATED AREA SUCH AS OURS. ALTHOUGH THE HOPI TRIBE SPENDS $60,000 A YEAR FOR SCHOLARSHIPS THERE ARE NOT ADEQUATE FUNDS TO SPONSOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOPI STUDENTS INTERESTED IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS. THERE ARE NINE HOPI STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS PROGRAMS. ONLY TWO OF THE NINE ARE ABLE TO RECEIVE AID THROUGH THE TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

1. FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR AN ADEQUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

2. THERE ARE NOT SUFFICIENT FUNDS AVAILIABLE FOR PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS AND REFRESHER TRAINING COURSES FOR OUR PRESENT HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN TRIBAL AND INDIAN :HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAMS.

III. EXISTING HEALTH SERVICES - 1,365 PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED TO THE KEAMS CANYON HOSPITAL IN FY '73. DURING THE SAME YEAR 28,203 PERSONS WERE TREATED AS OUTPATIENTS. DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY 1974, THIS FACILITY IHAS EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE IN INPATIENT ADMISSIONS WHICH REPRESENT A PROJECTED YEAR END TOTAL OF 1,608 ADMISSIONS OR AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY 18% OVER FY '73 LEVELS. THE HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT WORKLOAD INCREASE WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 2.1% OVER FY '73. THE SIGNIFICAINT INCREASE IN ADMISSIONS CAN BE RELATED TO A 50% INCREASE IN FIELD CLINIC ACTIVITY AT SECOND MESA AND LOW MOUNTAIN. IN FY '73 THE FIELD CLINIC VISITS TOTALED 4,686. THE PROJECTED VISITS FOR FY'74 APPROXIMATE 7,100. THE EXPANSION OF THESE PROGRAMS WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CLINIC FACILITY AT SECOND MESA BY THE HOPI TRIBE AND THE PROVISION OF A TRAILER AT LOW MOUNTAIN BY THE NAVAJO TRIBE.

A. IT IS THE STATED DESIRE OF THE HOPI TRIBE AND THE GOAL OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE TO PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTH SERVICES IN A QUALITY MANNER. THE HOPI TRIBE THROUGH THE TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND SERVICE UNIT ADVISORY BOARD INVOLVEMENT IN PIANNING FOR THESE HEALTH SERVICES HAS IDENTIFIED SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES IN STAFF AND FACILITIES AVAILIABLE TO ACHIEVE THESE STATED GOALS AND DESIRES. NATIONAL AND IHS MANPOWER CRITERIA SHOW THAT TO PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES IN A QUALITY MAINER, IT TAKES AN AVERAGE OF 3.09 STAFF TO CARE FOR EACH INPATIENT AND 1.2 STAFF FOR EACH 1,000 OUTPATIENTS.

APPLYING THESE STAFFING FIGURES TO THE EXISTING WORKLOAD FOR THE KEAMS CANYON HOSPITAL, WE HAVE IDENTIFIED A NEED FOR STAFF OF 111 PERSONS TO ADEQUATELY PROVIDE INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT SERVICES. THE IH SERVICE UNIT CURRENTLY HAS 70 POSITIONS AUTHORIZED. THIS LEAVES A GAP OF 41 POSITIONS OR ONLY 63% OF THE STAFF NEEDED BEING AVAILIABLE. HEALTH BOARD AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT WITH IHS STAFF HAS DETERMINED THAT THE

MAJORITY OF THESE POSITIONS NEEDED ARE PARAPROFESSIONAL AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL WHICH, IF FUNDED, COULD BE FILLED BY QUALIFIED HOPI PEOPLE. THESE STAFFING NEEDS RELATE ONLY TO EXISTING DEMANDS FOR SERVICE. THEY DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROGRAM EXPANSION TO COVER UNMET HEALTH NEEDS.

INCREASE OF STAFF TO MEET EXISTING PROGRAMS DEMAND:

41 POSITIONS $615,000

THERE ARE MANY HEALTH NEEDS OF THE HOPI PEOPLE WHICH ARE NOT BEING MET BY EXISTING PROGRAMS. THESE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

B. MENTAL HEALTH - 86% OF ALL DEATHS IN THE KEAMS CANYON SERVICE UNIT IN THE PAST TWO YEARS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 65 HAVE BEEN RELATED TO ACCIDENTS WHICH INVOLVED ALCOHOLISM, SUICIDES, AND OTHER PROBLEMS RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO CLEARCUT STATISTICS, AS TO THE SEVERITY OF OUR OTHER MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS THE ENORMOUS CASE LOAD OF THE MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER, THE MENTAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN, AND THE CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST SHOW A LACK OF SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL IN THIS AREA TO PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES TO ENABLE THE PATIENT TO RESOLVE HIS PROBLEMS.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS TO EXPAND PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO INITIATE DIRECT PATIENT CARE SERVICES TO HOPI PEOPLE.

4 POSITIONS $ 68,000

C. DENTAL - THE KEAMS CANYON DENTAL PROGRAM IN FY 1974 MET IDENTIFIED DENTAL NEEDS AS FOLLOWS:

UNDER 5 YEARS	72%
5 - 9 YEARS	92%
10 - 14 YEARS	96%
15 - 18 YEARS	54%
19+	20% of the population examined.

37% OF THE OPERATIVE NEEDS PROVIDED.

7% OF PERIODONTAL NEEDS PROVIDED.

7% OF DIAGNOSED PROSTHETIC REQUIREMENTS FILLED IN TOTAL, THE CURRENT DENTAL PROGRAM IS MEETING 19% OF THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION (10,000). EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT 54% IS AN OPTIMAL ACHIEVABLE LEVEL.

DENTAL RESOURCES TO EXPAND DENTAL SERVICES TO HOPI PEOPLE.

6 POSITIONS	$ 48,000
EQUIPMENT	$ 30,000

D. SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM - WITHIN THE KEAMS CANYON SERVICE UNIT AREA THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1600 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN OUR SCHOOLS. THERE IS A LACK OF SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE A WELL-COORDINATED AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM. THE WORK LOAD FOR THE EXISTING PHN STAFF IS TOO GREAT TO ALLOW FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM.

EXPANSION OF SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM.

1 POSITION	$ 16,500

E. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION EMERGENCY SERVICES - WHILE ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE THE MAJORITY OF THE HOPI PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION OR COMMUNICATIONS, IN VIEW OF THE HIGH NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS THIS PRESENTS A SEVERE THREAT TO OUR PEOPLE RECEIVING EMERGENCY CARE SOON ENOUGH TO PREVENT PERMANENT DISABLING INJURIES OR EVEN DEATH.

PROVISION OF EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE HOPI RESERVATION.

10 POSITIONS	$150,000
AMBULANCE SERVICE	$ 20,000
AIR EMERGENCY SERVICE AND MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS	$ 70,000
EMERGENCY VEHICLE EQUIPMENT	$ 20,000
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	$ 15,000

IV. HEALTH FACILITIES - THE EXISTING HOSPITAL WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1962. INPATIENT SPACE IS ADEQUATE AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER, THE DEMANDS FOR AMBULATORY CARE AND SERVICES AND DENTAL SERVICES AND THE CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN NEED FOR SUPPORT SERVICES RELATIVE TO THESE PROGRAMS AS WELL AS CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY, BUILDING CODES AND LIFE SAFETY CODES HAS CREATED CRITICAL DEFICIENCIES IN THE EXISTING PHYSICAL PLANT, AS AN EXAMPLE THE FIELD HEALTH PROGRAM IS LOCATED IN A HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN 1920 AND IS GROSSLY INADEQUATE IN TERMS OF CODE AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

THERE IS A NEED FOR MAJOR EXPANSION AND REMODELING OF THE AMBULATORY CARE AREA, EXPANSION OF THE DENTAL CLINIC, EXPANSION OF THE FIELD HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AREAS, ESPECIALLY SUPPLY.

IN ADDITION, THE EXPANSION OF FIELD MEDICAL SERVICES AND OTHER OUTREACH PROGRAMS HAS CREATED THE NEED TO MODERNIZE, EXPAND AND REPLACE CERTAIN FIELD FACILITIES.

A. RENOVATION, REMODELING, AND EXPANSION OF KEAMS CANYON HOSPITAL.

PLANNING	$100,000
SITE IMPROVEMENT	$200,000
CONSTRUCTION	$1,100,000

B. CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH CENTER - HOTEVILLA.

PLANNING	$ 50,000
CONSTRUCTION	$275,000

C. CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH STATION, LOW MOUNTAIN.

PLANNING	$ 30,000
CONSTRUCTION	$175,000
TOTAL FACILITIES ADDITIONS, RENOVATIONS AND REMODELING	$1,930,000

D. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF HOUSING.

12 HOMES X $35,000	$420,000

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE IHS. ALL STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT WAS PROVIDED BY THE KEAMS CANYON SERVICE UNIT, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

BUDGET SUMMARY - HOPI TRIBE

IA. MENTAL HEALTH	1 POSITION	$ 15,000
	2 TRAINING POSITIONS	20,000
B. HEALTH EDUCATION	1 POSITION	15,000
	1 TRAINING POSITION	10,000
C. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1 TRAINING POSITION	10,000
D. NUTRITION	1 POSITION	15,000
	2 TRAINING POSITIONS	10,000
E. NATIVE MEDICINE		8,000
II. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	SCHOLARSHIPS	30,000
	CONTINUED EDUCATION	18,000
III.A. INCREASE STAFF TO MEET EXISTING PROGRAM DEMANDS:		
	41 POSITIONS	$615,000
B. MENTAL HEALTH TO EXPAND PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO INITIATE DIRECT PATIENT CARE.		
	4 POSITIONS	68,000
C. DENTAL RESOURCES TO EXPAND DENTAL SERVICE.		
	6 POSITIONS AND EQUIPMENT.	78,000
D. EXPANSION OF SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM.		
	1 POSITION	16,500
E. EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.		
	10 POSITIONS	150,000
	AMBULANCE SERVICE	20,000
	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION & EQUIPMENT.	15,000
	AIR EMERGENCY SERVICE AND MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.	70,000
IV. A. RENOVATION, REMODELING, AND EXPANSION OF KEAMS CANYON HOSPITAL.		$1,400,000
B. CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH CENTER - HOTEVILLA.		325,000
C. CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH STATION, LOW MOUNTAIN.		$205,000
D. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF HOUSING.		$420,000
TOTAL REQUEST		$3,533,500.00

WITNESS

DWIGHT A. BILLEDEAUX, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Dwight Billedeaux, Executive Director, National Advisory Council on Indian Education.

Mr. BILLEDEAUX. I am Dwight Billedeaux, Executive Director of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. The Council and I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to appear here to make a very brief statement of our concerns and recommendations, which for the most part are contained in the Council's First Annual Report to the Congress.

The Council's recommendations are uncomplicated and straight forward. But they do imply a very deep concern of the Council; that the credibility of the Congress, the administration, and the various Indian agencies are in serious question. The time for deeds and not words is clearly overdue. Approval of the Council's recommendations will do much to bring about mutual trust. The Congress is being asked to take actions that will better help to implement the many dormant recommendations already approved in the Congress' abundant reports, legislation and policy statements.

The importance of this latter point cannot be overstated. Congress can better understand the Council's position by reviewing the key documents included in this report which contain so many rich and well substantiated recommendations. These documents are included in the separate part II for ease of reference and to emphasize the points of fact underlying the Council's deep concern.

In creating the Council, the Congress demonstrated its conscious awareness and moral obligation to American Indians and Alaskan Natives. The Council believes that in making its recommendations to the Congress it is fulfilling its legislative mandate by focusing on the most logical conclusion of the work of so many decades:

Through Education—Self Determination!

The substance of the Council's recommendations are as follows:

First, the council recognized that self-determination requires the acceptance of management and staff responsibilities by American Indians and Alaskan Natives. Therefore, the Council recommends that the Congress direct the various Government Indian agencies to make priority funding available for the education of Native Americans in management oriented institutes of education.

Next, the Congress direct all appropriate Federal Indian agencies and the Civil Service Commission to develop a master plan for replacement of non-Indian education personnel in which a substantial number of existing key manager, administrator, and staff positions are identified for early and future employment of American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Said plan to be for a 5 year phasein, phaseout program in which the to-be-employed Indians receive well-structured indoctrination and training prior to assuming the duties and responsibilities of the new positions.

Further, the Congress through its legislative control processes to persuade State and local governments to follow this same course of action.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not an authorizing committee; it is an appropriations committee.

Mr. BILLEDEAUX. But it is a committee where we can be heard.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. You have to talk to the authorizing committee about new or revised legislation.

Mr. BILLEDEAUX. This we did not understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. We only have jurisdiction over appropriations. We can not change the law. The rule of Congress is that no legislation shall be included in an appropriation bill.

Mr. BILLEDEAUX. May I go on with this?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BILLEDEAUX. Next, the Council recommends that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Civil Service Commission to develop a plan to revitalize, restructure, and streamline all agencies dealing with Indian affairs, with the ultimate goal of establishing a truly motivated and responsive government system that can efficiently and effectively manage Indian program funds in the manner intended by the Congress.

Next, the Council recommends that the Congress recognize its enacted legislation, the "Indian Education Act-Title IV" of 1972, as a unique and progressive step forward for Native Americans and that this Council unanimously and fervently supports the Congress in this action.

American Indians have probably never played so large and important a role, or exercised so much influence over the shaping of a major piece of Indian legislation, as they have in title IV. No other law has greater potential for solving Indian problems, contributing to Indian welfare, and permitting Indians to have real control over the education of their children as does this act.

For this, American Indians are grateful to the Congress and the President of the United States in helping Indians to once again become self-reliant, walk straight, and stand tall.

With so much recent progress and good will between American Indians and this Congress, it is unfortunate that we must advise you of two very serious matters. We believe the Commissioner of Education in the Office of Education (HEW) has taken it upon himself to defy the will of Congress and its landmark legislation embodied in title IV, and further believe him to knowingly be in violation of this law. In the first instance, the council has been operationally hobbled by the Commissioner in that he refuses to approve sufficient funds for the council to carry out its congressional directives: Even though the act directs the Commissioner to make funds available necessary to the council to carry out its functions.

In the second instance, title IV clearly states that the council shall provide the Commissioner of Education with a list of candidates from which he will select the new Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education, as stipulated in the Indian Education Act. The council completed its very lengthy and searching work and submitted three excellent candidates to the Commissioner in October 1973. More than ample time has passed for the Commissioner to have deliberated, made his choice, and processed the candidates through civil service. But to date no selection has been made. Why not? The Council believes the Commissioner is intentionally delaying the selection of the new Deputy

for an ulterior and devious reason, and it is this; the Commissioner is filling five newly created senior staff positions in the newly created Office of Indian Education with people that the Commissioner himself selects and hires. When this has been accomplished he will then appoint the new Deputy who will in turn find his senior staff already hired and in the process have become beholden to the Commissioner, thus diluting the whole spirit and the purpose of creating this new position of Deputy in the first place.

Only the most naive would not recognize this as "power politics" at its worst. The Commissioner's tactics are not acceptable to the council or the American Indian Community we represent. It is typical of the kinds of bureaucratic actions of the past that have caused open and heated confrontations. Has the bureaucracy learned nothing from these experiences?

Gentlemen, we have advised you of two very serious, demoralizing, and flagrant actions on the part of the Commissioner of Education. This council and native Americans at large now look to you, the Congress, to make the retroactive corrections necessary to restore credibility to the legislation that Indians consider their hope for the future.

The council wishes to express its support on two other important matters:

First, that part A of the Indian Education Act receive 35 percent of the total funding during this coming year, 50 percent in the next year, and 100 percent thereafter, and

Second, that funding for higher education is just as important to Indians as to any other American and we ask the Congress to support funding to encourage and allow Indians the opportunity to acquire masters and doctorate degrees in the universities and colleges of their choice.

A final word on the Indians' viewpoint: native Americans do appreciate Congress foresight in giving Indians a new and direct voice through this council. As you can tell from my remark, we are taking you at your legislative word and using that voice. To some, the candor of the Indian is disturbing and not considered good politics. We submit that such candor, particularly in the current national mood, is refreshing, and although painful for the faint hearted—in the long course of events, is the wisest and most beneficial for all concerned.

Thank you.

I would say this: You are the first one that would allow us to speak before you, and I thank you for that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are very welcome.

[Document attached to Mr. Billedeaux's statement follows:]

MARCH 1974.

TITLE IV—PARTS B & C PROPOSAL READING

This year the Office of Education sent out 1,100 applications and received back 548 proposals competing for $15 million.

1. 548 proposals received totaled approximately $100 million.

2. 435 proposals for part B—totaled $60 million, with only $12 million available.

3. 113 proposals for part C—totaled $39 million, (1 for $19 million for an academy) with only $3 million available.

4. 52 field readers came in to read proposals at alternate times over a 4-week period of time.

5. Some of the field readers were recommended by NACIE to read proposals and some readers were selected by OE.

6. 40 readers were Indian—12 were non-Indian.
7. Each proposal was reviewed by at least two readers before NACIE's team readers reviewed each proposal.
8. The field readers prioritized the proposals into three groups: Highly recommended, recommended, or rejected.
9. In most cases NACIE went along as to the recommendations of the field readers, in some cases NACIE changed the status of the proposals from one priority to another upon their review and discussing each proposal in a full council general session.
10. The Office of Education makes the final decision, taking into consideration the field reader's and NACIE's recommendations.

Next year's projected budget for title IV is suggested as follows:

1. Zero funding for part A.
2. $32 million for part B.
3. $8 million for part C.
4. $2 million for administrative cost in Washington, D.C.

If title IV is going to meet the needs of Indian children, part A will have to be funded.

Salish and Kootenai Tribes Indian Health Programs

WITNESSES

PATRICK LEFTHAND, ELECTED MEMBER OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES OF THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT., AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BILLINGS AREA INDIAN HEALTH ADVISORY GROUP

R. ANTHONY ROGERS, TRIBAL ATTORNEY OF THE FIRM OF WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BAKER

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Patrick Lefthand, chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board.

Mr. Lefthand. I have a prepared statement and I would like to make it a part of the record.

Mrs. Hansen. It will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., by Their Representative Patrick H. Lefthand, Member of the Tribal Council and Chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont., request that a total of $95,500 be added to the administration requests for the Indian Health Service budget in fiscal year 1975 for maintenance of the following services of the Flathead Service Unit:

Additional dental care	$62,500
Nursing team and supplies	33,000
Total	$95,500

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to testify today to request specific additional funds for the budget of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975.

I am a duly elected member of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. In addition, I am chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board. It is in both capacities, as a representative of the tribes, that I appear today.

The confederated tribes request $95,500 in addition to the funds contained in the budget request of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975. Specifically, the additional funds would be earmarked for the Flathead Service Unit of the

Billings Area Office of the Service, for use toward increased dental staff personnel and supplies—$62,500—and additional nursing team personnel—$33,000.

NEED FOR IMPROVED HEALTH CARE ON THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

As this subcommittee is well aware, the state of health care to American Indians on reservations is considerably inferior to that available to most other Americans. Some improvement has been made during the current fiscal year following the release of funds previously impounded by the administration and supplemental appropriations by Congress. This betterment is reflected in our request for the Flathead Service Unit. Last year, we asked for $272,256 additional to the Indian Health Service budget for the unit. This year's request is down to $95,500 because of improved hospital care and because of assignment to a pharmacist to the unit.

Despite this progress, the urgent need for additional dental facilities and for more unit nursing team personnel leaves the Flathead Reservation unacceptably below national standards set by the Indian Health Service in provision of health care.

ADDITIONAL DENTAL CARE

For many years, the Flathead Tribes have been in serious need of increased dental services on the reservation. The greatest need is essentially in the area of services for the adult population. In 1969, the Indian Health Service indicated that the minimum percentage of the population expected to be treated annually should be more than 55 percent. Figures for the first 6 months of this fiscal year show that dental exams were provided at the dental facility to only 9 percent (168 of 1,797) of the adults in the service unit. In addition, those adults who were examined received only 45 percent of the services they required. Thus, only a very minimal number of services required by adults is being met.

The tribes have spent $370,000 from tribal funds to construct a four-chair dental clinic at St. Ignatius, Mont. This building was completed in July 1973. At the present time, the facility is staffed by one dental officer and three dental assistants.

Due to the lack of dental services for adults and the long distances involved in traveling to the St. Ignatius facility from some outlying areas, there are two significant needs at this time. First, additional staffing of one dental officer and one dental assistant is required. Second, another two-chair, fixed dental clinic on the north end of the reservation would make services more available and pose, rent free. Equipment and staffing are the other needs.

Additional resources required include:

Staff:	
One dental officer at a salary of	$15,000
One dental assistant at a salary of	7,000
Total	22,000
Other:	
Equipment costs for new facility	30,000
Installation costs	6,000
Startup costs	3,000
Operating costs	1,000
Utilities	500
Total	40,500

It should be noted that the figure of $40,500 represents "startup costs"—that is, purchasing equipment, installing it, and stocking the clinic with necessary supplies. Ongoing operational costs will be minimal since the building is being provided rent free; most of the ongoing costs will be staff salaries.

With the granting of these requested funds, dental care for the Flathead people would be vastly improved. The new dental officer and dental assistant could man the Polson dental clinic 3-days per week, which should meet the needs of the Elmo, Hot Springs, and Polson residents. The other 2 days for these two staff members would be spent at St. Ignatius, in the four-chair facility, with the remainder of the current dental staff. This team could operate one unit to provide partials, dentures, et cetera to the adult population in this area while the other dental officer and three dental assistants continue to provide routine services. This service to adults would be an enormous improvement.

NURSING TEAM FOR FLATHEAD SERVICE UNIT

Presently, the permanent nursing staff of the Flathead Indian Health Center consists of one Public Health nurse to serve a population of over 3,000 Indians. Through the maternal and child health fund program, an assistant nurse has been added on a year-by-year basis.

The Indian Health Service recommends as a minimum one nursing team for each 2,000 people. Such a team consists of one Public Health nurse, one licensed practical nurse, and one part-time clerk.

We request an additional $33,000 in order to provide one more permanent Public Health nurse (salary $15,000), a permanently assigned licensed practical nurse (salary $9,000), and the one recommended clerk (salary $7,500), together with certain administrative supplies ($1,500). The second Public Health nurse, unsupported by a team of her own, would help serve the 1,000 Indians who exceed the 2,000-person level recommended for one team. Our request is obviously minimal, but critically important.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are from the Flathead area of Montana?

Mr. LEFTHAND. Right. With me is Mr. R. Anthony Rogers of the firm of Wilkinson, Cragun and Baker, Washington, D.C.

I am pleased to testify today to request specific additional funds for the budget of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975.

I am a duly elected member of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. In addition, I am chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board. It is in both capacities, as a representative of the tribes, that I appear today.

The Confederated Tribes request $95,500 in addition to the funds contained in the budget request of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975. Specifically, the additional funds would be earmarked for the Flathead Service Unit of the Billings Area Office of the Service, for use toward increased dental staff personnel and supplies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you make use of the community health representatives with your Public Health nurse?

Mr. LEFTHAND. Yes, we do.

As this subcommittee is well aware, the state of health care to American Indians on reservations is considerably inferior to that available to most other Americans. Some improvement has been made during the current fiscal year. Last year, we asked for $272,256 additional to the Indian Health Service budget for the unit. This year's request is down to $95,500 because of improved hospital care and because of assignment of a pharmacist to the unit.

Despite this progress, the urgent need for additional dental facilities and for more unit nursing team personnel leaves the Flatland Reservation unacceptably below national standards set by the Indian Health Service in provision of health care.

For many years, the Flathead Tribes have been in serious need of increased dental services on the reservation. The greatest need is essentially in the area of services for the adult population. In 1969, the Indian Health Service indicated that the minimum percentage of the population expected to be treated annually should be more than 55 percent. Figures for the first 6 months of this fiscal year show that dental exams were provided at the dental facility to only 9 percent (168 of 1,797) of the adults in the service unit. In addition, those adults who were examined received only 45 percent of the services they required. Thus, only a very minimal number of services required by adults is being met.

The tribes have spent $370,000 from tribal funds to construct a four-chair dental clinic at St. Ignatius, Mont. This building has been operating since July 1973.

Due to the lack of dental services for adults and the long distances involved in traveling to the St. Ignatius facility from some outlying areas, there are two significant needs at this time. First, additional staffing of one dental officer and one dental assistant is required. Second, another two-chair, fixed dental clinic on the north end of the reservation would make services more available and accessible. The tribes have provided a suitable building in Polson for this purpose, rent-free. Equipment and staffing are the other needs.

Today I am requesting that Congress appropriate an additional $22,000 for these new staff salaries and $40,500 for other nonrecurring "start-up" costs of the Polson clinic.

With the granting of these requested funds, dental care for the Flathead people would be vastly improved.

Presently, the permanent nursing staff of the Flathead Indian Health Center consists of one public health nurse to serve a population of over 3,000 Indians. Through the maternal and child health fund program, an assistant nurse has been added on a year-by-year basis.

The Indian Health Service recommends as a minimum one nursing team for each 2,000 people. Such a team consists of one public health nurse, one licensed practical nurse, and one part-time clerk.

We request an additional $33,000 in order to provide one more permanent public health nurse, a permanently assigned licensed practical nurse, and the one recommended clerk, together with certain administrative supplies. The second public health nurse, unsupported by a team of her own, would help serve the 1,000 Indians who exceed the 2,000-person level recommended for one team. Our request is obviously minimal, but critically important.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It is one of the most reasonable requests we have heard.

Mr. LEFTHAND. Thank you for your time.

ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE PROGRAMS

WITNESS

ROBERT P. BURNETTE, PRESIDENT, ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE, ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION, S. DAK.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Burnette, president, Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

Mr. BURNETTE. I am president of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and I want to thank you for all the things you have done for Indian people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BURNETTE. Tremendous. We already have submitted a statement, and I am here to testify not only in behalf of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe but also to testify in behalf of the Aberdeen area healthwise. We have submitted a statement on that, and I would just like to say that the money that is requested in this for improvement of the hospitals in construction and other matters is geared to less than $200 per patient served in our area. We have done some comparative figuring

with the national level and find that it is $380 per patient, while we are doing a very good job, I think, with less than $200. And we thank you for that, too.

Otherwise we would never have that kind of fund.

Also, in education we are, as you know, making great strides. At Rosebud we have a college which has been operating and doing a very good job, and we would like if at all possible to receive an add-on of $500,000 to really bring this college into focus so it can properly serve our people in that area. It is serving both Indians and non-Indians alike.

Insofar as the Bureau of Indian Affairs is concerned, we are tremendously affected by this because of the new system of band analysis and we are concerned that they are putting the cart before the horse, as they have been for a long time. We believe that if more attention was given to the economic development of the Indian tribes so that they can sustain themselves and become self-sufficient, that we would be able to carry on a lot of these functions without Federal appropriations within a few years. In fact, in my statement I very plainly state that I think that within 10 years if they gave Rosebud the choice of how to utilize these moneys that are appropriated for it through the Congress, I think we could be self-sufficient within 10 years.

I really truly believe this because I believe we have the capabilities and management qualities and everything to go along with this.

We have a great many problems. One of the things that I would like to specifically touch upon is that the law-and-order problem is a tremendous problem. We are being touched for the first time in history by drugs. Our people are not able to cope with this. Drugs are going wild on the reservation and law and order has not been able to cope with it because of lack of moneys, so we are requesting at Rosebud an add-on of $150,000 to hire an additional group of policemen, 10 more policemen, and also to hire at least two agents who will do nothing but suppress and prosecute those who are peddling drugs on the reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any drug abuse program in your schools?

Mr. BURNETTE. We have an alcohol and drug abuse program. Our only problem is that our health facility is totally inadequate, as probably you know by now. We are requesting a new one in this appropriation, and that has no facilities at all to even treat the people who come in with alcoholic DT's and all of that. They tear the whole hospital up. There is no hospital that I know of in this country, Indian hospital, which has facilities to treat those who are addicted with drugs and withdrawals from drugs, and we would like to begin that as soon as we possibly can because we do have a tremendous amount of people that are on drugs.

This is reaching right into our schools. For many months now, 5 months since I have been in office, we have been trying to get the narcotics people into Rosebud to really do a job there because we are certainly filled with information that could lead to the arrest of all these people that would eventually wipe out the drug problem on the reservation.

We have Pine Ridge next door to us and that is affecting us tremendously. As you know, Wounded Knee has had a tremendous emotional, social, and economic impact on Pine Ridge, but it also affected us because we are right next door to them. We would like to deal with this as quickly as possible. We think we are capable of doing this. With the help of Congress and some extra funds we can handle this problem very well.

I would like to end by thanking the Members of Congress for the Indian people in this country and hope they continue their efforts.

[Mr. Burnette's prepared statement follows:]

ROBERT P. BURNETTE
President — Mission, S. D.

ADAM BORDEAUX
Vice President — Rosebud, S. D.

Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Rosebud Indian Reservation
South Dakota

Incorporated Under Act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat—984

PHONE: (605) - 747 - 2283

NORMAN L. KNOX
Secretary — Okreek, S. D.

LOIS D. KRAMER
Treasurer — Rosebud, S. D.

TRIBAL COUNCILMEN

Antelope Community
CHARLIE COLOMBE
ALOYSIOUS LARVIE
JACOB ANTOINE
SPENCER BEAR HEELS
DICK LONE DOG

Black Pipe Community
CHRISTINE DUNHAM

Bull Creek Community
PAUL EAGLE STAR

Butte Creek Community
NELSON STRANGER HORSE

Corn Creek Community
NARCISSE BRAVE

He Dog Community
LELI RUNNING HORSE

Horse Creek Community
BEN KNIFE

Ideal Community
LEVI ANTOINE
GEORGE BEAR

Milks Camp Community
HAMPTON ANDREWS

Okreek Community
DONALD KNOX

Parmelee Community
JAMES GUERUE
ROBERT WALN
TITUS WHITE LANCE

Ring Thunder Community
ROBERT STEAD

St. Francis Community
MICHAEL BOLTZ
BOB QUIGLEY
ANGELINE RABBIT
JONAS SWIFT

Soldier Creek Community
JOHN LONGCOR

Swift Bear Community
JOE IYOTTE, JR.
FRANCIS BORDEAUX

Two Strike Community
LEO CHASING IN TIMBER

Spring Creek Community
CHARLES KILLS IN WATER

Upper Cut Meat Community
VICTOR LITTLE THUNDER

Rosebud Community
OPIE LaPOINTE
JIM BURNETTE
JULIE C. LAMBERT

Grass Mountain Community
STANLEY WHIPPLE

April 2, 1974

Subcommittee on Appropriations
Interior & Related Agencies
Washington, D.C.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe for many years has been attempting to raise the economic, education, and social status of its people through a series of efforts, most of which were bootstrap efforts, and were never funded to any degree due to a total lack of credit availability. In more recent years the federal government has been affording Indian tribes the opportunity for input into the various aspects of federal functions that are at least aligned properly with the direction that is necessary to assist Indian people in their quest for self-sufficiency.

It was Senator George McGovern who first coined the word "self-determination"for Indians, and President Lyndon Johnson who made a feeble attempt to institute it as a policy. On July 8, 1970, President Nixon announced a self-determination policy that had as its goal an administrative effort to give Indians self-determination without termination.

It is this policy that Indians are presently operating under, and I wish to address myself to in order to state the position of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe as clearly as possible. Through what the Nixon administration now terms as "band analysis" Indian tribes are forced by dollar persuasion to "contract" for various segments of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In other words, they are being urged to assume the responsibility for elements of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Some tribes, like the Zuni Pueblo of New Mexico, have gone so far as to "contract" the entire Bureau of Indian Affairs positions and in fact have taken over the statutory position of the superintendent.

Many of us are fearful of what could be a devious means of terminating Indian tribes by forcing them to take over functions which should be retained by the federal government so that it can properly administer their trust responsibility to the American Indian. This so-called band analysis is somehow supposed to give Indian tribes self-determination; but we here at Rosebud would much rather have congress appropriate money which will directly affect our lives economically so that we may become self-sufficient and eventually destroy totally the near complete dependency that has been forced upon our people over the last 200 years.

Members of congress should not misinterpret this testimony to mean that we are in opposition to its efforts. We support any effort to strengthen the ties between the federal government and Indian tribes. Through this action a new era of trust can be built upon in lieu of the mistrust that now exists between the American Indian and the Government.

What we are trying to say plainly is that if certain positions are going to be abolished administratively, and the money allocated for these positions are to be contracted with Indian tribes, congress should give greater weight to authorizing the Department of the Interior to contract such monies with Indian tribes for any purpose that a given tribe would desire to utilize this money to strengthen its economic, educational or social structure.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe is presently in the throes of developing an economic development plan that we hope can be funded over a long period of years so that our people can be freed from the welfare status that they have been mired in for so many years. In plain and simple language, what we are saying is that abolishing Bureau of Indian Affairs positions and forcing Indian tribes to "take over" these positions is not going to assist Indian tribes to any degree except to gain a small percentage of funds that goes with the position.

Let me boldly state that if the Congress of the United States would allow the Rosebud Sioux Tribe to budget the available appropriated funds already allocated to this Agency, I daresay that within the next ten years the Rosebud Sioux Tribe would be self-sufficient ecomically and would then only need a skeleton staff to maintain the federal trust responsibility to this tribe. I realize that these last few words have a tremendous impact, but I also realize the desires of the people of this tribe, as well as the capabilities of our membership. I truly believe that all the Rosebud Sioux Tribe needs to become self-sufficient is money.

After having said this, I am urging that the Appropriations Committee increase the law & order appropriation for the Rosebud Reservation by 125% for the following reasons: Statistics will bear us out that our present police force is totally inadequate. Crime is on the rise on this reservation due to the extreme conditions of poverty, the nearness of Rosebud to Wounded Knee (Rosebud is being utilized as a base for the operation of various AIM members because the Pine Ridge Reservation is being patrolled by a force of men known as "goon squads" who are very dangerous), the influx of tremendous amounts of drugs of all kinds, and a continuous invasion by various hippy groups who have had a disastrous effect upon various elements of our population.

With little doubt the drug situation has become the greatest menace Indian people have been confronted with. As the newly elected president of this tribe last November I began attempting to bring in federal agents to suppress the use of drugs and gathering information that is valuable in order to prosecute persons who are causing the sale of drugs, but I have been totally unable to communicate properly with the federal agents because they have not responded to my call.

We are requesting a special appropriation of $50,000 that will be utilized totally for the purpose of supressing and prosecuting those who are in the field of drug traffic.

The ever increasing rate of suicide which until recently was almost non-existent, the almost daily attempts at suicide which are all reported in the IHS hospital here at Rosebud, the bodily assaults, the stabbings and shootings, the increasingly alarming rate of car accidents which occur due to the use of alcohol, and other factors, lead us to the conclusion that most Indian people exist in a hopeless vacuum. This state of hopelessness is brought about by the extreme conditions of poverty which is so common that hardly anyone notices its impact. To a person who is intelligent, these conditions of poverty are totally unnecessary and verge upon being criminal because this nation is rich enough to finance the smallest minority in this country. After having raped the American Indian and stolen all his land, this country can do something better than allow the survivors of the various tribes to exist in hunger.

I am pleading with congress and the Nixon administration to do something more than simply play politics with the policy of self-determination. If the United States continues its attitude of leaving Indian people to their own whims there can be nothing but chaos and destruction forthcoming from hungry people who are searching for control over their own destiny. Indian people from all walks of life, the reservation and so-called urban Indians, are only casting about to fulfill their needs because the Government of the United States has failed to fulfill its treaty obligations and trust responsibilities. It behooves both the administration and congress to search out the truth from Indians before appropriating any money or establishing policies under a banner of band analysis or any other banner.

To put it bluntly, we, like all other tribes, need money that can be programmed directly to assist our people rather than aiding the BIA administratively in positions they create. Any money that is appropriated for Indians which can be used to better the economic conditions of its members would be far more effective than continuously raising appropriations simply for the purpose of administering the affairs of the Indians. For years Indians have fought for an Indian Finance Act and congress has responded by enacting it, but is not being properly funded to meet the needs of all Indian tribes , and we urge that it be fully funded.

Insofar as Indian health is concerned, let me give you a brief idea of what Indians are confronted with when anyone says health. Every Indian reservation has a waiting line for surgery and many die waiting for their turn at surgery. I know of no Indian hospital that has the facilities to take care of alcoholics and the same is true of drug addicts. The infectuous social evils of today have come to roost among Indians, too, and the federal government has failed to respond to these needs medically. Indians are victims of diseases that have long since disappeared among white people and today Indians are suffering tremendously because the federal government has failed to salary medical personnel, so that doctors, nurses and other medical technicians would be motivated to stay on reservations where life is rather isolated from the rest of the fast living population.

We plead with the congress to meet these needs and to allow for the legal disbursement of funds that derive from positions that are unnecessary to the administration of the federal government's trust responsibility. If tribes could utilize this money in areas that affect its people, the tribes could be aided in their quest to relieve the federal government of the burden of maintaining welfare programs.

Congress should also take into consideration the Justice Department and its agents have failed in its efforts to prosecute those who participated in Wounded Knee, and every tribe in the country is going to face a test from elements over the Indian population who seek to destroy the relationship between the Indian people and the federal government. Law & order will become a costly item in the fiscal year 1976 and we must be prepared to stem this tide by pumping funds into areas of opportunity which will then rob such elements of their cries to rally Indian people in other types of Wounded Knees.

Let me close by stating very simply that it is time for congress and the Nixon administration to hear out Indian tribes and to meet the needs that are stated by elected Indian leadership while at the same time monitoring the expenditures of federal funds on the reservation level to to expose any and all efforts to develop graft and corrupt practices. Congress should, while appropriating money for Indian tribes, develop laws which are designed to act as checks and balances over the expenditure of such funds so that the grass roots level of Indian people will derive the advantages of such funds instead of creating a tribal bureaucracy designed to maintain power over the tribal politics.

I hasten to add to the tremendous crescendo our thanks to congress for its efforts in the past. I fervently hope that in the future Indians will be consulted and their advice put to good use by the United States government.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee and I extend to you on behalf of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe the best of wishes in your endeavors.

Robert Burnette

Robert Burnette, President
Rosebud Sioux Tribe

RB:vh

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Burnette.
Mr. BURNETTE. Thank you.

NISQUALLY INDIAN TRIBE PROGRAMS

WITNESS

LUCILE ANDERSON, BUSINESS MANAGER, NISQUALLY INDIAN TRIBE, YELM, WASH.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Lucile Anderson, business manager, Nisqually Indian Tribe.
Mrs. ANDERSON. I don't mean to sound as though we don't want you to come home, Mrs. Hansen, but we wish you were staying here.
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Lucile.
Mrs. ANDERSON. I am not going to read the statement.
Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.
[The statement follows:]

NISQUALLY INDIAN TRIBE,
Yelm, Washington, April 9, 1974.

LUCILE ANDERSON,
Business Manager.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: The Nisqually Indian Reservation is located in the southern area of the Puget Sound. At one time it comprised nearly 4,500 acres spanning the Nisqually River. In 1917, however, Pierce County with the full cooperation of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Interior, condemned all of the reservation land lying to the east of the river. This condemnation deprived the Nisqually people of two-thirds of their reservation as well as the river bank from which to set their fish nets.

Of the remaining one-third of the original reservation, less than one-half now remains in Indian ownership. The tribe as an entity, owns only a two acre burial ground. Consequently, we have no means by which we can progress toward economic stability. Without land, we cannot participate in housing projects for the nearly 400 Indian people who are forced to rent substandard houses near the reservation. Without land, we are unable to enter into any economic development in order to offer employment to our people. Without land, the tribal offices must be situated off the reservation.

But most importantly at this time: Without land, we are unable to protect our fisheries resource.

The Nisqually do not consider themselves nor their situation to be necessarily unique. What is unique is that the Nisqually River is the only unpolluted river in the State of Washington. As a result, our river has continued to sustain far greater runs of salmon than other rivers. As a tribe, the Nisqually want to protect those runs and to increase their numbers. In order to do so, we must not only have access to our river but also have financial assistance.

You are familiar with what has been termed the "Boldt" decision, we are anxious to fulfill the conditions—the challenge—that this Federal court has set down. At no time has the Nisqually Tribe advocated or engaged in abusive fishing practices and we want today to assure you and the non-Indian people of the State of Washington and the Nation that it is not our intention to change a centuries old tradition of providing for the return of our fish.

About 50 years of violence, of litigation, and ever increasing animosity between the Indian people and the State of Washington, at long last our right to take fish in our usual and accustomed places has been upheld. This allows us the opportunity to become self-sustaining. Over the past 100 years, millions and billions of dollars have been spent "for the Indians" and, yet today, many of the Indian people, including the Nisqually, die at a young age for tragic, useless reasons; suffer from diabetes, tuberculosis, alcoholism; live not off their land but, instead, from the taxes of working people.

Now—today—this cycle can be reversed. Provide us with the funds to recover some of our land, to protect and control our fishery resource, and allow us, as

Indian people, to administer these moneys. Give us the chance to govern our lives, develop our land, and our resources.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has requested their budget be increased to meet the needs of the western Washington tribes effected by the Boldt decision. We assure you the financial need is great and we urge you to give favorable consideration to that portion of their request that would enable them to prepare our rolls, offer technical assistance and specialized training. However, we ask that those funds required for fishery enforcement, regulation, management, administration and equipment be allocated directly to the tribes for their administration and control. We further ask that the phrase contained in the Bureau's appropriation under law and order which restricts the use of their funds to "on Indian reservations" be stricken.

In summation: The Nisqually Indian Tribe respectfully requests that you assist us in the following ways:

Grant us the moneys to recover some of our land: An 131 acre tract is now available at $750 per acre—a reasonable price. It is on the river, would allow for housing, recreational facilities, tribal activities, and spawning channels to increase our steel-head runs.

A 48 acre tract adjacent to the reservation borders an undeveloped lake which would be ideal for a tourist-related industry. This land is now for sale at $1,000 per acre—again, a reasonable price.

Grant us the moneys to protect and control our fisheries—to gain revenue through this control.

We are asking that you provide us with: $150,000 to purchase land and cover the legal costs and $113,800 as an emergency appropriation in order that we may protect our treaty fishing rights.

We are attaching to this undetailed budgets which outline the cost factors of the above figures.

Proposed budget

Land acquisition:	
131.5 acres at $750	$98,625
48 acres at $1,000	48,000
Attorney, Surveyor and expenses	3,375
Total	$150,000
Protection of fishing rights:	
Personnel:	
Fisheries manager	$9,600
Fisheries technician	8,400
Law enforcement (2)	16,110
Assistant business manager	9,600
Judge (part time)	3,000
Clerk-typist	5,400
Court clerk (part time)	2,400
Subtotal	54,510
Fringe Benefits at 12 percent	6,540
Total	$61,050
Equipment:	
Jet boat, motor and equipment	$5,000
Maintenance and repair	1,000
Paneled truck	4,000
Boat trailer	500
Radio equipment	3,000
Office furniture and equipment	2,750
Uniform and equipment	1,000
Travel and per diem	8,000
Total	$25,250

Proposed budget—Continued

Miscellaneous:	
Storage building, court room, offices and laboratory	$25,500
Consumable supplies	1,000
Telephone	1,000
Subtotal	$27,500
Total	$113,800
Total grant	$263,800

Mrs. ANDERSON. I would be remiss if I did not mention or relate the fishing situation in western Washington. However, the Nisquallies have asked me to come on another related matter and that is land. As you perhaps are aware—I am sure you are—the Nisqually Indian Reservation was condemned to make Fort Lewis and so we have only 2.5 acres remaining of our reservation held in trust for the tribe. So our needs are tremendous in the area of land requirement. We cannot begin to look toward economic stability without any land. In fact we have no land to get access to the Nisqually River to protect our fishing rights.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have encouraged the various Indian tribes to participate in proposing legislation so they could purchase land. I think the Indian revolving fund could be of some assistance, otherwise there isn't any authorization for such a program, to my knowledge.

Mrs. ANDERSON. If I understand that revolving fund, however, it is limited to $50,000 in grant moneys to a tribe and unless you have an economic development program completely——

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't there still some funds available in EDA?

Mrs. ANDERSON. I don't know.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think so.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Another area of concern that we have, concerning land acquisition, is that through the Bureau's land management dialog over the past years it has had a provision that states that no Bureau moneys that come down through the Bureau may be used to purchase lands for tribes in Washington, and I would hope that something could be done to delete that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Quinaults, for example, are trying to buy back their property that is fee property. I have been trying to get them to develop some legislation. I was ready to introduce a bill last January and I still haven't received a proposed bill that they could all agree on. That is the current situation.

Mrs. ANDERSON. It is one more of the reasons why you shouldn't come home. You should stay here. What can we do at this point though? What can Indian people do?

Mrs. HANSEN. I would apply to EDA. I understand part of that program is a development fund.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Yes, I understand. The revolving fund does not seem to be the answer because it limits you to $50,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. The new bill is a different bill entirely than what was proposed.

Mrs. ANDERSON. The Indian Financing Act?

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have the privilege, I would think, of obtaining financing through the Indian bank. I would think you would be able to obtain funds on land that is worth $750 an acre.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Particularly when it has $51,000 worth of timber on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. I think you should talk to the officials at the Indian bank.

Mrs. ANDERSON. How would we pay back our loan?

Mrs. HANSEN. You could pay it back out of your timber receipts.

Mr. MCKAY. That is the purpose of the Indian bank.

Mrs. ANDERSON. We need that money to do economic development work.

Mr. MCKAY. To get you into economic entrepreneurships.

Mrs. HANSEN. Timber prices are increasing so you are in a good position.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Of course we can't put the land in trust if we have a loan against it I understand, a mortgage.

Mrs. HANSEN. There has to be some kind of an arrangement developed.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. Have you talked with the Indian bank?

Mrs. ANDERSON. No, I haven't been over there.

Mr. MCKAY. Why don't you talk with them about some alternatives?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, see what they recommend. The land acquisition proposal creates a difficult problem.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Yes, it does.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think the committee has any authorization to appropriate funds for this purpose. A point of order could be raised on the floor of the House because of lack of authorization.

Mrs. ANDERSON. When you were speaking in response to my request to have that provision denying purchase of lands in the State of Washington and you were saying it would be authorization, then does that same thing hold true on the law-and-order portion of the Appropriation Act for the Bureau?

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Mrs. ANDERSON. I am not asking specifically for money in that area. I am merely asking for a change in the wording in the Appropriation Act for the Bureau's law-and-order fund. Within that they have for many, many years included the words that the law-and-order moneys may only be used on Indian reservations.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know whether we can change the legislation without being subject to a point of order. I don't think you want to do that in view of the fishing rights decision.

Mrs. ANDERSON. I thought I did because of the off-reservation fishing. How are you going to enforce it?

Mrs. HANSEN. I think that you are going to have to participate with the State. I don't think you will be the enforcement officers. I think the State will prevail for Washington. I hope you will sit down with the State fish and game department and develop an orderly plan. If you turn part of law enforcement over to an Indian tribe, can't they move in and enforce a law in any area?

Mrs. ANDERSON. Not our reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I mean off reservation. You are getting into municipal government, State government, and county government. I think you should sit down and talk with Judge Boldt and the attorney general of the State of Washington on what the enforcement barriers are.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Even Mr. Dysart from the solicitor's office can't come up with any——

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you want to sit down with the Governor of the State, the attorney general of the State, and work out something that is not going to cause a disruption.

Mrs. ANDERSON. I am afraid we are going to have war though on the rivers because it is my understanding of Judge Boldt's decision that he stipulated that there be Indian enforcement.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know how you could have Indian enforcement on water that is interstate. For instance, the Columbia River is an interstate river and I don't know how you could have Indian enforcement of the waters of Puget Sound which belong to the State of Washington.

Mr. MCKAY. Either that or Federal if they are navigable.

Mrs. HANSEN. Navigable waters are under Federal jurisdiction. I think the judge means policing of your own people. That is what I think.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Off reservation?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mrs. ANDERSON. But if Bureau moneys can't be used——

Mrs. HANSEN. If the Nisqually or the Yakima are going to tell the people in Longview what they can do and what they can't do, you know as well as I do there is going to be a confrontation.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Yes. That is right, but if we are to enforce our own people off reservation——

Mrs. HANSEN. The State has to enforce the total law.

Mrs. ANDERSON. But what about the funds necessary to purchase a jet boat, for instance, if that is all you can navigate in the Nisqually River with. That can't come through the Bureau because the Bureau moneys can't be used for off reservation. You couldn't even buy a boat.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the problem we have to solve and that is why I am asking for some legal decision. I just received this message:

> State appeal filed against the first two Boldt decisions; having notified intent to file against third, encompassing all decisions; only Quinault eligible to be certified as self-regulating for off reservation; Yakimas may be.

That is the total sum of the legal knowledge I have to date.

Mrs. ANDERSON. I read that in the paper last week, that they were going to appeal even the injunction.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to have a little more information. We will see what we can do.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESSES

STANLEY E. FRANCIS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICER, WASHINGTON

DOLAND SHARER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICER, ARIZONA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Stanley Francis, National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officer, Washington Office.

Mr. FRANCIS. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen.

Mr. Harmston, the president of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Officers, had to catch a plane. He expressed his regrets——

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, I note he is director of resources in the State of Utah.

Mr. FRANCIS. Mr. Harmston, though, who left. I am Mr. Francis, as the chairwoman knows, from her own State of Washington, the State Liason Officer, also a board member.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you listen with some interest to the mutual problems of the Indian people and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation?

Mr. FRANCIS. I have been sitting on the sidelines with those mutual problems for about 5 years and happen to lead the State effort to include the Indians in State legislation so they could participate in our own outdoor recreational account moneys and so on.

I have with me Mr. Ron Sharer, who is the State Liaison Officer from Arizona, also a member of the board of directors of the NASORLO Organization.

You have a copy of our written testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICERS

(NASORLO rspectfully requests that the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1975 be fully funded at $480 million, and that the authorized ceiling for the Land and Water Conservation Fund be raised to $1 billion for fiscal year 1976 and ensuing years)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICERS

House Appropriations Committee; Subcommittee on Interior.

Statement of Gorden E. Harmston, executive director, Department of Natural Resources, Utah; president, National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee: In our brief testimony, the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers will address several specific points concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Our major concerns before this committee at this time are:

That the Land and Water Conservation Fund funding level for fiscal year 1975 to set at $480 million.

That the authorization level for the Land and Water Conservation Fund be raised to $1 billion per year.

It is NASRLO's contention that fiscal year 1975 will be a turning point in the effort to provide for the outdoor recreation needs of the citizens of the United States. The need is great, and the opportunities are at hand. If the oportunities are not seized, they will be either irretrievably lost, or far more expensive in the future.

The cutback in funding during fiscal year 1974 has caused the reduction of spending at just the time that the needs of the public, the demands of the environment, and economic commonsense called for increases in spending.

As administrators of Land and Water Conservation Fund money at the State level, we feel very strongly our inability to be responsive to the needs of people across this Nation due to insufficient funding. This would be regrettable even if the reason for insufficient funding were a lack of funds. It is indefensible, however, when funds are available and cannot legally be used for any other purpose:

At least $180 million were unappropriated in fiscal year 1974. Further, it is our hope that the obligation of $62 million of fiscal year 1974 money as repayment to the general fund of United States will be reconsidered and this money made available for expenditure in addition to the $480 million requested in this testimony.

At least $300 million of income to the Land and Water Conservation Fund are available for fiscal year 1975.

Income from the sale of oil and gas leases is predicted to reach the $8 billion level in fiscal year 1975.

Funds are available—funds drawn in large measure from the depletion of our natural resources. Could there be a better use for these funds than to invest them in the renewal and protection of other natural resources, our people, and our land?

For the immediate future, fiscal year 1975, we ask that funding be provided in the amount of $480 million. This step would help reduce the tremendous gap between the demand for acquisition and development of parkland, and funds available for these purposes.

Data collected jointly by NASORLO and the National Recreation and Park Association shows that as of January 1, 1974, 75 percent of fiscal year 1974 funds were committed. Four of the national regions had committed 100 percent of their allocations, and two others, more than 80 percent. Of the 31 States responding to the most recent data—update on Land and Water Conservation Fund expenditures, 29 indicated that their allotments were totally committed as of March 1, 1974, and all respondents indicated that an increase in funds could be efficiently used.

Beginning with fiscal year 1976, we ask that the $300 million/year appropriation ceiling be raised to $1 billion/year, and that the Federal/State apportionment formula be change from 40/60 to 30/70. This would allow the States and local governments to begin to adequately meet their commitments. It would also allow Federal agencies to complete the purchase of "in-holdings" in Federal reserves within 10 years. It is our feeling that the need for this increase is both justifiable and obvious.

Land costs escalate daily. Land which should be taken into the public inventory for recreational purposes should be the subject of in-depth study in fiscal year 1975 and acquisition on a large scale should begin no later than fiscal year 1976.

We are rapidly approaching the time in this country when recreation becomes a privilege instead of a right. In some instances we have already reached that stage. This impending crisis is of no less crucial proportion than the "energy crisis" and immediate action and declaration of intent are called for. In the provision of recreational opportunities let us act now to enhance potential, rather than react later to modify the consequences of inaction.

Such action is extremely important psychologically and symbolically also. As the Land and Water Conservation Fund program matured, its stability and consistency made it a model Federal program. Local and State governments were able to develop coordinated and coherent programs to meet the problems of vanishing open space and increasing demand for recreational resources. These plans were drastically interrupted by the sharp decrease in funding for fiscal year 1974. Many State and local leaders across the Nation who backed bond proposals and other revenue producing measures for the purpose of generating matching funds were made to look foolish when the cupboards suddenly became bare.

The need to restore confidence in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, indeed in the resolve of the Federal Government to help provide for recreational needs, is just as important as the demonstrable, tangible needs across the country.

Efficient use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money and the generation of sufficient matching funds at State and local levels is tied to confidence in the availability of Federal matching funds. This confidence has been shaken, and only your action can restore it.

Last year we were concerned with the apparent discrepancy between Bureau of Outdoor Recreation figures and the testimony of those administering the program in the various States. Our testimony has been verified by what has happened since then and we are confident that no one will again be misled by a "paper surplus."

Our testimony this year calls not only for remedial action but also for a statement of confidence in America's future.

The need for preservation of this country's natural and human resources—the need to provide more and better opportunities for recreation—is manifest. Your action, in increasing the authorization and funding level, will also make manifest the commitment of the Nation's leadership to meeting the recreational needs of its people now and for generations to come.

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to share feelings with you, and we would be glad to respond to any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

GORDON HARMSTON,
President.

Mr. FRANCIS. And in very brief summary, Mrs. Hansen, I would say that NASORLO respectfully requests that the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1975 be fully funded at the $480 million level, that the authorized ceiling for the Land and Water Conservation Fund——

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want OMB to have a heart attack?

Mr. FRANCIS. As long as I leave town by night you don't really care. Yes, ma'am.

We would request consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund being authorized to a ceiling in fiscal year 1976 and for the ensuing years of the life of the act to $1 billion per year.

Mrs. HANSEN. That request should be presented to the authorizing committee.

Mr. FRANCIS. We would like you to be aware of it insofar as, unfortunately, you will not be here next year and we express Mrs. Anderson's sentiments exactly with deep regret. You have been a very good friend to the Bureau and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. FRANCIS. I would merely point out that the OMB decisions, the administrative decisions, and thanks to Congress it was raised somewhat, but the restrictions and the reductions in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the current fiscal year have hurt the acquisition and development programs of all the States, particularly those States such as Mr. Sharer's and my own and your own, Mr. McKay's, that we were able to maximize the utilization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys before.

We are in hopes that this fund can be reinstated to its full funding level in 1975 plus that money that was held back because land, as you well know, is escalating at a very rapid pace and the cost of development is escalating even more rapidly at the present time.

We have some ground to make up.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. Are you basing your projected opinions and so forth for increase in this on the fact that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is anticipating a greater surge of money as a result of the oil and other resource development.

Mr. FRANCIS. Yes, sir; that is explained in the body of the testimony insofar as the Outer Continental Shelf of oil and gas leases will be increasing. It is our instinct that there will be a considerable increase in those revenues and we are asking to share in them to replace other natural resources for those that are being depleted.

Mr. MCKAY. Won't that require some change in authorization, as indicated, for an increase that maybe could roll out of those development funds?

Mr. FRANCIS. Yes. There would have to be some amendatory language to the act. It would be very simple to change, I think, the figure from $300 million to a billion or whatever.

Mr. MCKAY. Will you be making that recommendation to the authorization committee?

Mr. FRANCIS. Yes, sir; we can.

Mr. MCKAY. As to how that could be adjustable based on the royalty availability?

Mr. FRANCIS. I believe so, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. FRANCIS. Thank you.

COALITION OF INDIAN CONTROLLED SCHOOL BOARDS, INC.

WITNESSES

WILLIAM T. ROBERTS, CODIRECTOR, SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR THE COALITION OF INDIAN CONTROLLED SCHOOL BOARDS, INC.
FRANCES LeMAY, MENOMINEE COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE, KESHENA, WIS.
FRANK LaPOINTE, SICANGU O YATE HO, ST. FRANCIS, S. DAK.
ALFRED REDMAN, WYOMING INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL, ETHETE, WYO.
WILLIAM C. HAIR, WYOMING INDIAN HIGH SCCHOOL, ETHETE, WYO.
LIONEL BORDEAUX, SINTA GLESKA COLLEGE, ROSEBUD, S. DAK.
DR. RAY PHIPPS, BUSBY SCHOOL, BUSBY, MONT.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. William Roberts, codirector, Special Projects for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mrs. Hansen, I am Bill Roberts and I have with me a delegation from the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards who I will introduce.

At the far corner is Mr. William C. Hair from Wyoming Indian High School; Mrs. Frances LeMay from the Menominee County Education Committee, Keshene, Wis.; Dr. Ray Phipps, from the Busby School in Busby, Mont.; Alfred Redman from the Wyoming Indian High School, Ethete, Wyo.; next to me is Lionel Bordeaux from Sinta Gleska College in Rosebud, S. Dak.; and also Mr. Frank La Pointe from Sicangu O Yate Ho at St. Francis, S. Dak.

My statement is being submitted.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM T. ROBERTS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE BUSBY SCHOOL, BUSBY, MONT.; WYOMING INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL, ETHETE, WYO.; ST. FRANCIS INDIAN SCHOOL, ST. FRANCIS, S. DAK.; RAMAH NAVAJO HIGH SCHOOL, RAMAH, N. MEX. IN BEHALF OF THE COALITION OF INDIAN CONTROLLED SCHOOL BOARDS, INC.

Madam Chairman, my name is William Roberts, a Sioux Indian from Montana, and presently the codirector of special projects for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. As you may know, the Coalition is a national grass roots Indian organization whose intention and commitment is to improve the educational processes of Indian people. We believe that this cannot happen until Indian people themselves can exercise a greater voice in the actual operations of their own schools. We have witnessed a growth in the Coalition from an initial membership of four Indian controlled school boards to a membership now standing at about 140 school boards, parent committees, tribal education committees and Indian organizations. Each individual organization has expressed and will continue to express, their profound commitment for education systems that are relevant and accountable for their people. Mr. Chairman, it is for this membership that I extend greetings and appreciation for the time afforded us during the proceedings here today.

It is also in behalf of the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards that we are requesting that appropriations for BIA Contract Schools and Indian community colleges be increased. These institutions, which are operated by autonomous, locally controlled, Indian school boards, have had to operate on an appropriation of $4.5 million for the last 3 years. This has taken place in spite of an inflationary factor, and in spite of an increase in the number of contract schools. We note here also that this limitation is the major reasons to deny new educational contracts to communities wanting to run their own schools. We would like to point out also that in the fiscal year 1974 budget projections for the BIA, line items were shown only for: (1) Federal Facilities; (2) Higher Education; (3) Adult/Vocational Education, and (4) Public School Contracts. Of the $199.6 million projected for Indian education, we could not find a line item for Contract Schools or postsecondary institutions. This indicates to us that the Bureau is not structurally or philosophically prepared to deal with the process of educational contracting nor are they willing to negotiate contracts with any new Indian community. Additionally, there may be some profund reservations within the Bureau as to the wisdom of letting Indian people run their own affairs.

In addition, Madam Chairman, we have witnessed an increase in the number of college bound students from about 15,000 to close to 30,000. In spite of this, we have not seen a significant increase in funds to meet their financial need. Consequently a good number of these students were unable to continue in their educational endeavors.

We maintain that the development of junior colleges and reservation college centers would relieve the tremendous pressures that exist in the field of higher education. These centers can operate relatively economically in comparison to attendance at a State college or university where residential costs must be included. There are approximately 1,400 students at three established Indian college centers. Yet there is not an established line item for the support of these institutions within the BIA budget.

The solutions which we recommend are:

1. Increase appropriations for Indian community contract schools from $4.5 million to $8 million to compensate for the inflationary factor and to permit new contracts with any community that wishes to do so.

2. To include $4 million for the operation of Indian junior colleges and college centers.

3. Monies for contract schools and Indian postsecondary schools should be a separate line item in the BIA budget.

4. Establish within the BIA Central Office a Central Contracting task force with full authority to process self-government proposals from Indian tribes, and tribal organizations for the operation of facilities and schools or other educational programs. This office should include the capability to deliver expertise in the necessary technical areas and with full understanding of and sympathy with the policy of giving Indian people the option to contract for Indian educational programs.

5. The Bureau budget must provide sufficient flexibility to respond to contracting proposals and meaningful participation by Indian organizations operating contract programs in the budget development process.

The Indian Education Act (title IV, Public Law 92–318). We are aware that this subcommittee again has jurisdiction for title IV appropriation and is holding to the administration's recommendations for $32 million for part B and $8 million for part C. We are pleased that funds have been recommended by the administration for parts B and C of this act. We believe that these funds are needed and will be helpful in building relevant Indian Educational Institutions and programs.

We are concerned however that the administration has chosen to exclude part A of title IV for fiscal year 1975. We wish to point out figures extracted from surveys compiled by the U.S. Office of Education indicate that there are about 300,000 Indian students attending public Federal-supported, and mission schools in the United States. About 75 percent or 265,000 of these students are in public schools. We are certain that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is only reaching 100,000 or less through Johnson O'Malley leaving about 165,000 with specific and unique educational needs that can only be met by part A, title IV. Additionally, the 5 percent set-aside is not adequate to meet the needs of community or tribal operated schools that are in existence throughout the United States.

Madam Chairman, we also recognize the need for training more Indian teachers and bilingual education teachers. To illustrate this point I am extracting an Indian Youth Profile from a presentation to the Office of Management and Budget

and prepared by Gerald M. Clifford for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. to be included as support to this statement. We also see a need for funds from the U.S. Office of Education to implement and conduct programs under title IV.

Thus, our recommendations for the funding of title IV are as follows:

Part A—$40 million (includes 20 percent set-aside or $8 million for non-LEA's).

Part B—$32 million.

Part C—$8 million.

Administration—$2 million.

Our recommendations also include that this subcommittee introduce an amendment which gives teacher training its own funding authority as prescribed under sections 451, 452, and 453 of this act. This will insure that Indian teacher training and Indian bilingual training projects will be developed and implemented.

Mr. Chairman, we have appeared before several congressional subcommittees and committees in the past. We have always advocated for those Indian communities that want to run their own schools. Through this mechanism we see Indian education becoming truly relevant for their needs and, more importantly, Federal agencies responsible for Indian Education becoming accountable to Indian people. We conclude our statement in saying that we see a definite need for comprehensive educational legislation that addresses all of the overriding problems in Indian education. Until this happens we are certain that all of our educational problems will not be adequately met.

At this point we request that the record be kept open for those member schools that have additional statements to submit. Thank you.

ATTACHMENT TAKEN FROM A PRESENTATION: "THE NEED FOR FULL FUNDING OF FEDERAL INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS"—PREPARED BY GERALD M. CLIFFORD

INDIAN YOUTH PROFILE

300,000 total—Of these:

52,000 on reservations attend BIA schools.

18,000 on reservations attend mission schools.

100,000 on reservations attend public schools.

130,000 off reservations attend public schools.

Student achievement is below all other minority groups. Prehigh school graduation dropout estimates range from 45 percent to 62 percent. Dropouts begin in fourth grade.

The figures which we are presenting here are from an administration study conducted by HEW initially entitled "The 1970 Survey of Comprehensive Education" and are taken from the chapter devoted specifically to Indians. This survey has been renamed and is now under the jurisdiction of the National Center for Educational Statistics. You will note that 230,000 of 300,000 total Indian students in 1970, or more than 75 percent of the total Indian student population attended public schools. We can state without hesitation that there is adequate documentation both in this study as well as other studies that student achievement is below all other minority groups. We think that the prehigh school graduation dropout estimates are low. We know of a community on the Pine Ridge Reservation which graduates from high school only 10 percent of those students who enter first grade. Why is this the case?

Sixty-two percent of classroom teachers for Indian children have no training in teaching academically disadvantaged students.

Seventy percent of classroom teachers for Indian children have had no parental contact.

Ethnic background of classroom teachers of Indian children: 14 percent black; 78 percent white; and 8 percent other, that is, Spanish surnamed, oriental and Indian. (We estimate the figure for Indians to be one-half of 1 percent to a maximum of 2 percent.)

Whatever be the outcome of a detailed causal analysis of the phenomenon of the unusually high dropout rates of Indian students, we would predict that the statistics quoted from the same study are indicative of one of the root causes Teachers of Indian students are not prepared to teach Indian students nor do they have any awareness of the particularly unique family and tribal structure of Indian students. The relevance of Indian teachers vs. non-Indian teachers in an Indian school is not quantifiable if we measure only formal teaching techniques, intelligence, and acquired knowledge. Yet we believe it can be shown

that an understanding of a child's home situation and an appreciation of his emotional needs relative to classroom and group learning situations must be a prerequisite for any teacher of Indian students. An effort must be made to both increase the number of quality Indian teachers in Indian schools as well as to reeducate the 98 percent of non-Indian teachers of Indian students to their special needs. We added our estimate of the percentage of Indian teachers to the above figures based on a know figure that one-half of 1 percent of teachers of Navaho children are Indians.

BUSBY SCHOOL,
Busby, Mont., April 9, 1974.

To: House of Representatives, House Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies.
From: The Busby School Board, Northern Cheyenne Tribal School, Busby, Mont.

The attached items reflect Busby School needs which are based on cost increases due to inflation, omissions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs projected budget, and increased professional and local personnel to better serve the educational needs of Indian children attending the Northern Cheyenne School at Busby.

TED RISINGSUN,
Chairman of the School Board.

RAY S. PHIPPS,
Superintendent of Busby School.

ADDITIONAL NEEDS OVER PROJECTED BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET FOR BUSBY SCHOOL, BUSBY, MONT., NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION

1. Materials and supply costs

This item includes school equipment such as replacement of wornout desks, chairs, kitchen utensils, dormitory furnishings, and other school equipment. Supplies include textbooks, duplicating and mimeograph paper, dormitory clothing and linen, supplemental classroom materials, and dormitory laundry supplies. The projected increase of 6.7 percent is not expected to upgrade present standards. It is expected to maintain the present level of supplies and materials.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $12,500.

2. Food costs

Present food costs have risen approximately 10 percent over the past year and it is anticipated that these costs will increase by a minimum of 6 percent for the coming year. It is necessary and desirable to continue the present standards in the Busby cafeteria. The following additional cost projection does not reflect the fact that, as of March 31, 1974, there has been an increased enrollment of 18 percent over last year. This cost, at best, is conservative.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $7,500.

3. Breakfast program

The Board of Education and the community have expressed great satisfaction that the Appropriations Committee approved and gained congressional approval for the fiscal year 1974 breakfast program. The most important result of this program has been that all school children have benefited by a well-balanced breakfast whereas, prior to this time, many children were attending school without breakfast or an inadequate breakfast. It has also been recognized that the breakfast program has contributed, at least in part, to a reduction in absenteeism of 42 percent in a comparable period from last year. Also, end of March figures compared to last year show an increase in enrollment of over 18 percent.

Since the breakfast program has been so successful it is felt that it should become a regular item in the BIA budget for Busby School. Since this has not been the case this year and, due to spiraling food costs a minimum need for fiscal year 1975 is . . .

Total breakfast program cost: $20,000.

4. Girls' physical education teacher

Under present staffing limitations, the school has one full-time, male physical education teacher. His duty assignment must now be limited to the scheduled high school physical education classes, both boys and girls. He also serves as athletic director and head coach of boys' basketball and girls' cross-country.

Other staff members serve as varsity coaches in other sports (football, wrestling, girls' volleyball, track) in addition to full-time classroom responsibilities. The elementary physical education program is now handled by each elementary teacher.

Experience has shown that our high school girls' physical education and sports program is severely inhibited under these present staffing limitations. In developing and conducting classes dealing with such things as personal health, hygiene, and individual counseling, girls should be provided with an instructor of their own sex. We would find it inconceivable to assign a woman as head football coach because of the need for boys to relate to adult men in sports and physical development. We believe that this same rationale is also true for girls.

The addition of a woman physical education instructor will provide us with the resources to provide a more adequate and comprehensive program of physical education both for our high school girls and also for our elementary pupils.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $11,520.

5. Bilingual teacher

Busby School enrollment is presently at 326 pupils; of these, 312 (or 95.8 percent of total enrollment) are Indian children and youth. In recognition of this, the school board has consistently identified as one of its goals the provision, in the curriculum, for bilingual and cultural/historical programs of study. To date, funds have not been available to staff these needs.

A recent survey of the entire community revealed that the vast majority of parents (96 percent) support these board goals. Well over one-half of our children come from Cheyenne-speaking homes and speak the language. For some, Cheyenne is a first language.

All of our teaching staff are non-Indian. Although the board has attempted to recruit Indian teachers, these efforts, for a variety of reasons, have not been successful. Although the non-Indian teachers are fully qualified academically, it is impossible or extremely difficult, at best, for them to relate to the Cheyenne language, historical past, and present mores. As the school views the need of the total child—academically, physically, emotionally, and socially—the need to begin and continue a bilingual program remains.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $11,520.

6. Art teacher

During the first year of local control of the school (1972–73 school year), there was no planned and sequential school art program. During this present school year, the board authorized the conversion of space to an art instructional area. The school administration recruited three community volunteers to provide instruction in art for the elementary grades. These volunteers give about 25 hours of instructional time per week to our children. This does not include the hours of preparation which are also given. These efforts have been extremely valuable to the board and have been enthusiastically received by teachers, and especially by the children. As valuable as this volunteer staffing is, this arrangement will not continue indefinitely. Nor does the present volunteer program extend into the high school.

In view of the rich art and cultural heritage of the Indian people as well as the need to develop a comprehensive program in a variety of media and to meet a wide range of ability and needs, the services of a full-time, professionally trained art instructor are needed.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $11,520.

7. Paraprofessional personnel

It is anticipated that the present followthrough program will be phased out on a graded basis. This will begin at the next school year. Under the followthrough program guidelines, three instructional aides are placed in each of the primary grades. These resources have proven to be of significant value in providing an adult-child ratio which is necessary to maintain achievement levels of our children. Three followthrough aides will be removed from our primary grades. To continue our present academic achievement levels in these grades, it is necessary to retain these positions.

Our present high school staff now has the availability of only one aide. This is most inadequate. We request that, at a minimum, two additional aides be provided for the high school.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $33,200.

8. Transportation

We presently use GSA vehicles and one school-owned bus for all pupil transportation. General Services has placed a 20 percent mileage reduction restriction on General Service vehicles which has, in effect, reduced the educational opportunity provided by field trips, et cetera. This calls for some increased use of the single school-owned bus. Since nothing was budgeted to cover the operating costs of this bus and with the increased cost of fuel, we need a minimum of * * *.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: $3,500.

9. Salaries

The base salary schedule for all professional staff compared to State and local districts is well below the standard salary levels for comparable services. An appropriation request to slightly raise the schedule last year was not approved. To hold and attract competent and qualified personnel it is mandatory that the salary schedules are commensurate with the qualifications and services required. (Note: To hire all new professional and paraprofessionals at the minimum base levels on the general schedule would cost the Bureau of Indian Affairs in excess of $80,000 over the present Busby salary increases requested.) Needed: $40,000. Plus minimum fringe benefits required $8,000.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed: Total: $48,000.

10. Common Services

The anticipated costs for common services are expected to increase by 20 percent. The Bureau in all likelihood, based on past experience, will pass these costs on to the school budget. The major items to be increased are, fuel oil, electricity, labor, materials, and plant maintenance.

Addition to fiscal year 1974 budget needed—$20,000.

Mr. ROBERTS. I don't believe at this time I wish to read my statement. I would like to say that within the inner community there is a movement by Indian parents and Indian school boards to exert more effort in behalf of education within their own communities and it is on behalf of this community or this coalition that we do extend the greetings of the coalition and appreciation for being here today.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention in your prepared statement public school contracts.

This poses a real problem to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The problem that confronts the Congress, is the fact that these are not authorized projects. There are a great many of them in Montana, and the State doesn't do a very good job in apportioning the Public Law 815 money.

So I want to say that very possibly the lack of Bureau of Indian Affairs requests for these schools is a result of lack of authorization.

As I noted earlier, if the committee includes funding for those schools in our bill a point of order could be raised due to lack of authorization.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; I realize this and we are extremely interested in the Senate bill 1017 which I understand is coming to the House of Representatives. In there there is a construction provision which will take care of the contract school construction.

The point that I guess we wish to make here is that in spite of the fact that we have seen significant increases in congressional appropriations for education, the Bureau has chosen to leave contract schools at the funding level of $4.5 million for the last 3 years and the postsecondary institutions have not noted any significant increases.

It is in behalf of these schools that we are here today and I realize that this is an appropriation hearing and has nothing to do with authorization, but we don't feel that any significant changes are going to be made in education until the Bureau itself is philosophically and structurally prepared to deal with the contracting issue of tribes.

To illustrate this I would like to open the discussion with panel members here who are going through some very serious problems with their own respective schools and I believe that the first person to talk would be Dr. Phipps from Busby who is in the process of negotiating his new contract.

Dr. PHIPPS. Madam Chairman, I won't take very much time here. I realize you are busy.

I would like to say, first of all, the board of Busby Contract School at Busby, Mont., extends a great deal of gratitude to this committee because of the breakfast program that we feel that committee helped initiate last year and as a result of that, or at least partially a result of that, we have seen a reduction in absenteeism in a comparable period of 42 percent this year. We have also seen an increase in enrollment of over 18 percent and we feel that this is partly the result of the appropriations given for the breakfast program.

However, this next year the Bureau is telling us that we have a budget already established. The band analysis is set. There is no way that can be increased, and yet they are offering us approximately a 3.5-percent increase for the total budget and this does not allow for our present level of education at all because of increased inflationary costs and the fact that these other programs such as the breakfast program is not considered for this coming year.

We think that this is being included in the band analysis projections for 1976 and 1977. In fact, we have been assured that these things have been, but at the present time we don't have this consideration.

I guess I would say again thanks to this committee for your past support and we appreciate any help that this committee can give us in this respect. I think you have a statement attached to the coalition statement from the Busby School which I will not go into.

Mr. ROBERTS. I don't believe I submitted that.

Dr. PHIPPS. Could I submit a statement from the Busby School to be attached to that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTS. The next person I would like to have talk would be Mr. Frank La Pointe, Sicangu O Yate Ho at St. Francis.

Mr. LA POINTE. I was here this morning and I want to thank you for helping us out last year and we know you won't be back next year. We wish you a lot of happy days.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. LAPOINTE. I have to catch a plane.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have a good flight.

Mr. ROBERTS. The Navajo Community College, Sinta Gleska College and the Dakota Higher Education Center are also at a point now where the Bureau says there is no more money and to illustrate this Mr. Lionel Bordeaux from Sinta Gleska wishes to comment.

Mr. BORDEAUX. Madam Chairman, yes; Sinta Gleska College on the Rosebud Reservation has now been in operation starting our 4th year. Our 1st year we had a completely volunteer staff and we included staff members on a volunteer basis.

We didn't receive any BIA assistance. This is the second of 3 years and the Bureau gave us $200,000 which they disguised in their scholarship fund and hid it through the scholarship moneys. This is for ourselves and for Pine Ridge. We hired a staff of 10 that first year, 1973.

We are now up to a staff of 55. We have increased from an enrollment of 110 to 256 full and part time and by the end of the school year we will have provided an additional educational service to over 300 in addition to our present full and part-time staff.

That is seminars and on-going courses, paraprofessionalizing, and this type of thing. We are to a point now where people are demanding we get more and more classes out into the community. We operate on this first-learning approach where we take classes out into the various communities. We receive no State moneys. We have no local tax support and the Bureau this year has attempted to eliminate us because of the fact we didn't have existing legislation directly for us.

We have a Solicitor General's ruling that said that the Snyder Act of 1921 and the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1935 and amended in 1936 are legislative authorizations.

Yet the Bureau attempts to cut us out and as Chairman Roberts states, we would like an increase up to the point where we can raise this $200,000 up to around $500,000 for next year's operation.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. ROBERTS. Is there any other?

Mrs. LEMAY. I am a Menominee. We graduated from Federal supervision. We were restored and through it all we are Indian. In fact, we are charter members of the Coalition for Indian Controlled School Boards and one of the standing jokes with the coalition was that I was an Indian and I was terminated. Of course, my answer to the coalition was that I wasn't too concerned about termination but when they talk about extermination then I will get mad.

But, of course, we got restoration and we opened a community school on the Menominee Reservation to pickup what the district school calls dropouts, but having been personally involved in some of the problems in district schools we found there they are pushouts.

So we opened a classroom with two teachers, four students. These are all volunteer students. They came in because they wanted an education. Now we have 71 students, which is just too many dropouts for a total school population of about 900, K through 12.

We just are sort of limbo right now because we are getting back into being an Indian. But we do need funding for this community school. We started with private foundation funds and help from the coalition, of which I am a board member. However, now foundations are telling us, "Well, you have restoration." So there is the end of our funding from private foundations.

But we do need funding for our students in Menominee County.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mrs. LEMAY. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen.

In conclusion, I would like to make one final remark, that you take a serious look at our statement regarding part A of title IV which was not recommended for funding this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; we questioned that proposal in our hearings.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; I understand that, and we feel that Johnson-O'Malley is only reaching a certain population of Indian students and that the funds for part A are needed very, very badly for our remaining population of Indian students.

Again we thank you for your time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

WITNESS

HOWARD E. TOMMIE, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA; PRESIDENT, UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES, INC.; COCHAIRMAN, FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Howard Tommie, tribal chairman, the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1974.

Testimony of Hon. Howard E. Tommie:
Tribal chairman, the Seminole Tribe of Florida
President, United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.
Cochairman, Florida Governor's Council on Indian Affairs
Tribal executive offices, 6073 Stirling Road, Hollywood, Fl. 33024.

In support of the continued operation of Intermountain School at Brigham City, Utah, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an intertribal secondary boarding school.

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee. I am deeply appreciative of your kindness in permitting me to appear here before you this afternoon. I appear here both as tribal chairman of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and as president of the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., which is a federation of all federally-recognized Indian tribes remaining in the eastern part of the United States and including tribes located in the States of New York, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. By resolution, both the Seminole Tribe and the United Southeastern Tribes have joined with numerous tribes and Indian organizations across America in expressing strong opposition to recently developed plans by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to close Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah, as a so-called economy measure.

In January 1974, a group of Indian leaders representing more than 25 tribes and related organizations met at Intermountain School and formally requested the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to fund an Indian study group which would properly determine the school's future of service to Indian youth. After much delay on the part of the Commissioner's Office, the task force was recently appointed and will next meet on April 15, 1974. But, despite apparent assurances to Indian people and the Congress from BIA that the attempts to close the school would cease until the Indian study group completed its assignment, the BIA administrators in the Navajo area have announced plans to reduce the school's enrollment and faculty by only permitting junior and senior year students to enroll this fall. At present, there are nearly 600 students enrolled at Intermountain as compared to some 1,700 students 3 years ago, and, with the new BIA enrollment restrictions, the September 1974, enrollment figure is projected at between 300 and 400 students. In view of such activities on the part of BIA, we wonder if the agency will even accept the Indian study group's findings when they are presented.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs justifies its attempts to close Intermountain School on the basis that the school is too expensive to operate and that the Navajo people, whose youth constitute the greatest part of the enrollment, desire their students to be educated in on-reservation schools. Obviously, a school becomes excessively costly to operate when its enrollment is arbitrarily cut from more than 1,700 students to less than 700 students. You should know that the Navajo president of the school's student body actually cried in January as she described to us how BIA police refused to permit many Navajo students to board the buses destined for Intermountain from the Navajo Reservation. And, yet, BIA officials continue to tell us about Indian self-determination. We wonder whether we should laugh or cry when we hear about cases such as the Intermountain School fiasco.

We Seminoles are hardly a large tribe, but, after numerous conflicts with BIA administration, we have finally succeeded in enrolling 10 of our high school students at Intermountain School. The tribe is happy to send them such a great

distance from home because Intermountain has earned the reputation of being an outstanding secondary school. In fact, we are advised that the facility has received consistently excellent evaluation reports from the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools which is that area's regional accrediting body. Few BIA schools can compete with Intermountain on that basis although they may be less expensive to operate. In essence, therefore, the Bureau of Indian Affairs gets what it pays for. Certainly, our 10 Seminoles are becoming successful at Intermountain School, and, yet, they had previously been unsuccessful in both public and other BIA schools.

The Seminole Tribe is aware of the fact that other tribes desire their students to be sent to Intermountain School, and yet they are not permitted to enroll there. For instance, we are advised that, even now, some 400 Montana Indians are enrolled in BIA boarding schools as far away as Oklahoma. I am aware that several of their tribal organizations would sooner see them enrolled at the Utah facility because it is so much closer to home and because Intermountain enjoys such an excellent reputation. The Montana Indian children are hardly alone in their desire to attend Intermountain School as I am informed that several other tribes in the Mountain and Plains States have been denied permission to enroll their young people there.

A few of the special advantages of an Intermountain learning experience include:

The school is located in Brigham City, a community so progressive and attractive that it regularly receives national awards as one of America's outstanding municipalities.

The Brigham City townspeople have always demonstrated a special acceptance of Intermountain students by giving them part-time employment, contributing to their welfare and opening their homes to the young people.

Two State universities, a State college, and a private college are located within a 50-mile radius of the Intermountain campus, and those institutions have assisted Intermountain faculty with special educational and cultural programs for the Indian students. They have also developed a special admissions program for Intermountain senior year students.

The National Indian Training Center (NITC) and Film Library are both located on the Intermountain campus and thus provide special resource materials to students which are, generally, not that readily available at other BIA schools.

Intermountain School constitutes a physical plant valued in excess of $45 million and a renovation/modernization program in excess of $2 million was only recently completed before BIA began its attempts to close the school.

Students at Intermountain School are surrounded by the majestic and unspoiled Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains, and every form of outdoor recreational activity is readily available to them.

Much of the BIA basis for attempts to close Intermountain School or to bar enrollment to Indian youth who are not members of the Navajo Tribe appears to originate with BIA administrators in the Navajo area. While I am the first to agree that Navajo funds should not be used to educate Seminole or other non-Navajo Indian children, common sense tells me that capable administrators could, if they chose to, develop appropriate formulas to counteract such discrepancies while not depriving Indian children of the first rate education provided by Intermountain School.

The State of Utah's Federal Research Committee has advised us of numerous difficulties encountered by them, last fall, in acquiring needed public information regarding the operation of the school from Navajo area personnel. My own staff has informed me that BIA Navajo area personnel misinformed them in the fall that the school was to be closed as per the desire of the Navajo people when, almost simultaneously, the student council president at Intermountain received a letter from the Navajo tribal chairman which indicated his opposition to the proposed closure. Representative Gunn McKay, a member of your distinguished committee, was similarly informed of Navajo opposition to the closure when that tribe's vice chairman personally visited with Mr. McKay here in Washington. Also, the Navajo Inter-Agency School Board unanimously passed a resolution in late 1973 which requests that the school remain open.

In view of such interference with the expression of legitimate Indian needs I suggest that Intermountain School be removed, at least for the period that the Indian study group is at work, from Navajo area jurisdiction and, in turn, be operated by the BIA Phoenix Area Office. Having discussed this matter in January 1974, during our visit to the school, Indian leaders believe that the Phoenix area administrators would view the matter much more objectively than has been

the case in the past and thus insure that the findings of the Indian study group would be honored in a spirit of integrity and respect for Indian self-determination.

I would further suggest that, in view of that which has transpired regarding Intermountain School, it is time for the Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and concerned Indian leaders to begin to formulate laws or policies that will successfully divorce BIA and tribal politics from the vital business of providing quality education to Indian youth. Perhaps, control of Indian schools should be removed from the BIA area offices and vested in regional education administrators who are answerable to the tribal school boards and Washington rather than to area directors and agency superintendents. Or, perhaps, another agency of government would be better suited to administer all Indian education programs just as Indian health services are now removed from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Finally, I appeal to you to utilize your good offices to insure the continued existence of Intermountain School and to provide a method of funding whereby the school might be available to Indian youth from different tribes, especially the smaller ones, both as an academic and vocational secondary facility and as a special facility for our children who suffer from emotional, educational, and social learning disabilities.

Thank you for permitting me to address you.

HOWARD E. TOMMIE.

Attachments: Certificated resolution from Seminole Tribe of Florida, certificated resolution from United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.

RESOLUTION NO. C-53-74

Whereas, the Seminole Tribe of Florida is an organized Indian Tribe as defined in the Act of Congress of June 18, 1934, as amended, and

Whereas, the elected leaders and representatives of the said Indian Tribe are charged with the responsibility of insuring that the youth of the Seminole Tribe receive sufficient and quality oriented educational opportunities, and

Whereas, the said leaders and representatives are concerned that similar educational opportunities be available to all Indian youth who are members of organized Tribes, and

Whereas, Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah is a boarding high school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and considered as one of the outstanding Indian educational facilities in America, and

Whereas, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is desirous of closing Intermountain School and thus of depriving Indians of a valuable educational resource: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Tribal Council strongly urges the Bureau of Indian Affairs to not close Intermountain School and, instead, that the school be made available to all Indian Tribes both as a regular secondary institutionand as a special school for students with educational, emotional and social learning disabilities; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be furnished to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to all who are concerned with efforts currently in progress to keep Intermountain School in service.

Done this 16th day of November, 1973 at the Hollywood Reservation by the duly elected and regularly convened Tribal Council of the Seminole Tribe of Florida with a quorum being present and by a vote of five for the resolution, none against and with no abstentions.

HOWARD E. TOMMIE,
Tribal Chairman.

Attest:

UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES, INC.—RESOLUTION NO. 73-26

Whereas, this board of directors has been informed that the Bureau of Indian Affairs plans to close Intermountain School, a large government boarding school in Brigham City, Utah, and

Whereas, this decision has been based on the sole fact that the Navajo Nation, current users of the school, no longer need the facility, and

Whereas, we are urging a national needs assessment survey be conducted with input assured from several national Indian organizations such as: National Congress of American Indians, National Tribal Chairmen's Association, and the major Inter-Tribal Councils for regional input, and

Whereas, we also urge that attention be directed toward children with education handicaps, emotional problems, family home situations, dropouts, and cultural shock problems. This is the children that our national 70 percent reservation dropout group is made up of, and

Whereas, this board would also desire that the solo parent training and education needs be considered in this survey, and

Whereas, we are aware that Intermountain School's plant is in excellent state of repair and appraised at $45 million, we are also aware of the fact that BIA spent $2,500,000 in fiscal year 1973–74 remodeling and modernizing the school, and

Whereas, this board is also informed that several million 89–10 title I funds have been spent to prepare this school to serve children with special problems, and

Whereas, Intermountain School has: 29 modernized dormitories, classrooms and extensive vocational shops, two gyms, indoor swimming pool, language and science laboratories, remodeled dining facilities, reading center, media production center, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, and a library: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this board urges that Intermountain School be redirected to a national all-tribe school for students with special problems; and be it further

Resolved, That a national needs assessment survey be conducted to determine all possible other uses.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., properly convened and held in Nashville, Tenn., November 19–21, 1973, the above resolution was duly adopted by a unanimous vote.

HOWARD TOMMIE,
President, Inter-Tribal Council,
United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.,
Chairman, Seminole Tribe of Florida.
DEAN WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Inter-Tribal Council,
United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.,
President, Seneca Nation of Indians.
JOHN A. CROWE,
Principal Chief,
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.
BUFFALO TIGER,
Chairman, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians.
LEROY BURGESS,
Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

Mr. TOMMIE. Madam Chairman, I will make this very brief. I have a plane to catch. I deeply appreciate your kindness in permitting me to appear before you this afternoon. I appear here as a tribal chairman of my tribe, Seminole Tribe of Florida, as well as president of the United Southeastern Tribes, which is made up of federally recognized tribes from the Eastern portion of the United States.

Within the past few months, as you are aware, we had meetings with different Indian organizations in trying to keep the Intermountain School open. So at this particular time I do not have a budget to present or anything like that, but we are interested in the language that we have drawn up to keep this Intermountain School, as it states here, because the paper, as you see right here, explains that this at one time was an all-Navajo school.

The Indians are aware of the fact that this facility is available but the Bureau of Indian Affairs is going to close this particular institution down, and of course my statement says that the BIA's reason for closing it down is it is too costly, but the reason it is costly is because they have cut down the enrollment quite a bit, 1,700 students to 600 students.

Mr. MCKAY. Could I ask you a question there? Have they refused applications?

Mr. TOMMIE. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. For example, you as a Seminole have made applications for students to go to the school. Has the BIA or the Navajo Tribe, I don't know who has been administering that, refused applications?

Mr. TOMMIE. Yes, they have. Because of the cutdown they have refused even the Navajo Tribes applications also, because this is a Navajo School but they have refused.

Mr. MCKAY. To let their own people go?

Mr. TOMMIE. Yes. They want to close the place down. They refuse applications from anyone. What our interest is is to keep the school open.

Mr. MCKAY. Did they ever tell you why they wanted to close it down?

Mr. TOMMIE. Economic reasons.

Mr. MCKAY. The Navajos?

Mr. TOMMIE. The Navajos never asked to close the school down.

Mr. MCKAY. Just the BIA?

Mr. TOMMIE. Just the BIA.

Mr. MCKAY. The Navajos want to keep it open?

Mr. TOMMIE. Yes, they want to keep it open.

Mr. MCKAY. You are saying the BIA has turned down the Navajo applications with that in mind. It had nothing to do with the Navajos wanting to keep it.

Mr. TOMMIE. That is right. There are letters from the Chairman of the Navajo Tribe asking the BIA to keep the school open as well as the student council body of the all-Navajo school there has asked that the school be kept open, but the way things are now, we are not asking that the school stay open the way it is. We are asking the task force to go through and make recommendations, but let the facilities stay under Indians. It is a good facility. In this statement the facility is worth $45 million. They have gone through close to $2 million in renovation and modernization within the last year. Now they want to sell the whole thing. Of course we have a lot of advantages. We have two university State colleges, one private, that help these problem kids who go to this school. The advantage is we have 10 children from the Seminole Tribe of Florida enrolled there. They have been dropped out of public schools. They have been dropped out of or expelled from boarding school but because of the atmosphere and the capabilities of that school utilizing the two university enrollees, enrolling students to cope with this problem, they have been able to keep with our problem here. This is one avenue we are looking at but I am not saying it should be open as a boarding school. We also have national training center located there. It is an ideal facility for an Indian training center as well as what it is, secondary school or higher education, but we want to keep the school intact under BIA.

Mr. MCKAY. That is the only Indian training center in the country, I believe.

Mr. TOMMIE. That is right. We are also asking because of the unique location, the cost is kind of high and is getting to be higher, we are asking for satellites to be located and this will be central. There are a lot of programs which the Indian people are thinking of, but we will lose it if it closes down.

Mr. McKay. Part of the economics of that relates to the fact that you have potential for 2,300 students and now it has been reduced to six hundred. That automatically creates a deficiency problem.

Mr. Tommie. Correct. This particular issue is that we want to keep the school open. We want to keep it in the Bureau. When the study is being made we would also like to suggest that it be taken out of the Navajo area office.

Mr. McKay. Moved to Phoenix?

Mr. Tommie. Yes, this is what we are asking. This is our recommendation.

Mr. McKay. I have been working very closely with that situation.

Mr. Tommie. I was out there when you were there.

Mr. McKay. Has the BIA informed you yet as to the composition of that committtee?

Mr. Tommie. Yes. it is in my statement. The first meeting of this all Indian task force will be April 15.

Mr. McKay. So that it is composed and will start meeting on the 15th and it is ready to go?

Mr. Tommie. Yes. At the same time we are asking that the budget be left.

Mr. McKay. At last year's level?

Mr. Tommie. At this time I think we are going to have to ask that, but we want to be able to have it open.

Mr. McKay. What is the deadline for the study of the committee? Have they put any deadlines?

Mr. Tommie. No, no deadlines, but it is immediately that we are talking about. During the drafting of our position paper between all the Indian organizations I think you might have a copy of it, but this was our stand and this is our further stand as far as keeping the Intermountain School open. Thank you for your consideration.

Mr. McKay. Madam Chairman, he has a good point and I think he expresses the attitude of a lot of tribes throughout the country. They have had considerable success there where they have not been able to elsewhere.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

WITNESS

GRANT CONWAY, REPRESENTING THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL CONFERENCE AND POTOMAC APPALACHIAN TRAIL CLUB

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Grant Conway, representing the Appalachian Trail Conference and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Grant Conway

Today, I am speaking as a representative of the Appalachian Trail Conference, which I represent on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council, in support of increasing appropriations from the land and water conservation fund, for the purpose of purchasing inholdings in the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee. and other national forests. The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, of Washington, D.C., has also asked me to represent them at this hearing.

On March 27, I received a telephone call from Stanley A. Murray, P.O. Box 3356, Kingsport, Tenn. 37644, who is chairman of the Appalachian Trail Conference and vice chairman of the Appalachian Trail National Advisory Council. It is our impression that, in the original request to Congress for fiscal 1975, the Forest Service requested a total of only $2.5 million for land acquisition of inholdings in national forests through which the Appalachian Trail passes.

Mr. Murray mentioned a large inholding of 10,000 acres in the Cherokee National Forest currently for sale. This is the former so-called Kimberly-Clark tract. This land, while possessing all the normal opportunities of a national forest resource such as timber, wildlife, and watershed management, would also provide an opportunity for rerouting the Appalachian Trail for a distance of approximately 25 miles, and would avoid the necessity of negotiating the purchase from 40 to 50 property owners along the present route, of which some are not willing sellers. We recommend that funds be appropriated for the Forest Service to purchase this land. According to our information, the asking price is $4.8 million.

In the April 1974 issue of Field and Stream, Conservation Editor Mike Frome writes that the Appalachian Trail in North Carolina follows the high crest through the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, within the congressional district of Representative Roy Taylor of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. Mr. Frome quotes Congressman Taylor extensively and, requoting out of context to save time and space, the following is included in this statement:

Developers are moving in as never before * * *. (Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests.) * * * Strong conflicts with the Appalachian Trail are inevitable. We must proceed as rapidly as possible in obtaining rights-of-way.

Therefore, it is recommended that Forest Service appropriations earmarked for protecting the Appalachian Trail, out of land and water conservation funds, be increased to a minimum of $15 million. It is recognized that not all lands in these areas are needed for protecting the Appalachian Trail for future generations. Inholdings are usually bought and sold by large tracts, through which a corridor trail may be maintained. It is also recognized that a dollar value cannot be placed on willing sellers of inholdings in national forests by me. However, based upon information which has come to the attention of the Appalachian Trail Conference and the Forest Service, the Forest Service itself should be able to easily commit $15 million in fiscal 1975 for acquiring private lands within the boundaries of the eight national forests through which the Appalachian Trail passes.

The Appalachian Trail, laid out and completed in 1937, primarily by volunteer labor, and continuing to be maintained by volunteers, is approximately 2,039 miles long, extending from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in Georgia. This trail, provided Federal protection by the National Trails Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543) passes through eight national forests. This protection has not been implemented.

Thank you for the opportunity of presenting this statement on behalf of the two organizations here named.

Mr. CONWAY. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear here. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail was the first scenic trail under the National Trails Act. However, it has not been implemented either by the Forest Service or by the National Park Service. The appeal here is as the paper shows, appeal for land and water conservation funds to purchase from willing sellers in the national forests. I see this is rather broad. Heretofore there have been some funds made available by the BOR at the request of the Park Service. I understand they are not asking for any funds either, although in the case of the Forest Service it is down to $2.5 million. This is largely a trail completed in 1937, volunteer labor. It is still the same way. Various clubs are buying land on their own.

When we went in for Federal protection, it was because we recognized that we just didn't have the financial resources to protect some 800 miles of trail passing through private lands, including the national forests on the east coast under the Weeks Act there are large

holdings throughout the eight national forests through which the Appalachian Trail passes. What we are doing is making an appeal for funds for the Forest Service to bring it further up as it once was for purchase of inholdings. There are many willing sellers. The act provides for condemnation as a last resort. We are not asking for that. There are plenty of willing sellers.

The advisory council is an oversight part, but it is just inactive. They don't even have a chairman or haven't had for the past year. Anyway it has been difficult to try to get in to see both Park Service and Forest Service people to make a direct pitch. The act calls for the States under the 60–40 matching funds to buy within 2 years, during the 2 years from the time of the first right-of-way publishing in the Federal Register to the final printing. No, it is 2 years from the final printing. That was up October 9, 1973. The Park Service made a decision not to step in and ask for funds, in accordance with the act, and they are asking nothing either from land and water conservation funds or direct for fiscal 1975. The appeal is really for help because, as Congressman Taylor is quoted in here, in his State it is greatly threatened particularly in Forest Service inholdings. I appreciate very much your giving us this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Conway.

Mr. CONWAY. I have enjoyed being in your district and once went down the Columbia River on a riverboat.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the best trail there is, the water.

Mr. CONWAY. It sure it.

INSTITUTE FOR FOREST ECOSYSTEMS DECISIONS

WITNESS

JEROME L. CLUTTER, UNION CAMP PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Jerome Clutter, Union Camp professor of forest resources, University of Georgia. Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JEROME L. CLUTTER, UNION CAMP PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS, GA.

Chairman Hansen and members of the committee, my name is Jerome L. Clutter and I am Union Camp Professor of Forest Resources at the University of Georgia. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today in support of a supplemental appropriation for the U.S. Forest Service. This appropriation is needed to implement the program of the Forest Service's recently established Institute for Forest Eco-systems Decisions located at Athens, Ga. The requested amount of the appropriation is $100,000.

The Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions was established by the Forest Service in 1971 with an assigned mission of improving the decisionmaking processes involved in the management of forest lands. The emphasis placed on decisionmaking by the Institute's proposed research program is significant and worthy of some brief amplification. Let me illustrate by assuming that a forest manager has imposed a clearcut on a forested area and, due to soil and topographic conditions, severe erosion has occurred after logging resulting in excessive stream siltation and unacceptable site deterioration. The usual sequel to such a chain of events is vociferous criticism of clearcutting by the press and the public. However, I would propose that in such a situation, clearcutting is not the real villain. The immediate cause of the problem was the manager's decision

to apply clearcutting in a situation where its use was not appropriate. An equivalent situation occurs when a physician administers tetanus antitoxin and the patient dies from an allergic reaction to the antitoxin. In this case, would we blame the antitoxin—perhaps demanding its use be discontinued—or would we find fault with the physician's decision to administer the antitoxin without first carrying out appropriate tests to establish whether an allergic reaction would result.

My example is not included to defend—or, for that matter, to attack—clearcutting. The intent is simply to illustrate that bad resource management is generally the result of bad decisions on the part of the resource manager. This being the case, how can we modify the resource manager's decisionmaking process so that he will make the right decision in any given situation? The Institute for Forest Ecosystem Decisions was created to seek answers to precisely this question.

The Institute's program would seek to improve resource management decisionmaking through several coordinated activities. Research would be initiated to develop improved methods for acquiring and interpreting basic resource data. Efforts would also be devoted to formally establishing the logical and analytical processes involved in selecting that management alternative which best achieves the objectives of the land-owning organization.

Perhaps of even greater importance than its role as a research organization would be the Institute's activities in providing continuing education for public and private land managers. It is anticipated that a considerable number of Forest Service employees would be detailed each year to the Institute for temporary duty. During such duty, special work assignments would be coordinated with formal training activities to familiarize the participants with the most modern and effective management tools and practices. A companion program, organized by the University of Georgia, would provide similar opportunities for industrial foresters and employees of other government agencies. In addition to their activities in research and training, personnel of the Institute would be available in a service role to line managers throughout the Forest Service.

In summary, it is my belief that the Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions can be an extremely effective vehicle for improving our resource management capabilities and I would hope that funds can be made available so that what is currently only an imaginative concept can quickly become a valuable reality.

Mr. CLUTTER. The appropriation I wanted to provide some testimony on is in regard to a program known as the Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions at Athens, Ga. It is a requested amount of $100,000. I will not cover the rest of this written testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this have anything to do with the smoke program?

Mr. CLUTTER. Only indirectly. Let me say a word about what the institute's program is. The emphasis is on resource management decisionmaking, techniques to be used for smoke management which constitute a decision to be made. How are you going to do it? The institute is based on two premises. One, that good decisions by resource managers result in good resource management. The converse is equally true.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I asked, in the State of Oregon someone has said you can't even burn a leaf.

Mr. CLUTTER. There are problems indeed. People I don't think appreciate all of the aspects of making a management decision. It involves collecting resources data, and listing it, specifying the alternatives and finally specifying. In this regard I would point out that in the business community, in the business schools of this country, a tremendous amount of money is spent annually on how to make good decisions. Companies send their executives to school. They spend money on research involved in this much of which is applicable to what we do. I do think we need to do a better job in the business

community. I have had business friends tell me if they make the right decision 60 percent of the time they figure they are doing real well. I don't think we can do that in resource management. I will tell them you said that, not I.

The only other thing I would like to trace with you here is a little of the history of this thing. We entered into an agreement in 1970 with the Forest Service to organize a very broad multidisciplinary institute to try to do this. We had tremendous enthusiasm from faculty members in very different parts of the campus, from environmental law to business school decisionmaking, political science. We had a tremendous amounts of support.

We recruited some faculty members of international repute just because of their interest in taking part in this program. The Forest Service succeeded in hiring one of the best men in the country to head it up. Of course obviously at this point the other shoe has to fall. Well, the other shoe is that no money has ever been appropriated for operation of this institute. The opportunity is rapidly slipping by.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. CLUTTER. Thank you very much.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

DR. DOUGLAS SCHWARTZ, SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Douglas Schwartz, Society for American Archeology. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. SCHWARTZ

Honorable Chairman and committee members, I should like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present testimony. It is my privilege to support the National Park Service 1975 appropriation request for archaeological investigation and salvage.

I speak as president of the Society for American Archaeology and on behalf of its nearly 4,000 members. The Society for American Archaeology counts among its members not only most professional archaeologists of the Nation but also many citizens with an avocational interest in archaeology. The membership of the society and many regional and State organizations consider the approval of this appropriation to be of utmost importance to the preservation, recovery, and interpretation of the archaeological resources of the United States.

This committee does not need to be reminded of the importance of preserving the historical and archaeological resources of this great country, as we approach the 200th anniversary of our Nation. Our archaeological resources are finite and with every construction project are one step closer to being destroyed forever.

The ongoing recovery of prehistoric and historic materials by the National Park Service has added tremendously to our understanding of the cultural heritage of this country. In hundreds of localities throughout the United States, National Park Service projects have provided information that adds detail and richness to our comprehension of the past. These projects, supplemented by other research activities have gradually produced an understanding of how the American Indians first entered our continent, spread over the land, and changed their way of life to adapt to new or changing conditions. This work has also supplemented the written documents relating to the interaction between the Indian and the more recent immigrants from Europe.

Winston Churchill once said, "A nation that forgets its past, has no future."

So it is important that the results of this work are not only to be seen in the detailed scholarly publications of the archaeologist but are increasingly reflected in museum displays throughout the land, in the textbooks at every level

of our educational institutions and, with growing frequency, on our TV screens, in an attempt to quench man's insatiable thirst to understand his own past.

Therefore, representing the archaeological profession, as well as students and interested laymen everywhere, I urge your support of this appropriation.

Total program: $1,819,000.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. It is my privilege to support the National Park Service in 1975 appropriation request for archaeological investigation and salvage. I speak as president of the Society for American Archaeology and on behalf of its nearly 4,000 people members. Not only professional archaeologists of the Nation but also many citizens with an avocational interest in archaeology.

We consider the approval of this appropriation to be of the utmost importance to the preservation, recovery and interpretation of the archaeological resources of the United States. You don't need to be reminded of the importance of preserving historical and archaeological resources of this country. As we approach the 200th anniversary of our Nation this preservation activity becomes even more important. Our archaeological resources are finite and with every construction project are one step closer to being destroyed forever.

The ongoing recovery of prehistoric and historic materials by the National Park Service has added tremendously to our understanding of the cultural heritage of this country. In hundreds of localities throughout the United States, National Park Service projects have provided information that adds detail and richness to our comprehension of the past. These projects, supplemented by other research activities have gradually produced an understanding of how the American Indians first entered our continent, spread over the land, and changed their way of life to adapt to new or changing conditions. This work has also supplemented the written documents relating to the interaction between the Indian and the more recent immigrants from Europe.

Contract or salvage or pre-Federal construction archaeology has become increasingly important in recent years, as you well know. The Federal Government long ago recognized its pivotal role in this activity. The Federal Government's role has been important in two ways. In results, in learning about the past and second, and I think this is crucial, is the importance to the profession of archaeology itself, in that the role that the National Park Service plays in setting a standard in fieldwork and reports, setting a quality baseline for archaeological salvage research, as well as providing tremendous opportunity for student development.

I think the indication that this appropriation is what it was in the past, plus a few thousand dollars for salary increases, indicates this program is really being eroded rather than developed, and I have just one more paragraph.

Winston Churchill once said, "A nation that forgets its past, has no future."

So it is important that the results of this work are not only to be seen in the detailed scholarly publications of the archaeologist but are increasingly reflected in museum displays throughout the land, in the textbooks at every level of our educational institutions and, with growing frequency, on our television screens, in an attempt to quench man's insatiable thirst to understand his own past.

Therefore, representing the archeological profession, as well as students and interested laymen everywhere, I urge your support of this appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am enthusiastic about the program. You come from a very beautiful part of the country. Santa Fe is one of my favorite places.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. So do you, and I am dying to see the Ozette site. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

JOSEPH McCRACKEN, WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph McCracken, Western Forest Industries Association. Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH MCCRACKEN, WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Joseph McCracken, executive vice president of Western Forest Industries Association, headquartered in Portland, Ore.

The association's membership is made up of independent lumber and plywood manufacturers in 11 Western States who are to a large extent, and in some cases totally, dependent upon timber sales from Federal lands for their raw material supply.

Needless to say, this segment of the forest products industry is vitally concerned with overcoming those problems that threaten to seriously limit the capacity of the national forests to contribute fully to the Nation's need for wood production and other multiple uses.

Timber is our only fully renewable basic resource. To the extent that we fail to maximize the productivity of our timber resources, we will pay a heavy price in future costs of imports—if indeed we can even find the products to import—or we will waste equally precious nonrenewable mineral resources in the search for adequate wood substitutes.

These unsatisfactory alternatives could be avoided if we would only make the commitment now to do those things necessary to increase the productivity of our forests and to make them available for national needs. By the most conservative estimates of the Forest Service, increased investment in Federal timber resources would show a very favorable benefit-to-cost ratio. And there need be no sacrifice of reasonable environmental standards to achieve it.

While the energy crisis may be an overworked analogy these days, it certainly should have taught us that we cannot close our eyes to present and future natural resource supply problems. If we don't pay the reasonable cost involved in timely action to improve forest output, we will ultimately have to pay the unreasonable cost of shortages.

For these reasons, our membership strongly urges your committee to substantially increase Forest Service appropriations over the amount requested in the budget. Specifically, we urge:

(1) That funds for sales administration and management be adequate to sell the full annual allowable cut of 13.3 billion board feet of merchantable timber.

(2) That funding for reforestation and stand improvement be increased by at least 50 percent over the requested $35.3 million.

(3) That funds be appropriated to manage and sell the increasing volume of cull logs and other nonmerchantable materials.

(4) That adequate funding be made for the maximum salvage of dead and down timber—which is also outside the allowable cut—and thereby contribute greatly to the mutual goals of wise conservation and national timber supply needs.

(5) That there be a major increase in forest access road funds—as much as is needed, consistent with the authorizing legislation—because we simply will not be able to stop the enormous waste of forest productivity now being experienced if we do not have an adequate road system.

We support these increases with the certainty that the harvesting of the full 13.3 billion allowable cut, plus cull log and salvage sales, can be accomplished in

the full spirit and letter of the law. The Multiple-Use, Sustained Yield Act of 1960 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop the forest resources of the United States and, by the statutory definition of sustained yield, to achieve a high level of annual or periodic output. It is essential that funding be adequate to allow full compliance with that statute.

Not all of the factors limiting the wise use of national forest resources are fiscal in nature. For example, we have recently seen a situation where the intent of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to increase the fiscal year 1974 timber sale program by 1 billion board feet—still well within the allowable cut—was thwarted by a court decision. Since the Forest Service has been funded to sell this additional amount, we hope this committee will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that its proper and legal prerogatives are not undermined.

The February ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia raises a frightening spectre that the decisions of Congress and the legitimate needs of the majority of the American people are to be ignored when it comes to the effective management of Federal timberlands.

It appears, if the precedent is allowed to prevail, that irrespective of congressional action and intent, the Forest Service will be prohibited from selling more than 10.8 billion board feet of timber unless environmental impact statements are prepared, filed and withstand the challenge of litigation.

Until this problem is satisfactorily resolved, appeals such as ours for adequate funding may well be moot.

In 1972 there were almost 2.4 million new housing starts. A year ago, we were still building at that annual rate, and you will recall that the home construction rate precipitated the worst lumber and plywood supply crunch in the Nation's history.

Then, interest rates went up and housing starts went down, dropping to an annual rate of 1.4 million by the end of 1973—a reduction of 1 million in less than 1 year. That reduction in new starts relieved the market of the need to supply approximately 10 billion board feet of lumber and several billion square feet of plywood (on an annual basis).

Historically such conditions brought a collapse of the lumber market, and most of us assumed this would happen in 1973. But, although demand tapered off and prices went down, the decline came later than expected and was not as great as expected.

Recently, we have seen a very interesting—if not puzzling—development. While housing starts for January and February of this year have averaged a low 1.6 million, the lumber and plywood market has been bullish. For example, standard sanded ¼-inch plywood has jumped from below $100 last September to $160 in recent weeks. Today's price is only $20 below the 1973 all-time peak of $180.

Now, everyday we hear predictions that housing starts will reach the 2.5 million rate in the next 12 or 14 months. I simply cannot conceive of all the consequences of such a price/supply mess as we may be facing a few short months down the line.

There are several factors that must be responsible for the unusual market conditions we are now in, conditions that do not bode well for the next cycle of increased housing construction. But one that is most obvious is the sustained level of softwood exports from the Pacific Coast. Therefore, I urge the committee to continue the restrictions imposed by the 1974 Act on the exports of unprocessed timber from Federal lands west of the 100th meridian. I am sure you are aware that the ban imposed by Congress has been easily circumvented because of the totally inadequate definition by the Forest Service of primary processing. Hemlock, Douglas fir and other log species that are sorely needed to sustain plywood production for domestic use are simply being debarked, sawed into 8¾-inch cants, or slabs, stacked or bound back into log form and loaded aboard the ships. As a result, many independent plywood mills are facing future closure for lack of log supply. That goes a long way toward explaining the $160 price on ¼-inch sanded plywood.

Therefore, it is essential that the committee include in the language of the Federal log export ban a suitable definition of primary processing. One that is well known to you, Madam Chairman, is the Forest Service definition applying to the Quinault Federal sustained yield unit in Grays Harbor County, Washington. It defines primary processing as the customary sizes of lumber normally manufactured in western Washington.

Such a formula should be applied to other exporting regions to prevent circumvention of export regulations.

In summary, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is most important that funding be increased to assure the American people of the important benefits of proper management on our national forests. But, unless the other problems referred to are also remedied, we will find ourselves in a Catch 22 situation where nothing we do will have the desired effect of meeting the crucial national need for timber resource development.

Thank you.

Mr. McCracken. Madam Chairman, I am sure I echo the testimony of many before me, but on behalf of all of the members of our association and the sterling staff I have with us, all of us, we would like to express our deep appreciation to you and Congressman Wyatt for the countless hours and effort you have expended on behalf of all of us.

Mrs. Hansen. On a day like today do you blame us for leaving?

Mr. McCracken. You are going to be sorely missed. My statement, Madam Chairman, starts basically by supporting increased appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service, and I am sure you have heard me many, many times give the reasons. There are two aspects of the current situation though that I would like to dwell on just a moment. I think you could refer to the bottom of page 3.

Not all of the factors limiting the wise use of national forest resources are fiscal in nature. For example, we have recently seen a situation where the intent of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to increase the fiscal year 1974 timber sale program by 1 billion fbm—still well within the allowable cut—was thwarted by a court decision. Since the Forest Service has been funded to sell this additional amount, we hope this committee will take whatever steps are necessary to insure that its proper and legal prerogatives are not undermined.

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Now, every day we hear predictions that housing starts will reach the 2.5 million rate in the next 12 or 14 months. I simply cannot conceive of all the consequences of such a price/supply mess as we may be facing a few short months down the line.

One detail I would conclude with is not in the written statement, Mrs. Hansen. It is a recent story in development from a forest I know is dear to your heart, the Gifford-Pinchot Forest. They have completed a new inventory and have appointed a group of citizens and discussed the new plan with them. They have developed this. The allowable cut for many years in the past has been 416 million board feet on the Gifford-Pinchot and they have been selling that or more. The new plan comes out and states that given the present level of appropriations, they will have to reduce that cut to about 357 million feet. But more interesting and more that I would like to dwell on here is the fact that they state that given adequate funding for reforestation and timber stand improvement they could increase the allowable cut by 150 million feet immediately, or to a total of about 510 million feet. I don't have their official numbers but I am guessing that it would take an additional $1 million to $1.5 million a year for that forest to do the job they are talking about.

Stumpage is now selling in that forest for an average of $250 a thousand board feet, so in 1 year the increase you could get with $1.5 million would return $40 million to the Treasury of the United States. That wood is needed. I would like to end my testimony with that story. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Forest Service has prepared an overall master plan as requested by this committee. I would hope the public will take a long good look at it. I think it is very well done and gives various alternatives. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Thank you very much.

HAYS/LODGE POLE SCHOOLS

WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA
GEORGE TALL CHIEF, SUPERINTENDENT, HAYS/LODGE POLE SCHOOLS
MRS. MARCENE WHITE, CLERK OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50
ROBERT J. JONES, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50
JOHN J. MOUNT, MEMBER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50
JOHN ALLEN, MEMBER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. George Tall Chief, superintendent, Hays/Lodge Pole School. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50, BLAINE COUNTY, HAYS/LODGE POLE SCHOOLS

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased, as superintendent of Hays/Lodge Pole School District No. 50, Hays, Mont., to be here today to discuss with you our critical proposal for a direct appropriation to accomplish the following:

(1) Build and equip a new high school for approximately 150 Indian students (9–12).

(2) Build and equip a new elementary school for approximately 202 Indian students (K–8).

(3) To provide necessary residence housing for staff members employed in the school district.

With your permission, I would like to discuss briefly our needs and then answer any questions you may have.

First: The need for educational housing for our Indian youngsters is grave and intense. We are an isolated community (the nearest town is 41 miles from our community), and our schools, therefore, become the focal point of all educational and community activities. Such isolation makes it imperative to offer an educational program which will enable our students to make a place for themselves in society and also be of a quality to enhance their attendance. Good schools can make a difference!

Presently our elementary children are badly housed even though in 1958 additions were built (three classrooms, a multipurpose room which serves as a gym, cafeteria, auditorium, and community center), and an office. The original schoolhouse was built in 1920. Needless to say, these facilities are proving hopelessly inadequate and have been condemned since 1968. I would like to call your attention to our plight by quoting from a report which was sent to members of this committee:

"According to the U.S. Public Health Service, for eating and drinking establishments, the Hays Public School lunchroom facilities have an overall rating of 56, while 90 or above is considered as satisfactory * * *"

The high school situation is equally critical. Our students have to leave the district and undergo a long bus ride (in numerous cases a round trip of 110 miles) or elect to attend a boarding school hundreds of miles away from home and family. This appalling circumstance creates one of the highest secondary dropout rates in Montana (61.1 percent for children attending boarding schools).

For the past several years, the district has worked hard to establish a high school district in Hays/Lodge Pole. In 1973, the State department of public instruction granted our request. We can now operate a high school in our district, but we have to provide educational housing for the children.

Second, consider the fact that one mill raises approximately $123.38 in our district. By comparison, a typical self-supporting small school district in northern Montana has a taxable valuation such that one mill yields $4,715, a figure 38 times greater than the Hays/Lodge Pole School District No. 50 figure.

This means that if Hays/Lodge Pole were to bond itself to its highest legal capacity there would hardly be enough money to build one classroom.

Third, consider a recent Federal Government study (I refer to "Public School Survey of Construction Aid Needs Related to the Education of Reservation Indian Children," Bureau of Indian Affairs contract No. 14–20–01500–1122, completed in 1973). This study, in terms of need, gave Hays/Lodge Pole a priority ranking of second in Montana and fourth in the Nation. Out of some 200 Indian schools studied nationally, almost all of them had a recognized school building need which was lower than the Hays/Lodge Pole district.

Fourth, I would like to call your attention to another report which has been made available to you, an analysis of critical building needs of Hays/Lodge Pole School District No. 50. This report documents the school facility needs in our district and estimates the cost of proposed school construction based upon the best information available in January 1973.

In summary, it is our firm intention to build a schoolhouse which will meet the needs of our Indian youth. With new facilities we will be in a position to not only improve the basic instructional programs but also create programs which will better meet the needs of our people. This means our schoolhouses will have to consider the needs and interests of the community as well as the student.

We, the American Indian, like other minority groups, see education as a key to improving the quality of our life.

My colleagues and I will be happy to answer your questions.

[Additional information was filed with the committee:]

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Madam Chairman, I am George Tall Chief, superintendent of schools, at Hays/Lodge Pole schools in Montana. The witnesses with me to my left is Mrs. Marcene White, clerk of the school district, and to my right is Mr. John J. Mount, member of the school board and tribal member.

I am pleased, as superintendent of Hays/Lodge Pole School District No. 50, Hays, Mont., to be here today to discuss with you our critical proposal for a direct appropriation to accomplish the following:

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students do you have?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. They have just now created a new district within the bounds of our elementary district. We will have a capacity of a maximum of students of 150 from 9 to 12, elementary from kindergarten to 8 we have 202 Indian students. Our students within our district, Indians we have 99.9 Indian students. We have one white child and we went out and recruited him so they couldn't accuse us of discriminating.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost for your high school, elementary school, and your personnel housing?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. $2,948,825.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the design been completed?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Only the preliminary part of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much do you estimate the architect and design costs will be?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Everything is included, planning and all.

Mrs. HANSEN. For both schools?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the nearest school to your area?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. It is Harlem. Round trip for our students is 110 miles.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you on reservation lands?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. We are on the reservation land.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you a public school?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do all your students live in the general area? You don't have to have a boarding facility?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. No, ma'am. They are right within our elementary district, where our high school district was created.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the State of Montana should develop further their resources to pay for some schools.

Mr. MELCHER. Some of our tribes will have good coal deposits. I doubt whether the Sinabine will have any coal deposits that are worth anything quickly. The potential is still there.

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Our tribe is probably one of the poorest in the Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. Thank you, Congressman Melcher for appearing today.

Mr. MELCHER. Madam Chairman, if I may, I will submit my testimony for the record.

[The statement follows:]

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate an opportunity to convey what I believe are pressing priorities in the Interior and Forest Service budgets which have not been adequately addressed in the requests received from the administration.

Use of western coal for generation of electricity is increasing. A new technology, magnetohydrodynamics, could go a long way toward helping our energy needs, but if we proceed on its development at the current pace we will waste much of our resources and cause consumers to pay more than neessary. Madam Chairman, I have appreciated your help in the past to step up research for magnetohydrodynamics through the Office of Coal Research. MHD promises up to 50 percent more efficient burning of coal, would use little water as compared to steam generating electric plants, and has virtually no impact on air quality.

A good start has been made. Now it is essential that we move to the next stage—getting a working test facility on line. To do this, and to expand existing related technological programs at various places in the United States, we need $25 million in fiscal year 1975, not the $7.5 million suggested by the administration.

The sheep industry of Montana and several other western sister States has been hurt badly by coyote depredation. The President's Executive ban on the use of toxicants leaves the Fish and Wildlife Service with trapping and aerial hunting programs which have been undermanned and have not controlled depredation. The Environmental Protection Agency is authorizing experimental use of the M–44 in Texas, Montana, and other States. It is a special spring-action device which inflicts a humane death via a cyanide capsule, but it is necessary for the Fish and Wildlife Service to give technical advice and training in the States to private individuals whose applications are approved. In addition, emergency areas established by the Secretary of the Interior will permit Fish and Wildlife Service personnel to use the M–44 on public lands. It is going to require significant appropriation increases if the Fish and Wildlife Service is to retain sheep as a viable and vital industry for the Nation.

I hope the subcommittee will look into these needs and provide an additional $3 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service to control coyote depredation. All consumers will benefit if we can maintain a domestic sheep and wool industry and to do that control of coyote depredation is essential.

I am concerned that it is time we insist on a fresh thrust in the operations of the Forest Service in carrying out its multiple-use responsibilities, and this will require a higher funding level. Most of the recent increases in appropriations have been gobbled up by overhead costs, and operational programs have suffered. Timber harvesting activities have been insufficient in region I. Moreover, in eastern Montana, the more prevalent recreational uses of the national forests have suffered from insufficient funding.

The increased demands for energy sources also has produced a greater strain on the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Geological Survey. A review of the administration's requests indicates we are going to need more environmental impact statements and lease supervisory personnel for these agencies to enable them to do a proper job.

When the question of water is of paramount importance to the Western States, it seems like the wrong time to be cutting the level of Office of Water Resources Research support to the States. But that's what the administration has planned. We should be increasing underwriting of this research.

Under the Indian Health Service budget, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe is requesting of the subcommittee appropriations support of $1.35 million for construction of a community health center at Lame Deer. It is sorely needed to replace the deplorable status quo; the Indian Health Service knows it, and I support it.

The subcommittee has been very sympathetic to the needs of poor public school districts which have overwhelming Indian student populations and virtually no tax bases. Examples of the present needs follow, and I hope the subcommittee can back us in supporting these construction projects:

The Hays-Lodge Pole School District No. 50 is asking for help to build an elementary school, a high school, and necessary staff housing. School officials will inform the subcommittee of the amount required.

The Brockton School District No. 55, which has received the subcommittee's help with planning and design money, needs more than $1.3 million (depending on construction cost hikes) to complete the needed high school facility. The Office of Education, under the Public Law 81–815 program, recently made a commitment of $500,000 to Brockton. This is woefully inadequate and reflects an apparent OE attempt to spread its meager appropriations thin, without regard for the strangulating impact.

Ojibwa Indian School, Inc.

WITNESSES

JOSEPH JEROME, MEMBER, OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL BOARD
LOUIS BERCIER, MEMBER, OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL
JAMES HENRY, CHAIRMAN, TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS
FATHER WILFRID LAMBERTZ

Mrs. Hansen. James Henry, chairman, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Mr. Henry. I am James Henry, tribal chairman for the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa's. Today we come before your committee to request an additional $448,617 for total operation for Ojibwa which was formerly St. Anns.

Mrs. Hansen. Is this a contract school or a public school?

Mr. Bercier. It is in the process as a parochial school.

Mrs. Hansen. Is it titled as a public school?

Mr. Bercier. Public school.

Mrs. Hansen. On the reservation?

Mr. Bercier. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. McKay. You are creating the school district.

Mr. Jerome. We are in a school district, but what we have, we incorporated a school board through the State and through the tribe council. We are going to be funded by BIA in fiscal year 1976.

Mrs. Hansen. This will be under contract with BIA?

Mr. Jerome. Right; in 1976, but we don't have any Federal money.

Mr. Henry. We don't have any Federal money anyway to start it in the year 1975.

Mrs. Hansen. There will be no more money from the parochial school?

Mr. Jerome. That is right. They have turned it over to the Ojibwa School Board.

Mrs. Hansen. How many students do you have?

Mr. Henry. We have 263 students there now.

Mrs. Hansen. How many grades?

Mr. Henry. From kindergarten to 8.

Mrs. Hansen. Where do they go to high school?

Mr. Henry. We have a Belcourt community school. That is in the same town. They have 1,600 students there.

Mr. Jerome. That is from kindergarten to 12 and they are grossly overcrowded.

Mrs. Hansen. When was the school building built?

Mr. Henry. At St. Anns? This was established in 1935 and it continued to 1973 where they are unable to do any more funding to operate the school.

Mr. McKay. Will their administration stay? You are taking over the whole administration, teachers and the whole thing?

Mr. Henry. We will do the hiring just like a regular school board, and the firing. This is a complete turnover that St. Ann is doing.

Mrs. Hansen. I have to stay within the constitutional limits as you are well aware.

Mr. Henry. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. There isn't any other school nearby for them to attend?

Mr. BERCIER. There is another school but it is grossly overcrowded.

Mr. JEROME. Belcourt community school is located just about a half a mile from there. It runs from kindergarten to 12th grade, but this is already overpopulated because there are 1,600 students at that school.

Mr. MCKAY. Is that a public school?

Mr. JEROME. It is a public school.

Mr. HENRY. It is community funded but with BIA. It is funded with the State and with BIA funding.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you expect to get some of those students over at your place if you get it built?

Mr. HENRY. The most that we can take is from 250 to 275 students, and then we are limited, in order to have effective teaching.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HENRY. This is our summary statement.

[Mr. Henry's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF A REQUEST FOR AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE BIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975 TO ENABLE IT TO CONTRACT WITH OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL, INC., A PRIVATE, SECULAR, INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOL LOCATED ON THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This statement is submitted to the subcommittee on behalf of Ojibwa Indian School in conjunction with the oral testimony of Joe Jerome and Louis Bercier, members of the Ojibwa Indian School Board and James Henry, chairman of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Both the written and oral testimony are offered in support of the request of Ojibwa Indian School for an addition to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget appropriation for fiscal year 1975. The school seeks $448,617 for general operating expenses in its first full year of existence as a secular Indian-controlled educational facility on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.

These funds, if appropriated, would be added to the BIA's appropriation for fiscal year 1975 for the specific purpose of enabling it to contract with the school to provide educational services to Indian children of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. Ojibwa Indian School, Inc., the corporation that runs the school, is both tribally and state chartered. It is managed by an Indian-controlled board of directors. Although the Aberdeen Area Office of the BIA has included operating funds for Ojibwa Indian School in its budget request for fiscal year 1976 unfortunately, it was too late for these funds to be included in its budget request for fiscal year 1975. The area office submitted its fiscal year 1975 budget request early in 1973, months before the school was organized as a secular, Indian-controlled institution. Thus, Ojibwa Indian School has no other recourse than to appeal to the Congress for funds to enable it to operate during the coming schol year beginning in September of 1974.

II. BRIEF HISTORY OF OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL

A. The Mission Period

The history of Ojibwa Indian School begins in 1884 when the Sisters of Mercy opened a mission school on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in North Dakota, the first school established on the reservation. This mission school was in operation for 11 years before the first Federal school was built in 1895.

In 1907, a fire destroyed the original mission school and until 1935 no mission schoool was in operation on the reservation. In 1935, however, St. Ann's Indian Mission School was built by a Catholic monk of the Benedictine Order and operated by the Benedictine Order through the years. A form letter used by the school in response to requests for information, giving a more detailed history, is attached to this statement. (See exhibit 1 attached.)

This year the name of the schoool was changed from St. Ann's Indian Mission School to Ojibwa Indian School. That change, minor in itself perhaps, reflects other far more significant changes in the structure, program, and educational direction of the school. It reflects, in essence, the transfer of control of the educational programs of the school from the Catholic missionaries to the Indian people it has served so long. The name Ojibwa Indian School signals the beginning of a new era in the history of Turtle Mountain's first school.

B. The Beginnings of Indian Control

In the latter part of 1973, the Indian advisory board of St. Ann's Indian Mission School came to the realization that the school's financial future was in great jeopardy. St. Ann's always was supported by donations from a fundraising campaign. This mail campaign was conducted by the Catholic monks in charge of the school. Although the financial return from that campaign has somewhat increased each year, it could not begin to keep pace with the skyrocketing costs of operation of the school. In fact, operating expenses this current school year are almost three times last year's expenses. The school has continued to operate, during the last 2 years, only because it received a legacy of $100,000 2 years ago and a loan of $60,000 from the mission this school year. The school is being operated at a deficit during the current school year. The realities were that the school would have to close its doors if its existence continued to depend solely on fundraising efforts by the Catholic monks.

With this in mind, the Indian advisory board, in consultation with the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, began to inquire into the possibility of transferring control of the school from the Catholic missionaries to the Indian people. The advisory board found the priests of St. Ann's to be very receptive to the possibility, even though all realized that the school would no longer be a religious school. Indeed, this is the official position of Blue Cloud Abbey, the headquarters of the religious order of monks operating St. Ann's. In 1970, the abbey issued a notice that in recognition of the policy of Indian self-determination its goal would be to transfer control of all of its schools to the Indian people they served. Copies of both the abbey's 1970 proposal and its letter of intention to transfer St. Ann's specifically are attached. (Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively.) This goal has already been accomplished as to Stephan, Marty, and St. Michael's, all operated by the abbey at one time. These schools are now secular schools operated by Indian people under contract with the BIA.

It was agreed between the Indian advisory board and the clerics in charge of St. Ann's that the goal of both groups would be to transfer control of the school to the Indian people in time for the school year beginning this September. Accordingly, earlier this year, several informal referendums were conducted by the Indian advisory board in an effort to ascertain the attitude of the reservation people on the proposed transfer of control. These referendums clearly indicated that the people would be in favor of the transfer. The board also kept in continuous, close contact with the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council and found the council to be in complete support of the transfer. Finally, the board met with the appropriate officials of the BIA's Aberdeen area office to discuss contracting with the BIA for operating funds and again found the response favorable.

Based upon the favorable responses and to signify its commitment to the idea of change the board with the approval of the clerics changed the school's name from St. Ann's Mission to Ojibwa Indian School. In mid-March, the school submitted to the BIA Aberdeen area office a preliminary proposal for contracting with the BIA for educational services. Later in March the Tribal Council conducted a tribal referendum on the question of whether the Ojibwa Indian School should be operated as a secular Indian-controlled school under contract with the BIA. The results of that referendum were overwhelmingly in favor of the idea. A certificate of the election results is attached. (Exhibit 4.)

In early April of 1974, the Indian advisory board incorporated the school as a nonprofit corporation under the name of Ojibwa Indian School, Inc. under the laws of both the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and the State of North Dakota. Both the tribal ordinance chartering the corporation and the State articles of incorporation are attached. (Exhibits 5 and 6 respectively.)

Each of the steps which has been taken to date has been taken at the direction or suggestion of the BIA area office and in accordance with 20 BIAM, part 6 (the BIA contracting regulations). The BIA has, therefore, informed the school's board that all prerequisites to contracting with it have been met. See a letter from the BIA area office to Senator Milton R. Young attached (exhibit 7). The only problem is lack of funds in its budget for fiscal year 1975. The school is

seeking those funds by this request for a supplemental appropriation to the BIA.

III. OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL OFFERS THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE AN ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION WHICH IS IN HARMONY WITH THE FEDERAL POLICY OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

Ojibwa Indian School offers to the Turtle Mountain Indian people an opportunity to guide the education of their children through direct control of the school program. As a private school Ojibwa Indian School will be governed solely by an elected Indian-controlled school board. The board is, and will continue to be, composed of a majority of Indian people. It will be elected every year from candidates nominated from the community at large. The board will have sole and final authority on all matters affecting the school. Perhaps most importantly, it will shape the substance and structure of the school program. It may choose to maintain the school's status as a State-accredited school or it may decide that that status is too restrictive to allow the flexibility which Indian people need to structure an educational program in terms meaningful to them.

In contrast, the Belcourt Community School, the only other elementary school on the reservation, is a State public school which has contracted with the BIA for a part of its total operational funds and services. It also receives a large chunk of such funds from the State of North Dakota. That school is located in Belcourt in close proximity to Ojibwa Indian School. It has an enrollment of approximately 1,800 students, including high school, the vast majority of whom are Indian. The school's personnel are either BIA or school district employees and are subject to different regulations. The educational program of Belcourt Community School is subject to North Dakota State law governing public schools. It has a school board comprised of three Indian persons; however, the board is subject to North Dakota law as to its power and authority and the Indian board, therefore, is not free to emphasize "Indianness," as the Ojibwa board would be.

In capsule summary, then, the Belcourt Community School by its very structure does not possess the flexibility to provide the educational advantages that Ojibwa Indian School can provide. Ojibwa Indian School is in the unique position of being able to provide educational services especially tailored to meet the needs of Indian students and at the same time to provide a school which will operate in accordance with the philosophy of the Indian people which it serves. If self-determination for Indian people is to mean anything, the example of Ojibwa Indian School must be preserved and fostered by the Government. This request must be reviewed in that context.

IV. THE PROPOSED SCHOOL PROGRAM OF OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL

It is envisioned that Ojibwa Indian School will remain roughly its approximate size for the indefinite future, that is, 250 to 275 students from kindergarten through eighth grade. With this number it is felt that education can be individually tailored and, therefore, more meaningful to the student. The size of the school lends itself to good management and an atmosphere in which innovative programs especially designed for Indian children can be tried and tested more easily than in larger, Government-run institutions.

Depending on finances, there may or may not be a tuition charge. If there is, it will be minimal as is now the case. If the school is to maintain its present size, it will be necessary to be selective in the granting of space within each class. Historically, demand for space has exceeded the school's capacity. The board has determined that if more students apply for admission than there are spaces to be filled, students will be selected on a first come, first served basis with preference to Indian students. Registration for each school year beginning in September will commence on the preceding May 1 and will be open so long as there is space in any class that can be filled. Students accepted for enrollment will, for so long as they are qualified, have a preference for admission each succeeding year if the student can profit by attendance at the school.

The Ojibwa Indian School would like to add some new teachers. The school board will seek qualified Indians for these positions. But in order to do this, the salary scale at the school must be at least equal to that of the local school district. For obvious reasons, salaries in the past have not been a big budget item.

The board would also like to hire local Indian people for the staff. The board feels that in doing so the school will be better able to communicate not only with the students, but also with the Indian community. This will in turn promote

the school's ability to meet the needs of students and their motivation to learn. Specifically, the board plans to hire Indian classroom teacher aides to release regular teachers for specialized work with individual students. This is now impossible given the time needed by each teacher simply to keep current on the day-to-day administration of his or her classroom.

The school needs to update its library and audiovisual center. This will require hiring a full-time librarian and obtaining additional sums for equipment and supplies. There is also a need for an up-to-date science program with better workbooks and materials. Lastly, the board feels it is essential to provide in-service programs for the teachers so that they can analyze the school program and restructure it as needed to meet the needs of the local community. Because of the terrible shortage of funds raised through the mail solicitations in the past, it has not been possible to accomplish these goals. With the funding sought here, these will all be priority goals.

V. WITHOUT THE REQUESTED APPROPRIATION OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL WILL BE FORCED TO DISCONTINUE OPERATION AFTER THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR

St. Ann's Indian Mission School, the predecessor of Ojibwa Indian School, depended for its total operation upon charitable donations solicited by the Benedictine monks. Many of the staff of St. Ann's were either Catholic monks or nuns or Catholic lay volunteers who received salaries sufficient to cover necessary living expenses. Once Ojibwa Indian School, Inc. was incorporated as a secular institution and the present board of directors assumed control of the school's operations, the donations could no longer be counted upon. Even before the transfer of control, the fund raising campaign was not producing sufficient moneys to balance the budget. The school was operated at loss. And even if some funds are still forthcoming from the campaign, understandably there is no guarantee that the Catholic mission will choose to turn the funds over to the Ojibwa Indian School. The mission's noneducational work in the community could alone exhaust all funds raised by the campaign. For similar reasons, the school will not be able to retain the services of many of the Catholic lay staff, most of whom are teachers, serving for little or no salaries.

That leaves only one source of financial assistance for the future—an appropriation from the Congress permitting the BIA to contract the school's operations. Without that appropriation, the Ojibwa Indian School will be forced to close its doors during the coming school year.

VI. BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

A detailed, proposed budget immediately follows page 12. It is self-explanatory. The subcommittee will note a substantial increase in the proposed budget compared to the budget for the current school year. The increase is attributable to a variety of factors. First, the withdrawal of services of the Catholic volunteer staff will require the hiring of new Indian staff at competitive salaries to replace the volunteers. Second, inflation has greatly increased costs of operating the school. Third, the school desperately needs in-service training programs, a reassessment and restructuring of the existing school program, and two badly needed schoolbuses. Last, this year's budget was held to a bare minimum in anticipation of another severe cash shortage.

The Ojibwa Indian School board urges the Congress to look favorably on this request.

Submitted by Ojibwa Indian School, Inc.

JOSEPH JEROME,
LOUIS BERCIER,
VERNON GOURNEAU,
J. J. MONETTE,
RICHARD FAIRWEATHER,
KENNETH BAUMAN,
Board members.

APRIL 1974.

FORM 5-2004

PART V - SCHOOL FINANCES REPORT

Budget information in this section will provide an itemization of the costs to operate the school program this current fiscal year (July 1—June 30) and estimated costs for the next year of proposed contract operation. Before completing this section, refer to 20 BIAM, Section 6.7(C).

Purpose of Expenditure	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
I. ADMINISTRATION		
A. Salaries for Administration		
(1) Secretary to School Board ----		
(2) Superintendent ----------		
(3) Admin. Asst. to Superintendent		
(4) Secretaries and Clerks -------		6,000
B. Contracted Services		
(1) Legal Services ----------	1,000	1,500
(2) School Census ----------		
(3) Other ----------		
C. Other Expenses of Administration		
(1) School Board Expenses		
(a) Travel ----------	2,000	3,000
(b) Supplies and Expenses ---	300	1,000
(c) School Elections --------	400	500
(d) Dues and Fees ----------		1,000
(e) Training ----------		3,000

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 1)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
(2) Superintendents Office Expenses		
(a) Travel ----------		
(b) Supplies and Expenses ---		
(3) Other Expenses of Administration		
(a) Postage ----------	150	300
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - ADMINISTRATION ---	3,850	16,300
II. INSTRUCTION		
A. Salaries for Instruction		
(1) Salary of Principal ----------	6,000	14,000
(2) Salaries of Coordinators and Supervisors ----------		10,000
(3) Salaries of Teachers		
(a) High School ----------		
(b) Jr. High School ---------		
(c) Elementary ----------	74,300	100,000
(d) Kindergarten ----------	6,000	7,000
(e) Prekindergarten ---------		
(f) Substitute ----------	700	900
(g) Special Education -------		
(h) Summer Program ----------		
(i) Other Instr. Staff ------	8,000	23,440
(4) Salaries of Secretaries and Clerks ----------	4,000	6,000
TOTAL - SALARIES FOR INSTR. STAFF	99,000	161,340

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 2)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
(5) Textbooks	7,000	9,000
(6) Library and Audio-Visual Material		
(a) Library Books	1,500	2,000
(b) Periodicals and Newspapers	125	150
(c) Other Expenses	500	150
(d) Audio-Visual	387	1,000
(7) Teaching Supplies	7,000	7,000
(8) Other Instr. Expenses		
(a) Principal Office Supplies	200	500
(b) Travel	2,000	5,000
(c) Inservice Education		3,000
(d) School Exhibits		300
(e) Equipment Rental		
(f) Graduation Expenses	300	300
(g) Awards	300	300
(h) Other Instr. Supplies		1,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - INSTRUCTION	19,312	29,900
III. ATTENDANCE SERVICES		
A. Salaries	4,500	6,000
B. Other Expenses	300	500
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - ATTENDANCE SERVICES	4,800	6,500

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 3)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
IV. HEALTH SERVICES		
A. Salaries ----------		
B. Supplies ----------		
C. Other Expenses ----------		
(1) Examinations ----------		
(2) Contracted Services ----------		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - HEALTH SERVICES --		
V. PUPIL TRANSPORTATION		
A. Salaries of All Transportation Staff Full-Time or Prorated ----------	9,040	12,000
B. Contracted Services ----------		
C. Replacement of Vehicles ----------		26,000
D. Pupil Transportation Insurance ----	2,156	3,000
E. Other Expenses ----------		
Operation		
(1) Gasoline ----------	5,000	15,000
(2) Oil, Grease, Gear Lubricants -	700	1,200
(3) Tires and Tubes ----------	1,200	2,200
Maintenance		
(4) Of Vehicles by Private Garages	150	250
(5) Rent for Pupil Transportation		
(6) Supplies and Expenses for Garage Operation ----------	2,500	5,000

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 4)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
(7) Garage and Garage Equipment Repairs	200	1,000
(8) Other ---- Mechanic	5,700	6,000
Bus drivers	5,100	5,670
F. GSA Rental		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - PUPIL TRANSPORTATION	31,746	77,320
VI. OPERATION OF PLANT		
A. Salaries	5,700	6,000
B. Contracted Services	1,000	2,000
C. Utilities Operation		
(1) Fuel	11,022	15,000
(2) Electricity	4,689	5,000
(3) Water and Sanitation		2,000
(4) Telephone and Telegraph	476	600
(5) Other Utilities	3,600	4,800
D. Custodial Supplies	5,749	7,200
E. Other Expenses and Supplies	5,200	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - OPERATION OF PLANT	37,436	42,600
VII. MAINTENANCE OF PLANT		
A. Salaries		
(1) For Grounds Upkeep		
(2) For Building Repairs	7,500	9,000
(3) For Equipment Repair	7,500	9,000

FORM 5-2004 Con'd (Page 5)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
B. Contracted Services	1,000	3,000
C. Replacement of Equipment		
(1) Of Instruction Equipment	1,000	2,000
(2) Of Non-Instruction Equipment		1,000
D. Other Expenses		
(1) For Grounds Maintenance	2,000	3,000
(2) For Building Repairs	8,000	10,000
TOTAL EXPENSITURES - MAINTENANCE OF PLANT	27,000	37,000
VIII. FIXED CHARGES		
A. Insurance	2,250	2,250
B. Rental of Land/Building		12
C. Workmen's Compensation	300	500
D. Employee Fringe Benefits	6,000	10,000
E. Other Fixed Charges	3,000	6,495
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - FIXED CHARGES	11,550	19,257
IX. FOOD SERVICES		
A. Salaries	12,000	20,000
B. Other Expenses	4,000	5,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - FOOD SERVICES	16,000	25,000

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 6)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
X. STUDENT BODY ACTIVITIES		
A. Salaries		5,000
B. Transportation for Activities	2,000	3,000
C. Other Expenses	3,000	5,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - STUDENT BODY ACTIVITIES	5,000	13,000
XI. ADULT EDUCATION		
A. Salaries of Teachers		
B. Other Expenses		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - ADULT EDUCATION		
XII. CAPITAL OUTLAY		
A. Sites		
(1) Professional Services		
(2) Site Additions		
(3) Site Improvements		3,000
B. Buildings		
(1) Professional Services		
(2) New Building and Building Additions		6,000
(3) Remodeling	1,400	3,000

FORM 5-2004 Cont'd (Page 7)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	CURRENT	FUTURE
C. Equipment		
(1) For Administration ----------	600	1,000
(2) For Instruction ----------	2,000	6,000
(3) For Plant Operation ----------		
(4) For Plant Maintenance --------	700	1,400
(5) Other Equipment ----------		
D. Equipment for Pupil Transportation		
(1) Initial and Additional Vehicles		
(2) Repair and Service Equipment		
E. Other Expenses ----------		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL OUTLAY ---	4,700	20,400
GRAND TOTAL (Sum of Total Expenditures) ----------	$260,394	$448,617

[Additional information was filed with the Committee:]

Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Council

WITNESSES

RAYMOND D. YOWELL, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE BOARD, INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF NEVADA, INC.
ROSS MORRES, LEGISLATIVE LIAISON, INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF NEVADA, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mrs. Raymond Yowell, chairman, executive board, Nevada Inter-Tribal Council. Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Mr. Raymond D. Yowell

Hon. Julia Butler Hansen, members of the House Subcommittee of Interior on Appropriations, my name is Raymond D. Yowell, I am the chairman of the executive board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada. I am here before you on this day in behalf of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Council, as organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. This council is the parent organization and has delegated authority to the Elko Colony community committee on the South Fork Reservation community committee to do business on their respective colony and reservation.

ELKO COLONY

The Elko Colony is located on the outskirts of the city of Elko, Nev. and the South Fork Reservation is located 28 miles to the south of said city. The people of these two reservations each have a request to make of you.

First I shall give you a summary of the Elko Colony request. The colony has some 193 acres of land, which is held in trust for them by the United States Government. The colony community committee has taken a portion of this land (155 acres) and designated it for use as an industrial park. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix areas) and the colony people have worked together in the development of this industrial park plan. The park would be used to establish light industry, thereby providing employment for the Indian people in the area and generally improve the social and economic welfare of all people involved. The main problem facing the colony residents at this time is the construction of a sewer line from the location of the industrial park to connect with the sewer line of the city of Elko. The total distance involved is 3,050 feet. The colony people have been seeking funding for the project, but so far have not been successful.

In approximately 2 years, a portion of Interstate 80 is to be constructed across the route the sewer line would take to reach the sewer line of the city of Elko. The colony people desire to have their sewer line construction completed by the time the construction of Interstate 80 begins. Constructing the sewer line before the freeway construction is the most economical. The costs of constructing a sewer line after the completion of the freeway would undoubtedly be much greater.

The people of the Elko Colony are therefore asking for a special appropriation of funds in the amount of $50,000 for this project. The material that has been given each of you explains in full detail the particulars of the Elko Colony request.

As chairman of the executive board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada, I fully endorse their request.

This completes the summary of the request from the Elko Colony. Do you have any questions?

SOUTH FORK RESERVATION

The second request that I shall present to you is on behalf of the South Fork Reservation. Their request is for funding in the amount of $250,000 for the purchase of a parcel of private land which is located totally within the exterior

boundaries of the reservation. The people of the reservation are fearful that a private land developer will soon come into ownership of this land. This parcel of land would then be sold in small lots to private individuals. This parcel of land is quite attractive and secluded. The private land developer would have no trouble selling these tracts to prospective buyers. When this happens, the Indian way of life for the South Fork Reservation people will be disrupted for all time to come.

There is also a long-standing dispute over water rights between the present owners of this land parcel and the South Fork Reservation. The purchase of this land parcel in the name of the United States of America in trust for the South Fork Shoshone Indian Reservation, would solve these problems. The people of the South Fork Reservation desire to protect their way of life, therefore they have put before you their request for funding to purchase this parcel of land and have it made a part of the South Fork Reservation.

The material that has been given each of you explains in full detail the particulars of the South Fork Reservation request.

As chairman of the executive board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada, I fully endorse their request.

This completes the summary of the request from the South Fork Reservation. Do you have any questions?

Gentlemen, I thank you for the time to appear before you.

JUSTIFICATION FOR A PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO APPROPRIATE MONEYS FOR THE PURCHASE OF PRIVATE LANDS LOCATED WHOLLY WITHIN THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF THE TE-MOAK INDIAN RESERVATION, ELKO COUNTY, NEV., AS PROVIDED FOR IN 25 USC 465, ET. AL.

1. The lands described are wholly within the exterior boundaries of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation and as such have restricted the future development of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation since the acquisition of said reservation by the U.S. Government for the exclusive use of the Western Shoshone Indians residing on the Te-Moak Reservation.

The said privately owned lands are as follows: "Township 31N., range 56 and 57E: sections 13 and 18, Mount Diablo base and meridian description.—29 acres, more or less."

2. The land consists of approximately 29 acres and is used for the operation of a small general store and the post office. In addition, the private lands include a former schoolhouse being used as a residence by the owners and another building being used exclusively for storage purposes.

3. The said private lands are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joe and Carmen Bajoneta, and are currently under appraisal by the McCullough Corp. This corporation is a land developer who currently owns the Spring Creek "All Seasons Development" in Elko County, Nev.

4. Should these lands be purchased by the McCullough Corp., they will be forever removed from the market and future acquisition by the Te-Moak Indian Reservation will be an impossibility.

5. Should land development and individual homes and tracts be provided for non-Indian residence wholly within the exterior boundaries of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation, it will further restrict the future development of the said reservation. From time imemorial, the Indian people have wished to retain their own way of life, their customs and culture of the Western Shoshone Tribe located on the Te-Moak Reservation.

6. The Te-Moak Indian Reservation would find the inclusion of said privately owned lands into the reservation, very desirable in controlling the continuous encroachment of the non-Indian society into Indian land and disrupting the Indian way of life.

7. The Indian resident of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation, make their living off the agricultural pursuits provided for by the Te-Moak Reservation, and to dilute this land base for the benefit of a land developer would only provide profits to a corporation completely non-Indian, and would not enhance the economy and well-being of the residents of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation.

8. The Te-Moak Indian Reservation is located just to the west of the Humboldt National Forest and is the gateway to sportsmen wishing to avail themselves of the facilities of the Humboldt National Forest.

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9. It has been determined by the Congress that the acquisition of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation in this county was for the time of the formation of their self-government as vested in their by the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934.

10. The extent of the Indian rights depends upon the right of "occupancy and use" included in the original acquisition of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation.

11. Notwitstanding, the Secretary of the Interior's administrative study for the acquisition of additional land base for Indian tribes, it is imperative that positive action be taken to purchase this land that currently is within the confines of the exterior boundaries of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation.

RESOLUTION No. 71–SF–18

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE SOUTH FORK COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

Whereas, this organization is an Indian organization known as the South Fork Community Committee, and

Whereas, there is a certain small tract of land, non-Indian owned, in the middle of South Fork Indian Reservation and

Whereas, with this small parcel of land in the ownership of South Fork Community, the planning and development of future projects would be very much enhanced and

Whereas, the owners (the Joe Bajonetas) of this small parcel of land have offered to sell for a certain price and

Whereas, the South Fork Community Committee believes this tract of land is worth more to the South Fork Community to be purchased and added to the reservation than to any other individual or groups: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the South Fork Community Committee requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Intertribal Council of Nevada, Indian Affairs Commission, University of Utah and any other agency to give assistance to a means of purchasing the Joe Bajoneta property at Lee, Nev., for the purpose of adding to the South Fork Reservation.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as the Secretary of the South Fork Community Committee do hereby certify that the South Fork Community Committee is composed of six members, of whom four constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting duly held on October 7, 1971, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 4 for and 0 against pursuant to article VII, section 1, of the constitution and bylaws of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Indians, and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any form.

KAREN MCDADE,
Secretary, South Fork Community Committee.

RESOLUTION No. TM–6–73

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TE-MOAK BANDS OF WESTERN SHOSHONE INDIANS OF NEVADA

Whereas, this organization is an Indian organization known as the Council of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and

Whereas, a petition was duly drafted and executed August 9, 1973 by the governing body of the South Fork Community Committee requesting the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, for inclusion in the Te-Moak Indian Reservation, those certain lands, within the exterior boundaries of the said Te-Moak Indian Reservation, now privately owned in fee by Joe and Carmen Bajoneta: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said petition of the governing body of the South Fork Community Committee as heretofore described be, and the same hereby is approved and urgently recommended in all respects.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Council of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, do hereby certify that the said Council is composed of five members, of which four constituting a quorum, were present at a duly held meeting on August 15, 1973, and that August 15, the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 5 for and 0 against, pur-

suant to article VIII, section 1, of the constitution and bylaws of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Indians, and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any form.

Dated: August 15, 1973.

TONY BORJORQUES, *Secretary.*

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. YOWELL. To my left is Ross Morres. You have my prepared statement before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize it.

Mr. YOWELL. I will just hit the highlights. You have the full document. There are basically two requests. The first one is from the Elko Colony located in Elko, Nev. They are requesting approximately 3,000 feet of sewerline.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this being done in conjunction with the Indian Health Service?

Mr. YOWELL. No, this is to be tied with economic development. From there a proposed industrial park would tie into the sewerline of the city of Elko. They are requesting $50,000. The information we have is that Interstate 80 will be constructed across the route that the sewerline would take in a couple of years, possibly in 1976. That is the information we have. This was the concern of the Elko Colony, that the sewerline be constructed before the construction of Interstate 80.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this all on the South Fork Reservation?

Mr. YOWELL. No, this is on the Elko Colony. This is on the second page, Madam Chairman. Are you fully aware of the Elko sewerline project?

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to have a sewer before any construction.

Mr. YOWELL. That is our basic concern so that the industrial development park could progress further. Without this line we can't do anything.

Then the second request is the South Fork Reservation. They are requesting an amount of $250,000 for the purchase of a parcel of private land that is totally within the exterior boundaries of the reservation. There are some water rights problems attached to this that we have had trouble over in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the State of Washington we have been trying to develop authorizing legislation for years to acquire the land within the reservation which belonged to fee owners.

Mr. MORRES. We haven't encountered that problem in Nevada in that particular situation where there would be any concern with State law.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think there is any Federal law that authorizes these land acquisitions.

Mr. MORRES. It would be separate legislation, yes.

We realize that but first of all before we could have that type of legislation introduced we would want to find out if we had the money to fund for that. Are you suggesting that it be one and the same?

Mrs. HANSEN. As I say, I do not know the details of the current Indian financing bill; they may have some provisions in there for land acquisition. The BIA gave me the impression that they thought it would be possible to use it for this, but you know they may have changed their minds since the last time I talked to them.

Mr. MORRES. That is a possibility.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the crux of that problem, because there isn't any authorizing legislation that we have on the books at this time to my knowledge.

Mr. MORRES. We will check that out then.

Mr. YOWELL. I think you will find all the information we have submitted.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. YOWELL. Thank you.

HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

WITNESSES

WAYNE SINYELLA, MEMBER, HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
CHARLES PITRAT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wayne Sinyella, member, Havasupai Tribal Council.

Mr. SINYELLA. I am Wayne Sinyella and the man to my left is Mr. Charles Pitrat.

Madam Chairman, I have been authorized to address this subcommittee of the U.S. Congress and I am very happy to be here. I thank you for the privilege of presenting the special need of the Havasupai people.

Our present electrical system comprises a diesel electrical system located on Long Mesa. This power plant supplies electrical energy to the Havasupai Reservation at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. This system was not designed to supply the energy that will be required on the Havasupai Reservation. An increase in electrical energy will be required for new Indian housing, new school, new tribal facilities and government quarters and buildings. We have been working with Mohave Electric Cooperative of Kingman, Ariz., to provide us with the needed service.

Of the various alternatives furnished in the report, the Havasupai requests that Congress provide a grant-in-aid to construction to Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc., Kingman, Ariz. This grant-in-aid would amount to $1,246,500 and would provide us with the most efficient, the cheapest, and most reliable method available. The disadvantages far outweigh the advantages of the other alternative and would save the Government an estimated $70,000 per year.

In view of the need expressed above we ask that you appropriate $1,246,500 to be used to construct a powerline from Highway 66 to furnish electrical energy to the Havasupai Reservation.

Madam Chairman, when the electrical power outages occur, it affects houses and the school.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. We will have to check on the legality of this kind of appropriation. This is a new type of proposal.

Mr. SINYELLA. Thank you very much.

[Mr. Sinyella's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING POWER PROBLEMS ON THE HAVASUPAI RESERVATION IN ARIZONA

Health, sanitation, safety, and economics are important considerations in any community, and the Havasupai Reservation is not different from other communities in these respects. Our homes, our two schools, the Indian Health Service clinic, and our tribal enterprises including two lodges for tourists, a store, and a cafe are all 100 percent dependent on electricity for light, water, heating, cooking, and the operation of refrigeration equipment and all other appliances. Current and future planning on our reservation depend on a reliable source of power.

HOUSING

During the winter months when power outages occur, or when there is a low voltage delivery because of technical difficulties in the plant, families endure considerable hardship. Older people, particularly those in poor health, young children, and babies suffer from the cold and fall prey to respiratory ailments. Hot food cannot be prepared except on gasoline stoves which can be extremely hazardous as are the gasoline lanterns which must be used for light. At such times there is no hot water, and often no water at all because the storage tanks in the community are filled by electric pumps. Toilets cannot be used without water for flushing. Personal hygiene cannot be maintained, and clothing or utensils cannot be properly washed. Power fluctuations have been the cause of a number of appliances (refrigerators, freezers, et cetera) being ruined making for economic hardship on two counts. First, the loss of use of equipment which must be repaired or replaced, and second, foodstuffs wasted by spoilage. Without adequate lighting, any number of dangers present themselves in the home.

SCHOOLS

There are two schools in the Havasupai community—Head Start and the Bureau of Indian Affairs day school. Without power these must be shut down. They cannot operate without toilet facilities, and without light and heat. The children in the Head Start school cannot be served a hot lunch (at present the children of the Supai day school are fed in the Havasupai cafe). The Head Start school loses food by spoilage. Lost school days in any community are not desirable.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CLINIC

Without heat, water, and light clinic personnel are unable to discharge their duties efficiently. Equipment necessary to the operation cannot be used. Child delivery by flashlight can become a complicated and harrowing undertaking. During the winter, most of the people coming to the clinic are suffering from colds or some sort of plumonary disorder, and having to wait in unheated rooms for treatment aggravates these conditions. There is no desire to labor the point, but returning to a cold home could have the same result. During a power outage the clinic cannot serve the community effectively.

TRIBAL ENTERPRISES (CAFE, STORE, LODGES)

These cater to the visiting public as well as members of the Havasupai community. Without power the cafe cannot function at all, and if the outage is of any duration, there is always the possibility of food spoilage. The children of the Supai day school cannot be fed. When the cafe shuts its doors, the tribe loses income for the period of nonoperation, and further loss could be sustained because of damage to equipment.

The store can continue to serve the public when there is no power, but food loss and possible equipment damage must be considered. Also, there is the inconvenience of not being able to use the cash register or adding machine.

The two lodges can accommodate a total of 14 people. Each lodge has a community kitchen with stove and refrigerator. Power outages mean that the occupants have no means of cooking or facilities for storing perishables, and they are without toilet or bath. Under these circumstances, visitors would not stay as long as they had planned, and this means loss of income to the tribe.

COMMUNICATIONS

When there is a power failure, the standby batteries in the Havasupai exchange of the Arizona Telephone Co., can supply enough energy to operate the equipment for not much more than 18 hours, and sometimes only for 12. As of the moment of an outage radio communication ceases. When this community is cut off from the outside it faces a dangerous potential should there be an emergency. Getting to the outside from Supai involves a 2-hour trip through canyons by horseback and then a 75-mile drive to the nearest community.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

As of now there are plans to construct a new Bureau of Indian Affairs school through sixth grade (present one through fourth). It is thought that it will be

operational in the fall of 1975. This will be a truly modern installation with cafeteria, shower rooms, gymnasium—in short, all that one would expect to find in any new school.

There is a good chance that a new store/warehouse will be built in Supai before the end of this calendar year. This new facility is to replace the badly outmoded one that has served the community for many years, and will have walk-in refrigerator and freezer space.

Economic planning for the Havasupai Reservation includes the construction of a 32-unit lodge for visitors in 3 to 5 years.

As economic planning and development proceed and become fact there will be an ever-increasing need for reliable power delivery. Such development will mean more opportunities for our young people, a better life for the old ones, and achievement of the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency for the Havasupai community.

OSCAR PAYA,
Chairman, Havasupai Tribal Council.

ARIZONA 22: SUPAI RESERVATION DISTRIBUTION LINE

I—Estimate of plant investment requirements (line and auto bank)

	Amount
A. 70 miles, 3ø, No. 1/0 ACSR distribution line extension (14.4/24.9 kv):	
1. Estimated construction cost, 70 miles, at $14,000	$980,000
2. Estimated engineering costs, 5 percent of $980,000	49,000
Subtotal	1,029,000
B. 18 miles, 1ø, No. 4 ACSR distribution line top (14.4 kv):	
1. Estimated construction cost, 18 miles at $8,400	151,200
2. Estimated engineering costs, 6 percent of $151,200	9,000
Subtotal	160,000
C. 1,500 kva, 3Ø, step-down bank, at Canyon Rim (14.4/24.9 kv to 2.4/4.16 kv):	
1. 4 each, 500 kva transformers at $3,000	12,000
2. 1 each, rack and appurtenances at $5,500	5,500
3. Labor	4,500
Subtotal	22,000
4. Egineering, 5 percent of $22,000	1,100
Subtotal	23,100
Grand total, line and substation costs	1,212,300

II.—Estimate of plant investment requirements (pad-mount distribution transformers)

	Amount
A. 20 single-phase, 25-kva pad mounts, for operation at either 14.4-kv or 2.4 kv:	
1. Material costs, 20 transformers at $800	$16,000
2. Labor costs (including helicopter transport from canyon rim to bottom of canyon), 20 transformers at $700	14,000
3. 35 meters and sockets at $120	4,200
Total	34,200
Grand total (I plus II)	1,246,500

III—Estimate of annual fixed costs to M.E.C.

A. Assumptions:
1. Salvage value after 35 years—10 percent of initial gross investment.
2. Amortization rate/year—2.86 percent of total amount to be amortized by M.E.C. (total investment, less salvage, less amount of contribution in aid of construction).
3. Interest rate/year—3.34 percent of net plant investment by M.E.C. (total investment, less amount of construction in aid of construction).
4. Other (fixed) charges—10.31 percent of total gross plant investment.
5. Estimated costs of purchased power:
   (a) Demand costs—$3.1862 kilowattmonth.
   (b) Energy costs—$0.006 kilowatthour.
6. Estimated demand average kilowatt/month:
   (a) 300 kilowatt ultimate.
   (b) 1,000 kilowatt ultimate.
7. Estimated load factor (annual):
   (a) 35 percent initial.
   (b) 50 percent ultimate.

IV—Conclusions

A. The estimated costs for plant investment seem much higher than on a normal system, but appear to be realistic when consideration is given to the location of such construction with regard to available transportation routes; the lack of living quarters, in the immediate area, for construction personnel; and the extremely rapid recent increases in labor and material prices for such construction.

B. As can be seen from the attached computer study, revenue requirements, to offset cost/kilowatthour of power delivered to the end consumer, will vary between 4.327 cents and 23.83 cents per kilowatthour, depending on the following:
1. Amount of contribution in aid of construction.
2. Amount of average monthly kilowatt demand.
3. Amount of average monthly load factor.

C. Attention should be invited that in deriving the attached cost, no allowance has been given to any margin, above actual estimated costs, to cover contingencies.

RESOLUTION NO. 2–70 OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE HAVASUPAI TRIBE OF THE HAVASUPAI RESERVATION (A FEDERALLY CHARTERED INDIAN CORPORATION), SUPAI, ARIZ.

Whereas, the Havasupai Tribe is in dire need of electricity to develop their economic and human resources, and

Whereas, this can be accomplished through a GSA contract with Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc., Kingman, Ariz., and

Whereas, the planning and minor engineering has been accomplished by BIA engineers, and

Whereas, the BIA has secured considerable surplus material to reduce the cost of the project, and

Whereas, bringing electricity into the canyon will give a vehicle to develop the human resource of the tribe through increasing their economic return from the new developments made possible by the availability of electricity, and

Whereas, the Havasupai Tribe will assist the project by providing rights of way, convert their gas- and fuel oil-using appliances to electricity as soon as possible, plan all new construction for total electrical operation, and initially guarantee to pay at least the present price of gas and fuel oil: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is requested to investigate this project and give it his blessing and encouragement and attempt to get the project into the construction stage as soon as possible, be it further

Resolved, That the chairman is authorized to write a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and others expressing our desires and needs for this project.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the Tribal Council of the Havasupai Tribe is composed of seven members of whom five constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting thereof this 27 day of January 1970; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of five members.

LEE MARSHALL, *Chairman.*

Attest:

REED WATAHOMITEE, *Secretary.*

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

SALT RIVER INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

WITNESSES

PAUL J. SMITH, SALT RIVER PIMA/MARICOPA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
JAMES T. TRANT, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Paul J. Smith, president, Salt River Pima/Maricopa Community Council.

Mr. SMITH. I am Paul Smith, president of the Salt River Pima/Maricopa Council. I have with me Mr. James T. Trant, director of planning. We are making a request to your committee for an appropriation of $2.3 million for rehabilitation and development of our irrigation system within our community. The Pimas and Maricopas have been known for their agricultural economy. At the present time we have 15,000 acres of developed lands, and we have an additional 15,000 acres that we would like to develop, giving us a total of approximately 30,000. Our total community consists of 49,000 acres. Our concerns are we would like to double the acreage within our community for the overall economy of our community. The basic income of our communities is in agricultural programs. Mr. Trant has some bar graphs, just to summarize them briefly. Copies of these graphs are also attached to the statement.

This graph shows the gross value of crops within our community beginning in 1968 up to 1973. This 1971 year we had an extremely good crop of lettuce.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to ask you if you just raise cotton and grain?

Mr. SMITH. We have a double cropping system. Our basic crops are lettuce, onions, watermelons. We do have hay, grain, and cotton within our community, but our main source of agricultural program is in the double cropping system which is in basically edible foods, lettuce, potatoes, onions, things of that nature. This graph here shows the acreages used for agricultural production for these various crops.

Mr. MCKAY. Are the additional 15,000 acres proposed good row-crop ground?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, they are. The lands that we want to develop are good row grounds, good agricultural grounds, but we need to develop the irrigation and pumping systems to provide the water for them as well as rehabilitate the present existing 15,000.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you have sufficient water?

Mr. SMITH. We have water rights for the present 15,000. We have to go to pumping.

Mr. McKay. So you have to drill a well.

Mr. Smith. Yes.

Mrs. Hansen. There is $190,000 in the budget for the Salt River project to drill and equip two deep wells, line ½ mile of main canal, rehabilitate and deepen two wells, and replace or repair 10 irrigation structures.

Mr. Smith. Yes.

Mrs. Hansen. You are requesting an additional amount?

Mr. Smith. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. McKay. Is there any reason why you couldn't do that on a repayment plan through the Indian Bank?

Mr. Smith. We haven't gone into that at this point. You are talking about the American Indian Bank?

Mr. McKay. Yes.

Mr. Smith. We haven't had much dealings with that entity at this time.

Mr. McKay. This is mostly a repair, not a development, program.

Mr. Smith. It is repair and development. It is a combination.

Mr. McKay. $190,000 in the budget is part repair and part new wells. Then they want to develop additional land.

Mr. Smith. Yes. There is a brief outline of what the investment would be in our statement. We have not gone to any bank for this type of project.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much. You have some very good charts. I wish everybody came as well prepared.

Mr. Smith. Thank you.

[Mr. Smith's prepared statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. PAUL SMITH

I am Paul Smith, president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Arizona. The community and heirs of allottees share approximately 50,000 acres, 30,000 of which are susceptible to agricultural development approximately 15,000 of which are developed.

Our community is surrounded by the urban Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, Tempe, and Fountain Hills market of over 1 million persons. We have fertile soils, dependable water rights, and a readily available labor force. In 1973, half of the top six sugar beet fields in Maricopa County were grown on our land, we grew 500–600 cartons of lettuce per acre (spring and fall), averaged two bales of cotton, 3,000 to 7,000 pounds of grain, 5.6 tons of alfalfa and grew as high as 40 tons of ensilage per acre. We submit 1971, 1972, and 1973 crop reports for your review as well as a bar graph on 1967–73 production value.

We Pimas have always been agrarian and in the foresight of our current generation we planned to develop the additional 15,000 acres and rehabilitate the existing 15,000 acres so as to continue our present productivity and conserve our water resources. At present, we consume 6.21 acre-feet of water per acre farmed as contrasted with the State of Arizona's average of 4.59 acre-feet per acre farmed. This high water use is due to double cropping of the farmland. In 1973, the average gross production of all crops grown was $541 per acre. The Salt River Indian Irrigation project is self-supportive and appropriated moneys are not budgeted.

The rehabilitation program cost is estimated at $2 million and the construction cost is estimated at $8.7 million. We plan to complete the rehabilitation program over a period of 10 years so as not to interfere with the income. The development of the additional 15,000 acres is planned over a 5-year period. Rent income to landowners presently exceeds $600,000; gross income from farmland is almost $9 million. The new development will more than double our present agricultural income and as we become more involved in our own economies, the benefits will quadruple.

You have generously provided $190,000 in the tentative 1975 budget for one-tenth of the estimated rehabilitative costs of $2 million. This we appreciate. We have generated momentum in our total program, we have immediate demands for the use of new land and since we have now developed our own capability for earth moving, we ask your indulgence in the supplemental appropriation of $2,300,000 to:

(1) Develop 2,000 acres, 1,858 acres of which was commenced in 1918, but never completed—never farmed. (This will form the basis for a citrus industry in our community.) Development will be commenced early in the fiscal year and will cost approximately $1,170,000;

(2) Develop another 2,000 acres for general agriculture on allotted lands. This will be commenced toward the middle of the year as agreement of the landowners will need to be formalized. The approximate cost is $1,050,000; and

(3) Commence development of a one hundred acre tract of citrus with 2- to 3-year-old planting. The funds requested will be used to:

Clear and level 4,000 acres.
Line 50 miles of ditches.
Drill and equip 21 wells.
Citrus development.
Engineering.

Your approval will enhance our agricultural capability, which is our major source of income.

SALT RIVER RESERVATION CROP REPORT
1971

CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUE
Fall Lettuce	Carton	1,570	942,000	$ 4,710,000
Spring Lettuce	Carton	2,131	1,172,050	2,930,125
Cotton S/S	Bale	3,423	5,649	1,384,003
Cotton L/S	Bale	543	214	60,990
Barley	Bu.	2,087	158,612	212,540
Watermelons	CWT	200	35,000	127,050
Wheat	Bu.	1,182	80,376	138,247
Sweet Potatoes	CWT	151	9,060	76,557
Potatoes	CWT	122	34,160	93,598
Grain Sorghum	Bu.	470	34,310	45,289
Pasture	Ac	547	547	45,290
Onions	CWT	45	17,100	55,917
Cantaloupe	Crate	5	500	2,000
Silage	Ton	36	2,520	10,080
Alfalfa	Ton	711	1,351	41,471
Sudan	Ton	147	73.5	1,249
Garden	Ac	10	10	1,250
	Totals	13,380		$ 9,935,656

Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 743
Acres doublecropped---------- 2,425
Acres of land---------- 10,955
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 910

SALT RIVER RESERVATION CROP REPORT
1972

CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUE
Fall Lettuce	Carton	1,495	835,705	$ 2,507,115
Spring Lettuce	Carton	2,350	1,260,480	2,394,912
Cotton S/S	Bale	1,489	3,352	846,427
Cotton L/S	Bale	31	31	8,448
Barley	Bu.	1,626	120,324	181,689
Watermelons	CWT	188	60,536	170,704
Wheat	CWT	2,109	128,548	353,557
Grain Sorghum	CWT	2,720	121,680	337,037
Onions	CWT	147	83,208	399,331
Ensilage	Ton	527	16,337	98,022
Alfalfa	Ton	330	1,770	56,613
Sugar Beets	Ton	301	7,525	97,825
Sugar Beet Seed	Ton	55	50	18,018
Pasture	Acres	599		53,979
Garden	Acres	5		625
	Totals	13,972		$ 7,524,302

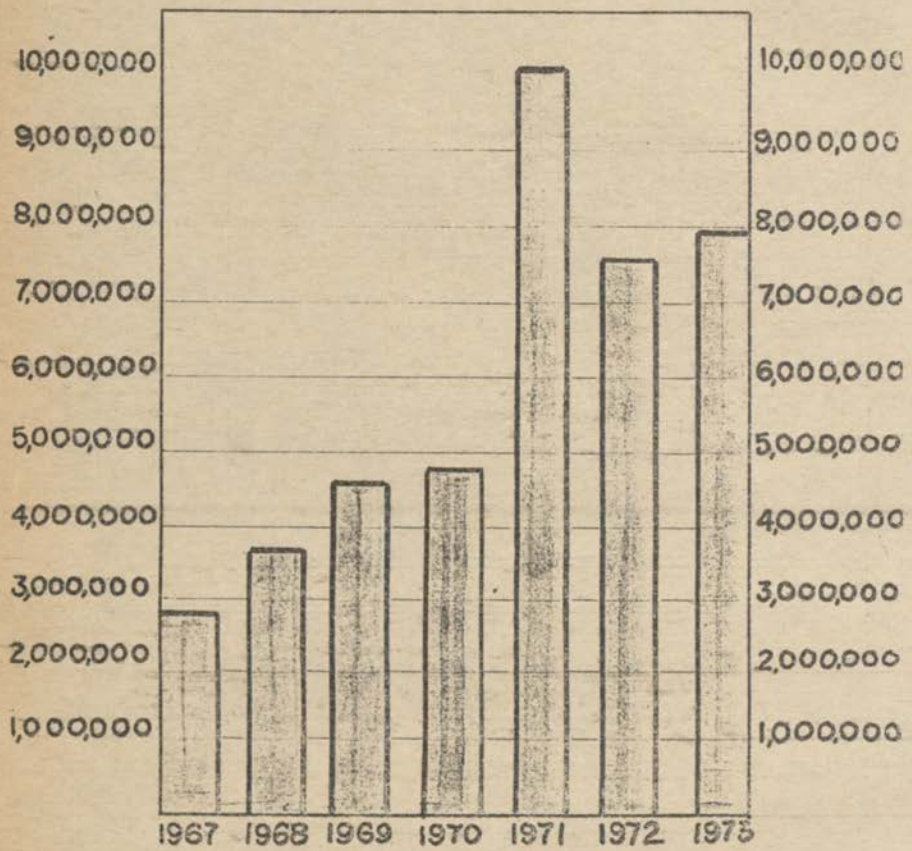
Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 539
Acres doublecropped---------- 3,533
Acres of land---------- 10,439
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 721

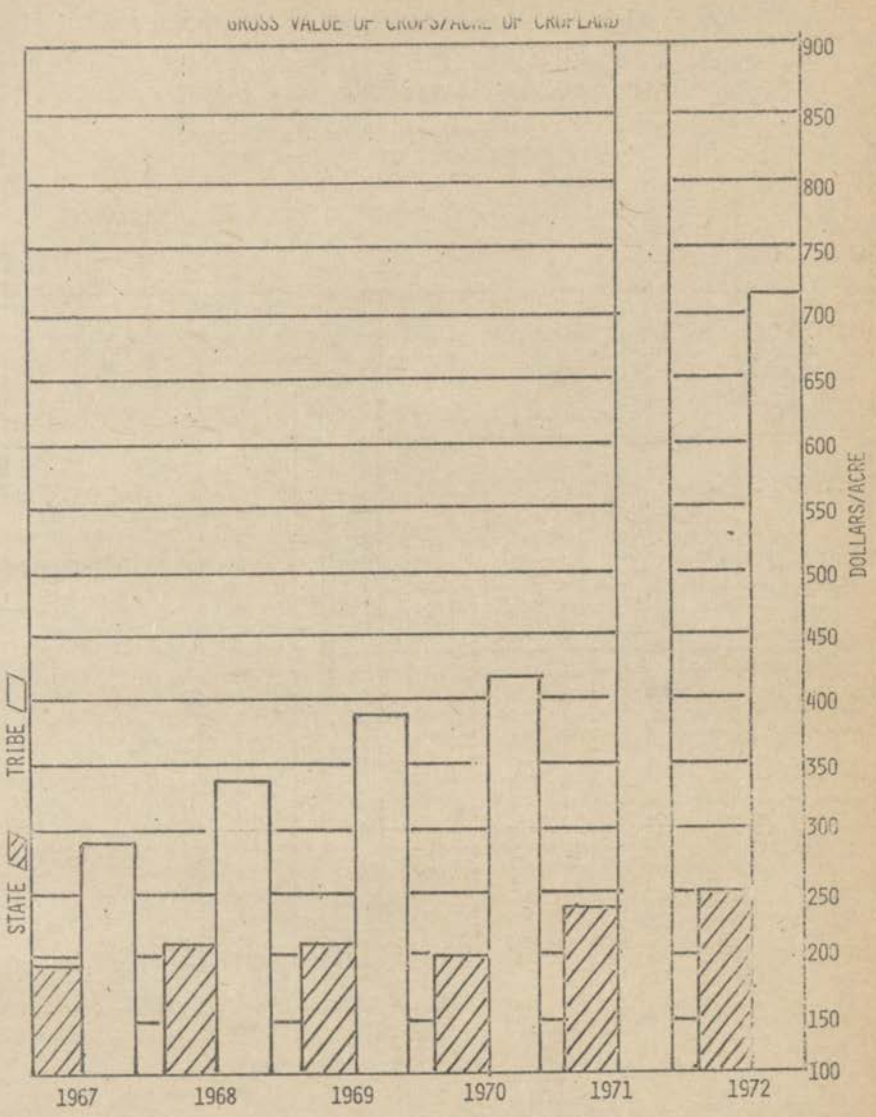
SALT RIVER RESERVATION CROP REPORT
1973

CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUES
Fall Lattuce	Carton	1,836	890,460	$ 1,602,828
Spring Lattuce	Carton	2,216	709,120	2,411,008
Cotton S/S	Bale	1,130	2,656	926,944
Cotton L/S	Bale	110	82.5	56,100
Barley	CWT	1,091	32,730	122,737
Wheat	CWT	3,169	108,390	433,560
Grain Sorghum	CWT	1,790	86,187	366,295
Watermelons	CWT	98	20,384	61,152
Onions	CWT	284	136,400	1,009,360
Sugar Beets	Ton	1,382	36,762	631,571
Sugar Beet Seed	Lb.	50	160,000	28,800
Alfalfa	Ton	532	3,106	124,240
Alfalfa Grain Hay	Ton	191	955	37,245
Ensilage	Ton	583	11,660	81,620
Pasture	Acre	186		26,400
Potatoes	CWT	65	9,750	43,875
Garden	Acre	5		625
	Totals	14,718		$ 7,964,360

Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 541
Acres doublecropped---------- 3,707
Acres of land---------- 11,011
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 723

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS GROWN ON THE SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



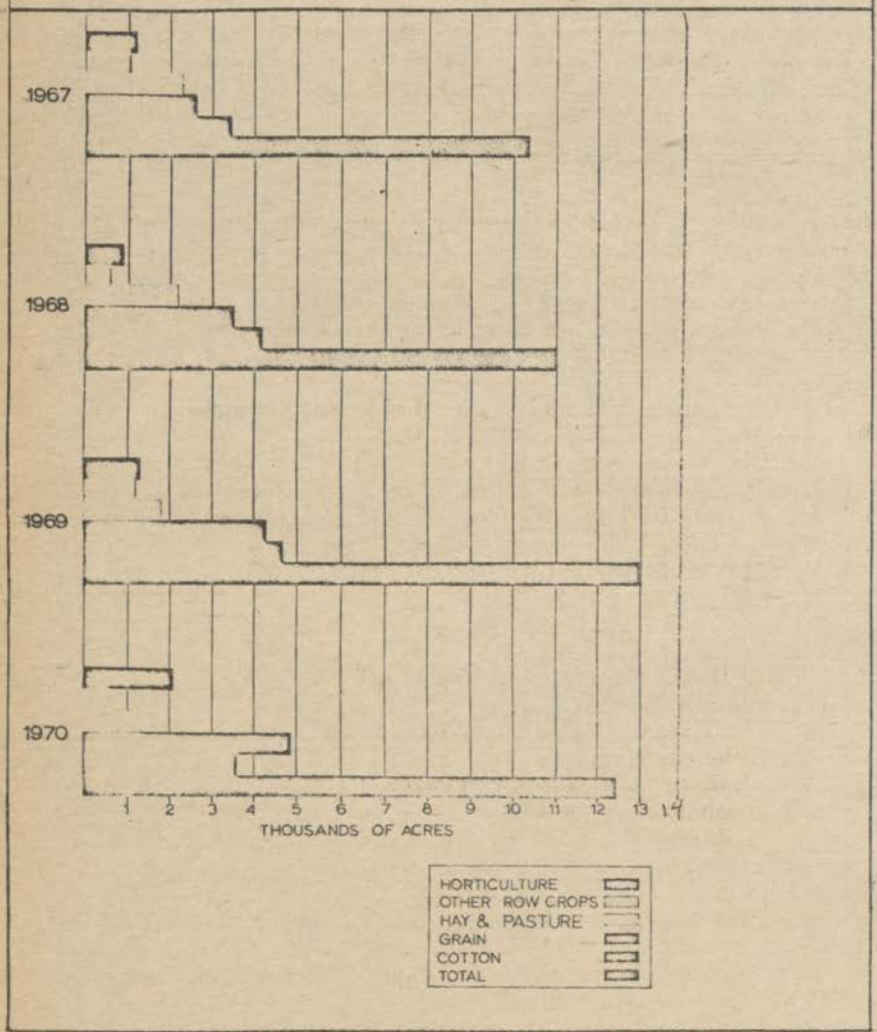

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS/ACRE OF CROPLAND
900
850
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
DOLLARS/ACRE
STATE
TRIBE
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

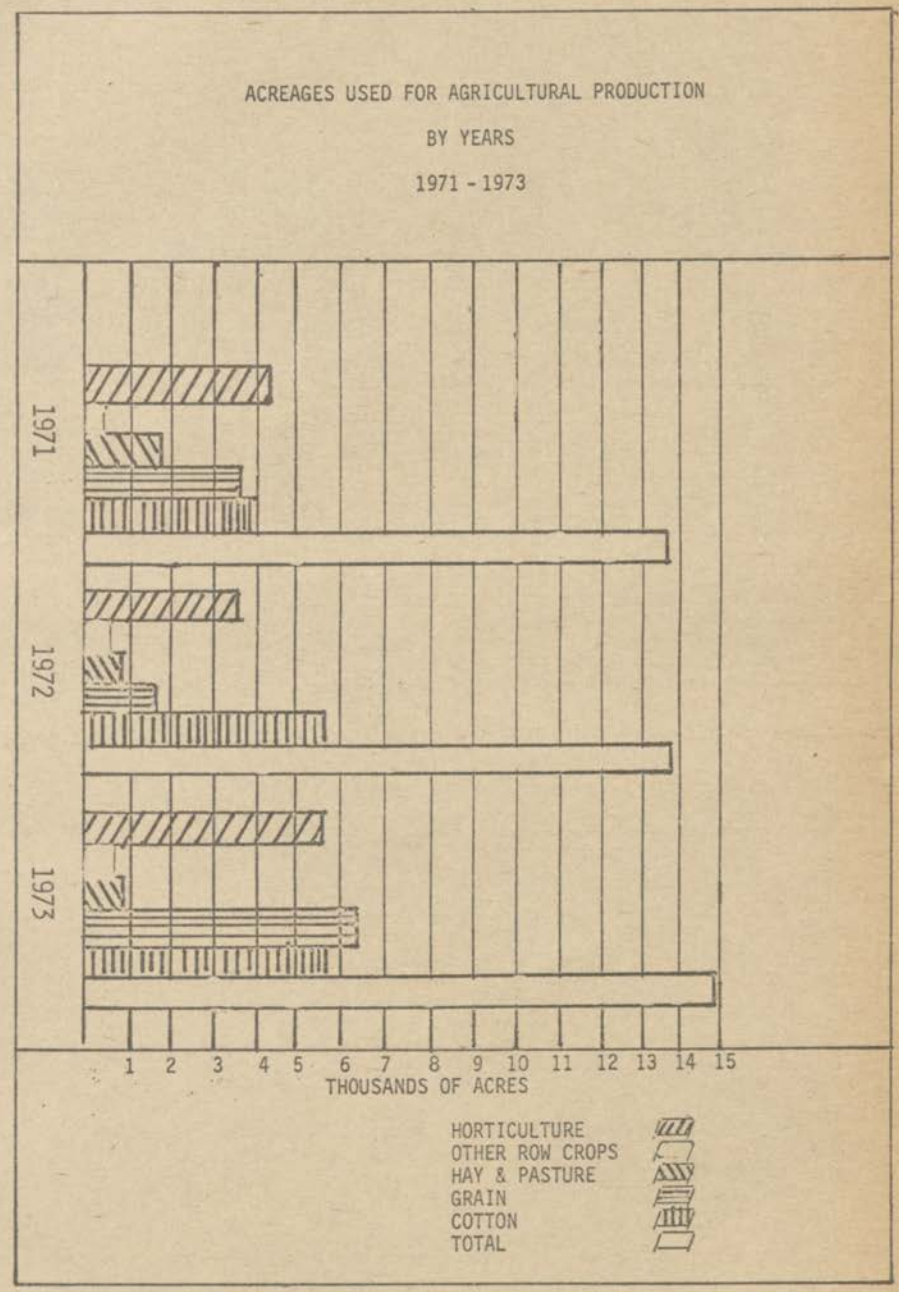
ACREAGES USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BY YEARS

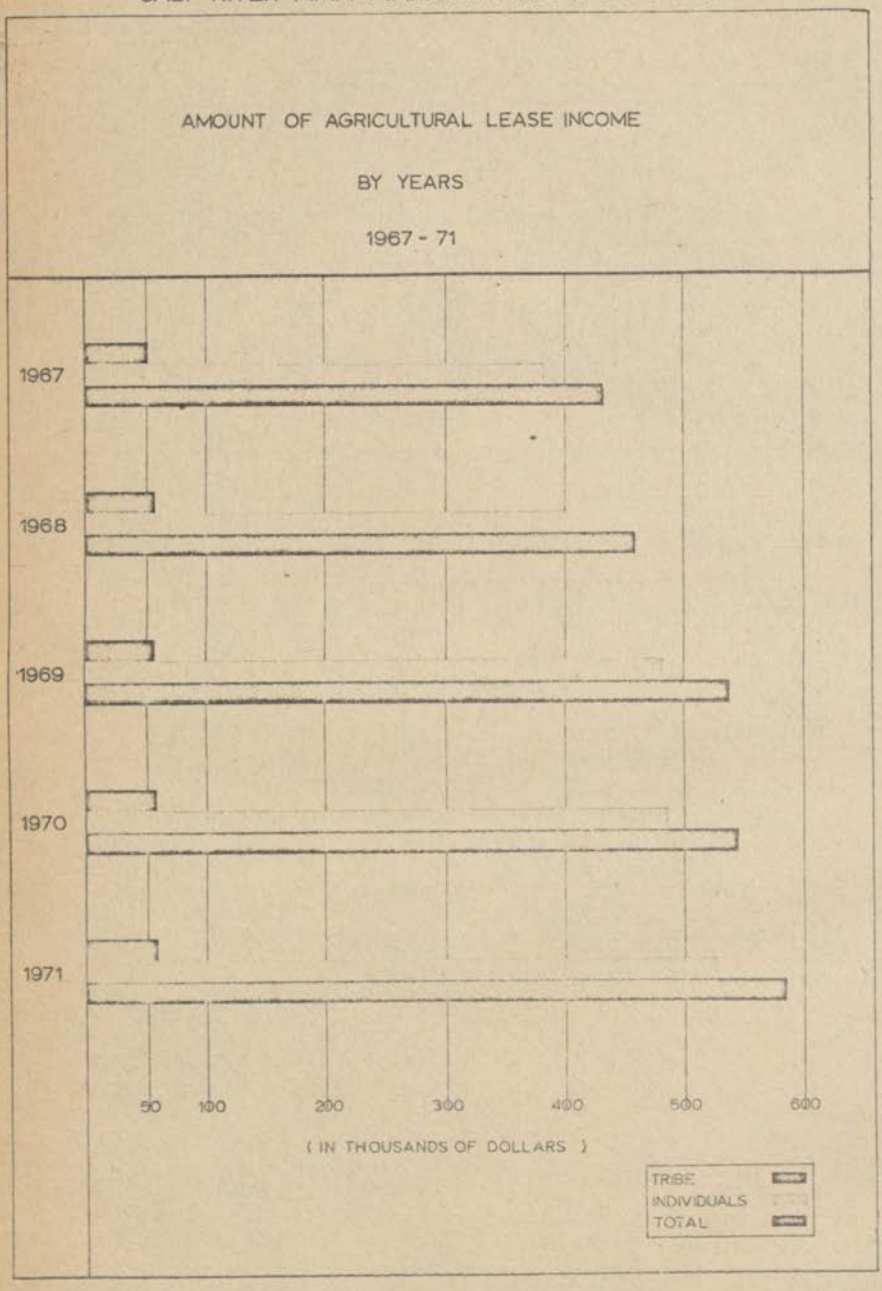
1967-1970



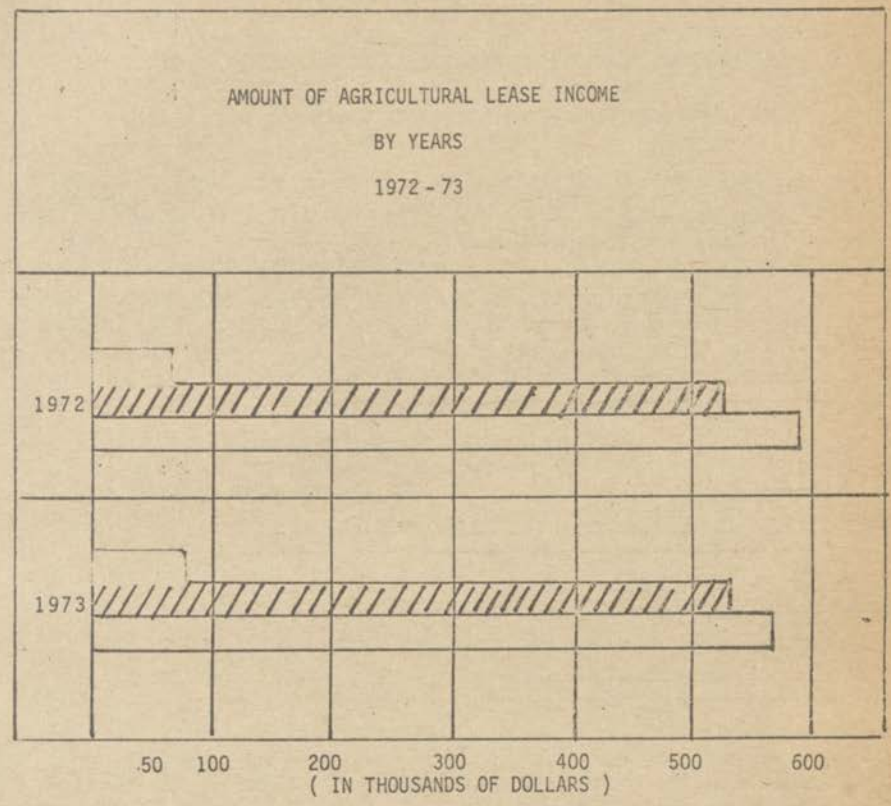
SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



WITNESSES

ROY KITCHEYAN, MEMBER, SAN CARLOS TRIBAL COUNCIL
NEWTON PIKE, MEMBER, SAN CARLOS TRIBAL COUNCIL
WILLIAM A. MEHOJAH, SR., SUPERINTENDENT, SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Newton Pike, member, San Carlos Tribal Council.

Mr. PIKE. My name is Newton Pike, a member of the San Carlos Council. Because of illness of Mr. Mull, Sr., chairman of the San Carlos Apache Tribe, he is unable to be here today. On my right is Will A. Mehojah, Sr., superintendent of the San Carlos Indian Agency. On the far left is Roy Kitcheyan, a member of the San Carlos Council. The statement of the San Carlos Apache Tribe is on the tribe's request for a supplemental allocation of funds for fiscal year 1975 before the House Appropriations Committee on Interior and Related Agencies, April 9, 1974.

My statement will be brief to conserve your valuable time.

This report covers detailed costs of the mineral strip improvements which we feel are urgently needed to fulfill our dreams of upgrading the Apaches' living standards. This land has been permitted in the past to non-Indian permittees. We did not renew the grazing permits when their permits expired June 30, 1973, so we could use the land ourselves since the cattle industry is at the heart of the Apache people and our major single source of income.

The area of the San Carlos Reservation known as the mineral strip, which contains 232,320 acres, was conditionally ceded to the United States in 1896 for disposal under the mineral land laws only with my tribe to be compensated for all disposals. In the late 1800's, non-Indians' interest exerted substantial pressures to take this land from the Indians because they believed the lands contained valuable mineral deposits, particularly coal. The San Carlos Apaches retained an equitable interest in the land which were placed under the temporary administration of the U.S. Grazing Service (Bureau of Land Management) with the understanding that such administration would in no way jeopardize the right, title, and interest of the San Carlos Indians.

All disposals of mineral strip lands, except mining patents, were without legal authority. The mineral, oil, and gas resources rights were restored to my tribe in 1963 and the surface of the land in 1969 pursuant to authority contained in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, subject to valid existing rights.

To date, about 38,000 acres of the 232,320 acres originally ceded under the 1896 agreement have been disposed of, or are claimed under some color of or other interest. The bulk of the acreage, about 20,900 acres has been claimed by the State of Arizona as: "School sections in place," "Indemnity lieu lands," "Miners hospital grants," and "County bond grant land." Approximately 11,000 acres have been included in the Coronado (formerly Crook) National Forest, and about 6,340 acres have been patented under the homestead laws. Only a minute portion, 640 acres, has been actually patented under the mineral land laws as provided by the 1896 agreement.

Briefly, if you will turn to the map in the back of your folder, the area known as the mineral strip is colored yellow, the first project on our request is the reservation boundary fence.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is your fence?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. $498,628.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am, which is shown in red.

This boundary line has recently been surveyed and monumented to verify its exact location, there is no fence on this line. We need this boundary fence to prevent the loss of Indian owned livestock by drifting off the reservation and to prevent trespass of non-Indian livestock on the reservation. The fence is also needed on the boundary to protect and control hunting of deer, javelina, small game, birds, and predators and the recreation sites to be developed.

The second project in our request lies within the area shown in yellow, it pertains to the improvements on the land, some of which have been on the land for more than 50 years and have deteriorated to where they are no longer usable, others will require major repairs. Some of these improvements are on lands previously mentioned; such as, homestead patent, railroad lands, State claimed land, and forest service lands.

The estimated yearly income to my people from cattle on this portion of the reservation will be over $200,000 per year. The grazing fees collected from non-Indian ranchers for fiscal year 1973 was only $30,795. My people cannot realize the added $170,000 per year income without this committee's favorable approval of our request for moneys to fence the boundary and repair the improvements within the mineral strip which was left in most cases in poor condition by the non-Indian permittees. It is out of the question for us to attempt to use the land as it now exists.

Our young people, in addition to older tribal members who are returning to the reservation in ever increasing numbers, need land resources to make a suitable living for themselves and their families. Our present population is 6,795. There are approximately 5,974 living on the reservation, leaving 821 living off the reservation. Of our entire population approximately 3,275 are less than 19 years of age. We are working very hard to develop our land so it can be used by us to upgrade our standard of living. By normal economical standards, we are considered a poor people.

Madam Chairman, that concludes the testimony of the San Carlos Apache Tribe's request for additional money for fiscal year 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Why doesn't the Bureau of Land Management assist you?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. They apparently didn't seem that concerned about it because of the arrangements under which they were managing the land.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

[Mr. Pike's prepared statement follows:]

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

San Carlos Apache Reservation, San Carlos, Ariz., April 1, 1974

	Amount
Project No. 1	$480,628.66
Project No. 2	1,873,600.00
Estimated total	2,354,228.66

These two projects are needed so the San Carlos Apaches can use this area of the reservation known as the mineral strip which has been used in the past by non-Indian ranchers. The administration of the grazing on this land was return to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Secretary of the Interior, Udall in 1969 from the (General Land Office), Bureau of Land Management who had administered it under agreements dated November 17, 1936, and August 12, 1937 between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Office and the (General Land Office) Bureau of Land Management. During the 33 years the Bureau of Land Management administered this land, many of the grazing units included lands both on and off the mineral strip and they were fenced this way. The reservation boundary in this area was never fenced; therefore, it is impossible to keep Indian cattle on the reservation. This area is extremely rough country and impossible to ride horseback everyday to control livestock from drifting off the reservation through brush and deep canyons. The majority of the interior range developments have deteriorated to the point that they must be replaced or repaired to control livestock.

The houses will be used by stockmen and line riders to live in; the sheds will be used to store salt, feed, saddles, supplies, et cetera; the corrals will be used for stock horses and to gather cattle in to brand and work them.

The San Carlos Apache Tribe will follow proper range conservation plans and practices on this land if funds are made available for the two requested in construction activity (1,100) at the San Carlos Indian Agency for multiyear use, since the whole project cannot be properly completed in 1 year.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 1—SAN CARLOS APACHE RESERVATION, SAN CARLOS, ARIZ.

"Mineral strip, boundary fence" east, west, and south sides—92 miles, April 1, 1974

	Amount
Fence materials	$127,958.30
Installation	361,670.36
Estimated total cost	489,628.66

FENCE MATERIALS, APRIL 1, 1974

For 92 miles of five (5) wire fence, posts on 20-foot spacings, stays five (5) feet spacings and 12 cattleguards installed.

	Amount
1. 12½ gage wire 5660–596–2384, 80 rod 103 standard packs of 18 spools at $14.50 per roll	$26,883.00
2. Fence stay 9½ gage 100 per bundle standard pack 5660–607–0286, 42 inches long, 1,215 standard pack at $9.70	11,785.50
3. Posts, fence, metal-type posts, 5 to a bundle, standard pack 40, 5660–171–7699, 122 standard packs at $264.00 per pack	32,208.00
4. Fence staples, galvanized finish 5315–665–1446, 1½ inch 50 pound box, 46 boxes at $8.30	381.80
5. 1,380 braces installed at $15	20,700.00
6. 12 cattleguards, 4 units per installation, at $3,000 installed	36,000.00
	127,958.30

Installation costs, April 1, 1974

	Amount
1. Hand tools	$724.68
2. Camp equipment	656.08
3. Construction inspector and expenses for 2 years	30,000.00
4. Labor-fence crew for 2 years	229,257.60
5. Subsistence	15,600.00
6. Transportation	3,432.00
7. Freight to haul materials from San Carlos to line	20,000.00
8. Trail work to be done by tractor along fence and access	2,000.00
9. Portable drill and accessories	10,000.00
10. Miscellaneous expenses	361,670.36

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 2

San Carlos Apache Reservation, San Carlos, Ariz.

"Mineral Strip, Interior Improvements" April 1, 1974

	Amount
1. Access road repairs	$160,000
2. Buildings	185,000
3. Fences	1,032,600
4. Wells	100,000
5. Springs	115,500
6. Earth tanks	192,500
7. Corrals	84,000
8. Rubble or concrete dams	4,000
Estimated cost	1,873,600

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 2

1. Roads for access—160 miles of access have deteriorated to various stages estimated $1,000.00/mile to put in condition to use.

160
$1,000

$160,000

2. Buildings—13 buildings, all of which need major repair, or in some cases, do not exist at all and would have to be constructed outright.

Figured at $10,000 average for existing headquarters and/or outlying buildings where some type of water system along with house, barn, or sheds would exist—or have been claimed to exist.

Range Unit No.:	
9	$10,000
14	20,000
13	20,000
20	15,000
19	20,000
22	10,000
21	10,000
24	10,000
25	10,000
26	10,000
27	10,000
28	30,000
29	10,000
Total	185,000

3. Fences—266 miles interior fences—75 percent need replacing of all materials.

	Amount
200 miles at $4,833 per mile	$966,600
66 miles at $1,000 per mile repair	66,000
	1,032,600

4. Wells—27 wells, 90 percent need major repair to well, and/or pumping equipment.

25 at $4,000 ..... $100,000

5. Springs—81 springs, 95 percent need major repair and/or development at $1,500 for horizontal drilling, et cetera.

77 at $1,500 ..... $115,500

6. Earth tanks—61 earth tanks, 99 percent need major repair and/or clean-out for enlargement of water storage.

55 at $3,500 ..... $192,500

7. Corrals—52 corrals, 80 percent of which need major repair.

42 at $2,000 ..... $84,000

8. Rubble or concrete dams—13 rubble or concrete dams, 25 percent need major repair.

4 at $1,000 ..... $4,000

Phoenix Area Inter-Tribal Schools

WITNESS

TERRANCE F. LEONARD, CHAIRMAN, PHOENIX AREA INTER-TRIBAL SCHOOL BOARD

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Terrance Leonard, chairman, Phoenix area intertribal school board.

Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Prepared Statement of Terrance F. Leonard

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, honored guests, tribesmen, on behalf of the Phoenix area intertribal school board, our schools, our respective tribal councils, our students and their parents, I offer the committee our most sincere appreciation for this opportunity to present testimony on our needs.

We are here today to give support and endorsement for the constructional needs of our schools. It must be regarded as our "Indian input" which has been intended and spoken of by the Congress of the United States, yet so often overlooked. It is not our purpose today to give a historical overview of the tragedies and hardships of our people. Rather, we are most assuredly present today to secure the means to provide educational opportunities for our children.

At this point, Madam Chairman, I shall present a summation of who "we" are:

The official title is "the Phoenix area intertribal school board." Unofficially, we are a unified group of concerned Indian people formed to give advice and consultation to the boarding schools on the educational needs of our students.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board was established in 1969, endorsed and authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to determine policies for the educational programs in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Phoenix area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, encompassing the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah.

The area board is an all-Indian representation.

Each member and alternate is appointed by their tribal councils and serves a 3-year term. Each member is accountable to their respective tribal councils and committees.

We do, in fact, represent approximately 45 tribal groups within the Phoenix area office. However, I must point out that I cannot speak for each Indian parent or tribal leader. Each tribal council by their appointments to the area board authorizes their support on issues involving Indian education.

Another point I wish to emphasize is that our decisions and actions must at all times respect the wishes of our tribal councils. We hold reverent the issue of tribal sovereignty.

The accomplishments and responsibilities of the area board have grown and expanded in many areas of Indian education. They have been designated as the authorized body to represent the southwestern region on the Haskell and South-

western Indian Polytechnical Institute boards of regents. We are active in many Indian education programs at the major universities and colleges in the various States, i.e., University of Arizona, San Diego State University, Arizona State University, University of Utah, et cetera.

The board's major responsibility is to the off-reservation boarding schools of Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, Calif., to Stewart Indian School in Stewart, Nev., to Phoenix Indian High School in Phoenix, Ariz., and to our on-reservation boarding schools: Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School on the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation and Santa Rosa Boarding School on the Papago Indian Reservation. Our secondary responsibilities are enacted only at the request of our various Bureau day schools.

The board cooperates with and assists the many Indian organizations, intertribal councils, intertribal health committees, title I parent advisory committees, local parent-teacher organizations, public school districts, Indian school board members, tribal education committees, Bureau of Indian Affairs, area, central, and Washington offices, public and private Indian schools, universities and colleges and associated student governments in our secondary and postgraduate schools.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board interviews applicants for key education positions and recommends the individual of their choice. The area board's recommendations of Vincent Little, former superintendent of Phoenix Indian High School, Harold Nading, principal of Sherman Indian High School, and Frank Self, newly selected superintendent of Phoenix Indian High School, were supported and endorsed by the assistant area director (education) and the area director of the Phoenix area and their recommendations resulted in these individuals being selected by branch of personnel in Washington office.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board has been very active in obtaining construction funds for the schools in the Phoenix area. When construction funds were deleted at a budget hearing in the House of Representatives and a hearing in the Senate, the Phoenix area intertribal school board voted unanimously to request Marvin Franklin's support in enacting legislation to reconsider the construction funds for Santa Rosa Indian School at their meeting on August 16, 1973. Copies of the letter from the chairman of the Phoenix area intertribal school board were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, all tribal chairman in the State af Arizona, the Arizona intertribal council, the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the director of Indian education programs in Washington office and Senators Conlan, Goldwater, Fannin, Representatives Rhodes, Steiger and Udall. On October 24, 1973, Dr. William Benham, acting director, office of Indian education programs, sent a letter to Chairman Leonard advising him that the Joint Committee on Appropriations approved $4,500,000 in fiscal year 1974 appropriations for Santa Rose School expansion, thus restoring their funds as requested.

On February 9, 1973, the Phoenix area intertribal school board sent a resolution to the Secretary of the Interior, with copies to the above named individuals, requesting the release of construction moneys from the status of budgetary reserve for Sherman Indian High School phase II construction. On March 29, 1973, Chairman Leonard received a letter from James E. Hawkins, director of the Office of Education programs, Washington office stating that bids for Sherman construction would be opened by June 15, 1973.

The Phoenix Area Intertribal School Board has excellent rapport with tribal, area office, Washington office and agency Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel, as well as congressional constituents and intertribal councils of Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah.

Wide distribution is made of the minutes of all meetings of the Phoenix Area Intertribal School Board, as a means of keeping lines of communication open and working toward a common goal—quality education for all Indian students. The mailing list for these minutes includes all tribal chairman under Phoenix area office jurisdiction.

The area school board has a specific responsibility and adheres to the approved policies and procedures as approved and sanctioned by the intertribal councils of California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. In other words, we are the authorized tribal representatives to the Phoenix area office, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the schools under its jurisdiction. We will welcome any input from any committees or organizations as to directions and policies, however, it should be noted that our guidelines provide the intertribal school board with the policymaking authority as authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Aside from my previous references on our activities, the most important function of this board is our students. It is refreshing and encouraging to note that the associated student governments are very actively involved in the decision-making functions of "their" school board. Recently, we adopted a policy that will require the mandatory participation of our students in the board's activities. We have lowered the age of membership to 18 (19) years to allow involvement by our very promising Indian youth. We hold great respect and confidence in their abilities to assume responsible leadership.

Attached to our presentation are letters of support from our associated student governments for the construction needs of their schools.

Our testimony is therefore to support the requests for construction needs on behalf of our constituents to the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

1. Off-Reservation boarding schools, Phoenix area:
   A. Phoenix Indian High School:
      1. Kitchen-dining, $1.4 million.
      Auditorium, 2,250, pool, 750,000, $3 million.
   B. Sherman Indian High School, phase III to complete:
      2. Auditorium, fine arts building and pool, $4 million.
   C. Stewart Indian School:
      1. Swimming pool, $750,000.
2. On-Reservation boarding schools, Phoenix area:
   A. Santa Rosa Boarding School—$4 million complete:
      1. Dorms.
      2. Quarters.
   B. San Simon—$5.5 million:
      1. All classrooms.
      2. ½ quarters.
      3. Kitchen-dining.
      4. ½ of dorms.

Our primary justifications for these requests are:

1. The planning stages have been completed through involvement of our students, parents, tribal leaders, Phoenix area office, and the facilities engineering division.
2. The design and specifications are completed and ready for bid announcement and construction.
3. Our schools being planned, designed, and constructed in phases, are in need of completion, that is, phase III—Sherman, phase II and III, Phoenix Indian High School, and various other phases in our schools.
4. There will be increased enrollments for each school in this reference.
5. Deficiencies in some academic achievement can be attributed to inadequate and outdated facilities.

To summarize, Mr. Chairman, we are ready to build—we are ready to accomplish a goal and make a dream into reality.

It is evident from the thousands of Indian youth who passed through these schools that we must assure the best facilities and the finest educational programs possible.

Our needs, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, are justifiable. They are sound and within reason. We are not asking for superstructures—we are asking for your consideration to provide a foundation of knowledge for the generations of Indian youth yet to enter these schools.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for this truly important opportunity to speak on behalf of the area board, our students, and their parents.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. LEONARD. Madam Chairman, my name is Terry Leonard. I am the chairman of the Phoenix Area Inter-Tribal School Board, and in the board of directors of the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Our request is for constructional funding for fiscal year 1975 for the Phoenix Indian School, kitchen, auditorium, the Sherman Indian High School auditorium and fine arts building.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students attend your Phoenix Indian High School?

Mr. LEONARD. We have approximately 750.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was that school built?

Mr. LEONARD. Quite a few years ago, back in the 1800's and the dining room right now, the building was built in 1900. It is very inadequate.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students attend your Sherman Indian High School?

Mr. LEONARD. We have about 750. We are anticipating an increase in enrollment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your request is for the final phase?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, ma'am. Phase III.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students attend the Stewart Indian School?

Mr. LEONARD. Four hundred fifty.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a swimming pool?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes. This is an add-on to the new constructed gymnasium we have there now.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many youngsters attend the Santa Rosa Boarding School?

Mr. LEONARD. About 300. There is an increase in enrollment next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Santa Rosa is under construction.

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, but $4 million is needed to complete the project.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you receive last year?

Mr. LEONARD. I have no idea. I believe the Papago representative made a presentation to cover that area. We do serve Santa Rosa Boarding School.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many dormitories do you have to have?

Mr. LEONARD. I believe it is three.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you currently using? The old ones?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. When were they built?

Mr. LEONARD. 1950's.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting funds for personnel quarters?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. When were they built?

Mr. LEONARD. About the same time.

Mrs. HANSEN. $5.5 million is requested for San Simon. How many youngsters attend this school?

Mr. LEONARD. I believe they are anticipating about 300.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that a boarding school?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. They must be at the opposite end of the reservation.

Mr. LEONARD. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEONARD. Thank you.

WITNESSES

ANTONE GONZALES, SR., CHAIRMAN, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES
DEMPSEY SCOTT, TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES
EDWARD SWICK, TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES
ELLIOTT BOOTH, NATIVE-AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAMS DIRECTOR
MRS. VERONICA L. MURDOCK, SECRETARY-TREASURER, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Antone Gonzales, Sr., chairman, Colorado River Indian Tribes.

Mr. GONZALES. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be included in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT, ANTONE GONZALES, SR., CHAIRMAN OF THE COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES, PARKER, ARIZ.

On January 23, 1970, Resolution R-7-70 was enacted by the Colorado River Tribal Council. To date, we have received no action and would like your assistance regarding this matter.

This resolution is a specific request for the construction of a modern, up to date and adequate Indian hospital facility at the Colorado River Indian Reservation. The resolution stressed the adverse features and deficiencies which the Colorado River Tribal Council felt were adequate deficits that required their action for a new hospital. In connection with this resolution, there is attached a summary sheet of the deficiencies by an evaluation team and another list of deficiencies observed by the tribe * * * also a resolution supporting our request for this new hospital by the Phoenix area Indian health board; and a medical audit of our service unit on April 12-13, 1973.

The opinion of the Federal Engineering and Construction Agency (FECA) out of Washington, D.C., stated that this is the worst Indian Health Service hospital in the Phoenix area. It has so many deficiencies that it should be replaced instead of modernized because of extreme costs and other factors involved. This hospital was built in 1929 and is now antiquated. It does not meet accredited standards and will not unless a new facility is constructed along with housing units for staff.

It should be pointed out here, that in years past we have been advised by U.S. Public Health Service that we were scheduled for a new hospital. We were later told that the Indian Health Service had no funds and that we would never get a hospital. This seems ridiculous since we are not the vanishing Americans and our need for proper and adequate medical facilities increases daily. In fact, we would not be the only tribe to benefit from a new facility but so would the Hualapai, Supai, Chemehuevi, Ft. Mojave Tribes and the Indian Health Center in Riverside, Calif., as this hospital directs their activities.

Since the tribe has made this request we have been told that we are the worst hospital in the Phoenix area more recently that has been extended and we hold the title of being the worst hospital in the whole Indian Health Service! We are rated as first priority in the construction of a new facility within the Phoenix area. We are therefore before this committee to initiate action for the beginning of the planning and construction of our new hospital.

Thank you.

[Resolution No. R-7-70]

RESOLUTION—COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION TO REQUEST AN INDIAN HOSPITAL FACILITY IN THE PARKER AREA

Be it resolved by the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, in regular meeting assembled on January 23, 1970.

Whereas the Colorado River Indian Reservation hospital facilities are inadequate and antiquated, and

Whereas the service area of the PHS Colorado River Service unit has a population of 3,500 American Indians, and

Whereas the Colorado River Indian Tribes firmly believes that the best interest of the Indian people can only be served by an Indian hospital in the Parker area, and

Whereas we do not believe that the Indian population will be adequately served by any community hospital which may be constructed in the future in Parker, and

Whereas many older people who most need the services of a hospital are reluctant to go to a predominantly non-Indian hospital: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado River Indian Tribes requests in the strongest and most urgent manner that a modern, up to date and adequate Indian hospital facility be constructed in the Parker area.

The foregoing resolution was on January 23, 1970, duly approved by a vote of 7 for and 0 against, by the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, pursuant to authority vested in it by section 1(a), article VI of the constitution (or bylaws) of the tribes, ratified by the tribes on July 17, 1937, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 13, 1937, pursuant to section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934, (48 Stat. 984). This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL,
By ADRIAN FISHER, SR.,
Chairman.

MARJORIE SCOTT,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION NO. 7—1974

Whereas inspection and evaluation justify the need for a new Indian hospital at Parker, Ariz., and

Whereas the consensus of the Indian people is they cannot identify themselves with the New Parker Community Hospital; and

Whereas the present Indian Health Service hospital serving the needs of the Colorado River Service Unit Indian People is in all respects antiquated; and

Whereas tribal representatives ready and prepared to go to Washington, D.C. and seek congressional assistance for a new hospital; and

Whereas the existing hospital can be refurbished to serve as a nursing home; and

Whereas a new hospital will facilitate the recruitment and retention of professional health personnel, that is, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses; and

Whereas there is a tremendous need for a new hospital for utilization by tribal members of the Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Hualapai, and Havasupai Reservations; and

Whereas the recent increase in the Service Units Indian population justifies a new facility; and

Whereas due to the increased industrialization and improved economy resulting in a population influx, the new facility could serve as an emergency auxiliary service to the Parker Community Hospital: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Phoenix Area Indian Health Board by request of the four tribal councils of the Colorado River Service Unit supports resolution request for a new hospital to be located at Parker, Ariz., and including a minimum of 15 sets of quarters for Indian Health Service personnel.

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby certified that at the regular quarterly meeting of the Phoenix Area Indian Health Board held at Parker, Ariz. on March 15, 1974, the foregoing resolution was presented and approved by the majority of those members present

PERRY SUNDUST,
Chairman.

ATTEST:
PRESTON JEFFERSON, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY SHEET
PHS HOSPITAL PARKER, ARIZONA
JULY 22, 1970

This hospital directs the activities of the Colorado River Service Unit (PHS Hospital, Parker; Indian School Health Center, Riverside; Indian Health Center, Peach Springs; and Indian Health Center, Supai). In FY 1968, there were 15 beds available, 732 admissions, and 64 births in the hospital, 16.6 average daily in-patient load, and 11,486 out-patient visits.

In our opinion, this is the worst PHS Hospital in the Phoenix area. It has so many serious deficiencies that it should be replaced instead of modernized. It is non-conforming in all aspects with all codes and not conducive in any respect to good patient care.

The following are some of the bad features of this hospital:

1. Emergency patients are wheeled up the rear of the building ramp, through the kitchen corridor, through the main lobby and into a treatment room in the out-patient department. This treatment room is not set up to handle emergencies. It is too small, and doesn't have oxygen, suction, etc.

2. Out-patients have no toilet. To give a urine specimen they must get a specimen bottle from out-patient department and then walk with the bottle through the public lobby into the in-patient department to the toilet room. After filling the bottle, he makes the return trip to the out-patient department and gives the specimen to the nurse. Since the laboratory does not adjoin the out-patient department, the nurse then takes the specimen through the lobby into the laboratory.

3. The two 10 bed wards act as:

    a. Fire exits from the building.
    b. Access to the linen storage and supply room.
    c. Access to Field Nursing and employees lounge.
    d. Post-partum and newborn nursery rooms. (The infant stays in the interior windowless nursery room for the first 12 hours before he is moved into a basinette beside the mother in the ward.

4. The delivery room is small converted patient bedroom. Lighting is very bad, and there is no conductive floor, ungrounded circuits, etc. The ventilation system of the hospital should be improved.

a. Clean areas should be under positive pressure.
b. Dirty areas should be under negative pressure.
c. High efficiency filters should be provided for better control of the spread of airborne pathogens.

Multiple transfer switches and circuits are recommended on the emergency power so that the critical loads are separated and picked up first (as required by HFPA 76A 1970).

Delivery and emergency rooms should be rewired to conform to HFPA 76A 1970.

The point is that this structure does not qualify as being a "hospital" because it is completely inadequate for this use. It is completely inadequate for this use. It is a building used with hospital departments. It is kept very clean and the staff impressed us as being as very competent. It is a danger to human life because of the built-in inadequacies, and should be replaced.

New housing is needed for one hospital health position and three field health positions at Parker, and one hospital health position at Peach Springs. If new housing cannot be built, consideration should be given to leasing of housing (as done by the U.S. Air Force).

GROUNDS - PARKER

The two maintenance people are unable to tend grounds to any more than a slight degree. Lawn maintenance is contracted and is inadequate. The grading is very irregular, and as a result, the flood type irrigation is ineffective in many areas.

The parking lots are gravel and very dusty, and the streets are raveling at the edges with uneveness developing in the surfaces.

The very hot sunny parking lots make the non-air conditioned government cars almost unbearable to drive approximately six months of the year.

Maintenance personnel need more help, and play equipment is lacking to occupy children, both of patients and residents.

Peach Springs is a region of great temperature extreme. The weather is very hot in the summer and bitterly cold in the winter.

The above report was prepared by the Washington Evaluation team as instructed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

LIST OF OTHER SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES

A. Air conditioning ventilation system - Placement of air conditioner in the hospital hallway causes circulation of infectious air throughout the hospital to all patient areas. This is certainly an improper ventilation system for a hospital.

B. Nursery and Pediatric Wards have no outside windows or entrances besides the door to the hallway. The nursery is located next to the X-ray Room. We are unaware of any special construction of the X-ray Room walls to alleviate any possible problems.

C. There is one restroom for all employees, both men and women.

D. The O.B. Room is only equipped for two (2) patients and when a third patient is admitted, one of the O.B. patients is moved to the Women's Ward with the new-born infant, therefore, exposing the child to all the diseases of patients and visitors to the hospital.

E. Nursing uniforms returned from the laundry are hung in the one employees bathroom until picked up by personnel, thereby, exposing uniforms that should be sterile to contamination. The nurses, doctors, cooks, and kitchen help (and other uniformed personnel) have no dressing rooms available and must wear their clothing to work from home.

F. The doctors, before an O.B. delivery, dress in their sterile uniforms in the physicians office then proceed through the hospital to the O.B. Delivery Room. The O.B. patient is wheeled through a connecting bathroom from the O.B. Ward to the O.B. Delivery Room.

G. The employees coffee room is located directly off the Men's Ward and employee's have to walk through the ward to reach the coffee room.

H. The kitchen temperature gets up to approximately 130 degrees in the summertime due to inadequate ventilation and cooling system.

I. No provisions for restraining patients suffering from a sickness resulting in violence, hallucinations, or other uncontrollable behavior, such as an incident involving a patient who left the Men's Ward and was found drowned in the river the next morning.

J. No adequate intensive care facilities available. If more than one emergency patient is admitted, they move the pediatric patients into the Men's Ward to make space available. Such an incident happened on July 8, 1971, when a three (3) month old infant was moved from the Pediatric's Ward into the Men's Ward and left unattended for hours. This child smothered to death! (Complaint by parents attached which brings out many good points.)

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PHOENIX INDIAN MEDICAL CENTER
4212 North Sixteenth Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Date: April 16, 1973

dy to
tn of: PIMC:SUD

bject: Report of Medical Audit, Colorado River Service Unit, Parker, Arizona, April 12-13, 1973

To: Director, Phoenix Area Indian Health Service

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
I. PHYSICAL PLANT:	
A. No sprinkler system in the warehouse.	A. This is a priority item for action.
B. Storage yard messy and needs a clean up.	B. Clean up campaign.
C. Warehouse stock is well laid out and the operation of the warehouse is very good. The remote location of the warehouse may be causing some delays in delivery.	
D. Trash pick up on the compound is conducted three times a week by hospital personnel. Infectious material is incinerated.	
NOTE: E. Buildings are old and in need of extensive repair and maintenance. The question arises as to whether it is economically feasible to repair some of the buildings.	E. Promote replacement of facility.
F. The present room assignments and utilization is not conducive to good medical care. As an example, ward areas are being used as passage ways.	F. Accelerate implementation of remodelin projects.
G. Oxygen stored in same building as maintenance shop and paint shop. This is a wood building.	G. Better storage facilities for oxygen.
H. No battery-powered emergency lights.	H. Suggest installation of battery-operat lights in the halls, delivery room, and emergen room.

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
I. Self closers on fire doors are inoperable or missing.	I. All fire doors should be operable as designed
J. Air conditioning units in halls.	J. Remove, if feasible.
K. Intensive Care Unit also doubles as an isolation ward.	K. Establish cleaning and disinfecting protocol of room after infected cases.
II. ADMINISTRATION:	
A. By-laws are not current.	A. Suggested revisions will be sent from the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. By-laws should be upda and revised to conform to accepted standards.
B. Some sections of station manual are missing.	B. Complete as indicated.
C. Safety program appears to be working very well. The incidents of accidents have dropped from eight per month during the last 15 months. These are very good results.	C. Continue.
D. No fire safety training program.	D. This should be done annually.
E. Fire drills were reactivated about three weeks before the team's visit.	E. This should be an ongoing program with quarte ly fire drills on each shift. Critiques to be written on each drill.
F. No disaster drills.	F. Disaster drills to be conducted twice a year.
G. There appears to be only perfunctory interest in an award program.	G. An active program of recognition of work well done may improve the overall morale at the station.
H. Reference material in the library is, in some cases, outdated. Also, many of the texts are of private ownership; selection of periodicals appears to be based on personal preference rather than on overall need.	H. Suggest following Area guidelines on library contents. Also suggest adding the following journals the library: 1) American Family Physician, 2) Post graduate Medicine, and 3) A standard journal on surgery.
I. Some committee meetings are on regular schedule while others are erratic in meeting.	I. Should follow by-laws. Frequency of some of the meetings could be revised downward.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I have a summarized statement that I would like to make at this time.

In my introductory remarks I will introduce my constituents.

Madam Chairman and members of the House Appropriations Committee, I would like to express our gratitude for giving us this opportunity to appear before this committee, as elected leaders of the Colorado River Indian Tribes.

Although, I know that I have only 5 minutes to make my presentation, I would like to take the time to introduce some of the tribal delegation who have traveled to Washington, D.C., with me:

1. Mrs. Veronica L. Murdock, secretary-treasurer of the Colorado River Tribal Council.
2. Dempsey Scott, tribal council member.
3. Edward Swick, tribal council member.
4. Elliott Booth, native American Indian programs director.

They are here along with myself for the purpose of obtaining added funds in the amount of $6,185,000 to supplement the drastically reduced Bureau of Indian Affairs budgets for the construction of our irrigation and power projects. I am sure that you would like to know and you are entitled to know what has been done with the funds that have been appropriated by this committee up to this date. We have accomplished the following, and these are approximate figures:

	M/L
1. Completed lining lateral 90-56, 5.7 mi	$627,000
2. Lined 1.6 mi of main canal	780,000
3. Lined 2.3 mi of lateral A-73	360,000
4. Extended lateral 90, 8½ mi and lined 5.5 mi	1,000,000

These projects are reflected in more detail in the written testimony and materials submitted.

As a result of added funds appropriated, approximately 5,500 acres of land were developed the past year, increasing the tribes' income by approximately $57,000. These funds have been a tremendous assist in sustaining the tribes' labor force of 137 employees, that carry out numerous programs without financial assistance from any other source.

Even as we have received financial assistance from this committee, for working toward the completion of our irrigation system, we have moved forward to the point where we are now 65 percent closer to our goal in this 108-year-old project.

However, you can understand the frustration generated by the slow movement of these projects and our desire for the immediate completion prior to the inception of the central Arizona project, which we fear will divert irrigation water from the Colorado River Indian Tribes' water allocation as well as from other river tribes.

In summary, it is my purpose in making these requests for the general independence, prosperity, and survival of my people as a race.

Madam Chairman, with due consideration of your busy schedule and time-consuming appointments, which are necessary in your duties, it is our high desire however that if and when you can find time we would be most grateful for your visit to our people and our reservation and we would greatly honor this privilege.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to visit with your people.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, in addition to that, I have a hospital statement.

Mr. MCKAY. Before you get into the hospital, is that dike lining all new territory or refurbishing of the old?

Mr. GONZALES. The majority is extending new canals.

Mrs. HANSEN. What the committee added last year?

Mr. GONZALES. Yes.

In part of the project we are losing water of the old system and we are lining this. We are losing water through seepage and this brings the water table up where we can get no good crops for good production.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the people that have done a terrific job in their agricultural production.

Mr. GONZALES. Yes, and I was going to bring a case of cantaloups for for you but they are not picking them, Madam Chairman, until the middle of June. We sure would like to have done that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the cantaloupes in my county come from your area.

Mr. GONZALES. At this time I would like to have Veronica Murdock on the health aspect of it. She is the chairman of our human resources committee and Mr. Scott is the chairman of the HEW committee, Health, Education, and Welfare. I brought them along as resource people.

Mrs. MURDOCK. Madam Chairman and Mr. McKay, we enacted a resolution in 1970 and I think that at the time right before we came before this committee the last time we had written you a letter on it.

You did mention it before but this was enacted by the tribal council and to date we have received no action and would like your assistance regarding this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee provided irrigation funds last year.

Mrs. MURDOCK. Right, but this is another one of those areas that is in, we feel, the humanistic part. We have just developed this committee that I serve as chairman on in the last 4 years and the economic development part of it is very important to the health-related areas, too, but we feel this will be a direct benefit to the people there.

Mrs. HANSEN. How old is your hospital?

Mrs. MURDOCK. It was constructed in 1929 and is slightly antiquated now.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many beds does it have?

Mrs. MURDOCK. It has 30 beds. We have talked to the Public Health Service and the people and we said down in our statement that they have told us constantly that we were scheduled for a new hospital and then the last time we questioned them on it because they said it would be around this year and yet there are no plans or no construction moneys being allocated for any project.

Mrs. HANSEN. The design hasn't been completed?

Mrs. MURDOCK. No, nothing at all. Yet there have been other hospitals that have been built in the Phoenix area. So we kind of question where Colorado River stands because we kind of waited patiently and we understand that the hospitals that were built——

Mrs. HANSEN. You have no idea what the design costs will be?

Mrs. MURDOCK. No. We understand there have been other hospitals built and they were not priorities with PHS but we understand that they came before these committees and requested funds.

So apparently we could probably go out and get an estimate. We would kind of like to work with Public Health on it since they will administer the program. But there hasn't even been a step made.

Mr. GONZALES. What we would like is support from you to see where they are heading for.

Mrs. MURDOCK. We have some resolutions and some evaluations that were done and we used to be known as the worst hospital in the Phoenix area but more recently we are told we are the worst in the whole Indian health service. That is pretty bad and they won't even take a look and do any planning or ask for any construction funds.

This is one of the reasons why we submitted this.

Mr. GONZALES. Madam Chairman, at this time I would like to call Mr. Swick. I feel that he has a short statement, just 15 seconds.

Mr. SWICK. Yes, Madam Chairman and members of the committee.

The rest of us here certainly support the statements of the request of our tribal chairman and including the hospital subject that was just brought up.

With all sincere honesty and humility and without in any way demeaning our position or our dignity, at this moment we are placing the most significant part of our future in the decisions that you will make.

But let us reassure you that we seek your favorable consideration only to that extent, that we might come just a little bit closer to the fulfillment of our dreams for our share of the responsibilities of this great Republic of ours and that we may more adequately appear with the pride and dignity befitting our people.

Thank you.

Mr. GONZALES. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MURDOCK. Thank you.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

WITNESS

JOHN MARTIN, CONSULTANT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS AND THE NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. John Martin, consultant, American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association.

We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MARTIN, CONSULTANT TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS AND THE NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

I am John B. Martin, former U.S. Commissioner on Aging and now consultant on legislation for the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons. These affiliated, nonprofit organizations represent a combined membership of 6½ million older Americans. Accompanying me this afternoon is Mr. Laurence F. Lane of our legislative staff.

Our associations wish to express our strong support of the programs of the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities, and we urge the members of this subcommittee to provide full funding for the authorized programs of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

As we discuss the strengthening of our Federal commitment to support the arts and humanities, I ask the members of this subcommittee to be mindful of the prophecy of Arnold Toynbee: "Three hundred years from now, the Twentieth Century will not be remembered for the splitting of the atom, nor for the diminution of distance and disease, nor even for its shattering wars, but for having been the first age since the dawn of civilization that dared to think it possible to make the benefits of civilization possible to all mankind."

A recent survey conducted by the National Research Center of the Arts, Inc., an affiliate of Louis Harris Associates, Inc., reveals that we are cultivating a wide interest in artistic and cultural activities:

Forty-nine of the public (16 years and older)—or 71.3 million people—said they "go to see things like art shows, museums, historical houses, or antique, craft, or furniture shows." In fact, more people attend such visual arts activities, museums, and historical sites than attend spectator sports (47 percent said that they attend spectator sports "a great deal" or "some").

Forty-eight percent—69.8 million Americans—attend the theater, movies, ballet, or modern dance performances, opera, the circus, or other pageants.

Forty-three percent—62.6 million Americans—reported that they engage in creative activities such as photography, painting or sketching, woodworking, and weaving.

Thirty-seven percent—53.8 million Americans—attend musical performances such as rock, jazz, folk, symphony, or chamber music concerts.

Thirty-four percent—49.5 million Americans—attend lectures, take adult education courses, or spend time at the library doing research or studying.

Few Americans feel that their cultural needs can be satisfied within their own living room: 65 percent disagreed with the statement: "I can get all the culture and entertainment I need at home, from TV, radio and records, or tapes."

This survey also shows that the American public sees cultural activities and facilities as important assets to the quality of life and to the business and economy of the community. Receptivity to arts and culture is not limited to a well-educated, affluent, sophisticated elite. Majorities of the entire population—all income groups, all education groups, and both sexes—feel that arts and culture are important to the quality of life.

Although people of all socioeconomic groups expressed great interest in the arts, the National Research Center data also shows that there are a number of major obstacles to participation and attendance. In particular, the survey confirms a dramatic drop in attendance at cultural events among older Americans. "56 percent of the 65-year-and-over group are classified as nonattenders, compared with 25 percent of the 35- to 49-year-olds and 18 percent of the 21- to 34-year olds."

In attempting to ascertain the reasons behind the drop in attendance in direct proportion to the age group, the research data suggests that most people who have cut back on their attendance blame time commitments and family responsibilities. Among older Americans, their age and bad health—and not lack of interest—appear responsible for their lower attendance rates. Furthermore, the survey confirmed a direct relationship between income and attendance and a strong relationship between availability of cultural activity and attendance. Cost, dislike of attending alone, inconvenience and transportation problems ranked high among reasons for elderly nonparticipation.

Another important element in determining the appreciation of the arts and attendance patterns confirmed by this survey was childhood exposure and education in the arts. Today's young people seem to have attended more types of cultural events or facilities more often during their childhood than did their parents or their grandparents.

Why do I bring these statistics to an appropriations committeee? What do all these figures mean?

In answer to the first question, this committee has a powerful voice in defining the commitment the Federal Government will give to the arts and humanities. Congress has expressed in the authorizing legislation its support of a strong Federal commitment. Without an equally strong priority expressed on the "bottom line," the declaration of purpose in the authorizing legislation is meaningless.

As for the second question, the information gathered by the National Research Center of the Arts suggests that the potential market for cultural activities to older Americans is great—or put another way, we need to expand efforts to make cultural activities available to older Americans.

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, the founder of our two associations, used to point out that today's retiree "is a pioneer, exploring the potentialities of a new social frontier." The grandparents of today's older Americans had a life expectancy of 33 years; 25 percent died before reaching age 6; 50 percent before the age of 16, and only one in a hundred survived to see his 65th birthday. All this has changed. The 65 and over age group is 6½ times as large as in 1900;

the under 65 group is only 2½ times as large. If present low birth rates continue, by the year 2000, we will have almost 20 million older Americans—every ninth American.

The social policies which our nation adopts presently toward the aged will have major impact in the future. The popular picture of the decrepit, doddering oldster is so gross an exaggeration as to be completely misleading. The overwhelming majority of older people can easily manage in the community if society permits. They could manage even better if society would encourage such activity through the provision of essential services and support of community activities.

Our associations have demonstrated in their various activities their capacity to confront with equanimity and faith the problems that growing older naturally brings with it. Our associations' innovative continuing education program—the Institute of Lifetime Learning—has opened new doors to creativity and knowledge and has demonstrated the capacity of older Americans to enrich their lives through music, the arts, literature, and the sciences. Based on our experiences, it is our associations' firm belief that the involvement of older Americans as viewers and as participants in cultural activities has great potential. We see the expansion of Federal assistance to the arts and humanities as an important breakthrough in broadening the recreational and cultural opportunities for older Americans.

I might add that our associations' endorsement of these programs has been strengthened by the recently published study entitled "Older Americans and the Arts—A Human Equation" prepared by the National Council on the Aging in cooperation with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Administration on Aging. This interesting and informative study not only underscores the importance of cultural activities for older Americans, but it also offers numerous suggestions to State agencies on aging and to State councils on the arts for joint activities to enrich the lives of older Americans.

We know the challenge: now we must get on with meeting it. It is for this reason I appear this afternoon to ask this subcommittee to strongly support the continued programs of the National Endowment on the Arts and the National Endowment on the Humanities.

Mr. MARTIN. I will be happy to be brief.

I am John B. Martin, former U.S. Commissioner on Aging and now consultant on legislation for the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons. These affiliated, nonprofit organizations represent a combined membership of 6,500,000 older Americans. And every one of them has an interest in the hearings you are holding today.

Our associations wish to express our strong support of the programs of the National Foundation on Arts and the Humanities, and we urge the members of this subcommittee to provide full funding for the authorized programs of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

A recent survey conducted by the National Research Center of the Arts, Inc., an affiliate of Louis Harris Associates, shows what we probably already know, that there is a tremendous cultural blossoming in this country in the arts and humanities, and interestingly enough some 49 percent of the public over 16 go to see things like art shows, museums, antique crafts, and furniture shows. Other millions go to the movies, ballet, and modern dance performances and some 43 percent engage in creative activities and 37 percent attend rock, jazz, or folk, or symphony, or chamber music concerts.

All these figures show that there is a tremendous interest in this kind of activity today and that Americans from all groups, whether all income groups, all age groups, and both sexes are participating in these activities and that they regard cultural activities as important assets to the quality of life, as well as to the business and economy of the community.

That receptivity to arts and culture is not limited to the well-educated affluent and sophisticated elite, but to all parts of our population.

The older part of our population for whom we try to speak is not the best in attendance at these functions or in participation and there are some reasons, because age and bad health, not lack of interest, appears responsible for these lower attendance rates.

But there is a direct relationship shown between income and attendance and a strong relationship between the availability of cultural activities which older people are sometimes unable to attend or unable to participate in because of costs or transportation problems.

I mention these statistics because this committee has a powerful voice in defining the commitment the Federal Government will give to the arts and humanities. The authorization, the legislation, of course, is one thing and is important, but until the appropriation has been determined the authorization stands without support.

The information gathered by the National Research Center for the Arts suggests to us that the potential market for cultural activity for older Americans is very, very large. We, ourselves, have had an innovative continuing education program called the Institute of Lifetime Learning which has opened new doors to creativity and knowledge and demonstrated the capacity of older Americans to enrich their lives through music, arts, literature, and the sciences and it is our firm belief that the involvement of older Americans as viewers and participants has great potential.

As Commissioner on Aging I had the pleasure of approving a grant to the National Council on Aging for a study of older Americans in the arts and this is a copy of that study which shows among other things the tremendous amount of not only interest in the arts and humanities among older people but some very innovative solutions and things that they are doing all the way from play acting to creativity in the field of painting and singing, things of that kind, and we think that the Federal Government has enabled a real breakthrough here for older people to enable them to participate in these activities, not just attend as viewers which many of them do, of course, but to take an active part and they have the time to do this.

So that I did everything I could to encourage the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to carry out its responsibility to be a center, a focal point for this kind of activity throughout the country.

We think that, if the committee is able to fund the authorizing legislation as fully as the authorization would indicate, it will move the whole movement tremendously forward. It will benefit all the older people of the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for appearing today. We appreciate it.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

MILLARD W. HALL, DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CENTER AND LAND AND WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT ORONO

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Millard Hall, Director, Environmental Studies Center and Land and Water Resources Institute, University of Maine.

We will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT

To: Interior Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Hon. Julia B. Hansen, Chairman.
Subject: Funding for the Office of Water Resources Research.
Offered by: Millard W. Hall, Director, Environmental Studies Center and Land and Water Resources Institute, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine.

In Maine and New England, as with the Nation, water resources are being subjected to increasing pressures by an expanding population and its advancing needs for water supplies, energy, and recreational opportunities. Because of these pressures, important decisions constantly are being made regarding these resources. Thus, there is a continuing need for development of information on water resources, and for placing such information into the hands of the decisionmaking public.

Maine's water resource concerns, for example, nonpoint source pollution, lake pollution, multiple use resource management, interbasin transfer, coastal and marine resource management, and energy production, are somewhat different from those which have received so much national attention throughout the past decade. Because many of Maine's citizens are just becoming aware of such issues, there is a great need for additional research and public education efforts on these matters.

Maine's Land and Water Resources Institute, supported in part by funds from the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR), is endeavoring to fill this need. In fact, it is the only agency within the State specifically dedicated to such a task. The Institute utilizes the resources of the State's universities and colleges to identify, articulate, research and offer solutions to Maine's water resources problems. The Institute also serves as a much-needed neutral coordinator among the many individual and agencies of the state and region who are concerned with water resources issues.

Ironically, during this period of increasing need for research and public education on water resources issues, the administration is seeking to prevent the expenditure of funds already authorized by the Congress for these purposes. And alternate means of meeting these needs are not presently apparent.

There seems to be a dual problem in keeping funding for the OWRR program where the Congress put it: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) actively opposes the program and apparently it is little understood or appreciated even in the Department of the Interior. OMB appears to regard the program, particularly the State institutes portion, as a categorical grant. However, this program has several features which distinguish it from typical categorical grants. For example, OWRR controls and coordinates the efforts of the 50 State institutes to avoid duplication of effort. This coordination has been made more effective in recent years through the establishment of Regional Councils of State institutes directors. While it is true that State institutes have great latitude to concentrate on problems related to State needs, the high control administered from Washington and the prospect of participating in regional and national projects provides a strong incentive for the individual State institutes to cooperate in this interstate exchange of research ideas. In short, the OWRR program, as presently administered, encourages innovation at the State level, as well as cooperation at the regional and national levels, in developing solutions to significant water resources problems.

It does this at little cost to the Federal Government, and at a high rate of return on the Federal dollars invested. For example, in fiscal year 1974, 100,000

was allotted to Maine's institute for conducting research and information transfer activities relating to the State's water resources problems. All of these funds were utilized for these purposes. The University of Maine at Orono (UMO), which houses the institute, does not benefit directly from these funds, and in fact, in fiscal year 1974 additional funds of approximately $50,000 were contributed by UMO toward this program. Further, the value of the institute to the State is much greater than the funds expended on its behalf by OWRR and UMO. For example, it is able to compete successfully for other research dollars and thus increase the funds available for work on Maine's water resources problems.

In Interior the problem simply may be that the OWRR budget is such a small part of the total Department budget that it gets lost in the shuffle. Some of Secretary Morton's recent remarks to the Senate Interior Subcommittee for Appropriations indicate that the Secretary is not completely conversant with the program. I assure you that while Interior may regard this as a small program, it certainly is not so considered by those who must face and solve significant State and regional water resources problems.

It is for these reasons that I earnestly encourage the Congress to recommend that funds in the amounts already authorized be appropriated for the programs of the Office of Water Resources Research, and that these appropriations be accompanied by appropriate antiimpoundment language.

Mr. HALL. Since you have my statement if I could simply summarize I would like to make a few points.

Mrs. HANSEN. That will be fine.

Mr. HALL. My first is that water resources continue to be a problem in this country. Regardless of the fact that we have had ongoing programs of this type for at least 10 years, we continue to find new problems which we must deal with and because of funding problems, we have not solved all the old problems.

The OWRR program is currently the only program available for doing this particular job at the low cost that it is doing it and with the great degree of public involvement that it is getting. I think that that should be emphasized.

It saddens me to think, particularly with respect to Maine, that the administration is seeking to reduce funding for this type of activity at a point in time when we in Maine and in the Northeast as well as the rest of the Nation continue to be confronted by these types of problems.

We did, as you mentioned, Madam Chairman, have a problem with OMB. They seem to regard the major part of OWRR programs as a categorical grant program. I disagree with this view. I think there is enough control in Washington, enough cordination among the various State institutes, and particularly at the regional level that this simply isn't true.

Furthermore, there is a great deal of matching income into this program coming from the States themselves. For example, on that point I would like to read into the record a quote from a colleague of mine, Prof. Bernard Berger who is the director of the program at the University of Massachusetts. I quote:

Criticism that the allotment grant program is fragmented indicates a lack of awareness of this important opportunity to bring highly skilled research workers into the field of interest with very low outlay of funds. I would challenge critics to show how new knowledge and new ideas may be brought to the solution of water resources problems with less expense than through the seed money made possible by the allotment grant provision. The average research project supported by the allotment grant at the University of Massachusetts is funded at a level of $4,500 per year. Each such project involves the efforts of a member of the faculty and graduate student. Indirect costs are borne solely by the university. Fifteen research projects are being supported by current year allotment grant funds. No member of the faculty receives income for research during

the academic year. However, it is expected that approximately $13,000 of these moneys will be spent for faculty compensation during the summer months. This low level of funding does not reflect in the least the magnitude, quality, and productivity of the research effort. In every case both the principal investigator and his graduate students are thoroughly immersed in their projects and are in touch with professional workers similarly engaged throughout the Nation. In my opinion the cost of the same effort made in the context of Federal intramural research programs or private research organizations would be at least 10 times greater.

May I emphasize that these remarks were presented by a man who has had at least 25 years of experience in the water resources business, who has been a water resources specialist in the Office of Science and Technology.

So these are the problems. I know you know all about these problems.

One other thing is with regard to the Department of the Interior itself. It seems to me following some of Secretary Morton's recent remarks to the Senate Interior Subcommittee that he is not overly conversant with this program and it seems to me that perhaps this is because that is such a small part of his total program and I think it is unfair to equate smallness with unimportantness, if you will, and I think this is what is being done in this case and I hope that your committee will be able to correct that to some degree.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has refused to transfer OWRR moneys for pay costs of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you.

BIG HORN NATIONAL FOREST

WITNESSES

HON. TENO RONCALIO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

JEFFREY PROBST, PRESIDENT, GREYBULL AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GREYBULL, WYO.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Roncalio, of Wyoming.

Mr. RONCALIO. I am going to introduce the next witness who has a statement. It is Mr. Jeffrey Probst of the Greybull Area Chamber of Commerce.

He and his father run one of the finest western stores and when you retire, bless your heart, you will be able to visit his store, one of the finest in the West.

Mr. PROBST. I have furnished a supplementary statement and 10 copies which I have left at your office and I would ask it be incorporated into the record.

My name is Jeffrey Probst. My address is 526 Seventh Avenue North, Greybull, Wyo. I am president of the Greybull Area Chamber of Commerce. I represent the chamber, the Big Horn County commissioners, the county recreation commission and the Northern Wyoming Travel Association (which consists of 10 cities in northern Wyoming.)

The purpose of my testimony is twofold—to encourage you to appropriate proper funding for the efficient social, economic, and environmental use of the Big Horn National Forest of Wyoming, and

also the complete funding of the Shell Falls Wayside in Bighorn National Forest. We feel that the tentative budget for Big Horn National Forest is inadequate. A figure some 40 percent higher is necessary to operate efficiently. The situation as it presently exists could have many adverse effects on the social, economic, and environmental use of the forest.

Without the 40 percent increase which we request, timber resource management would be inadequate. With the additional funds, Rock Creek wildlife habitat improvements will become a reality. Imagine how much wildlife 1,800 acres can support. Consider range resource management—range revegetation would decrease by 200 acres without this additional money. Noxious weeds would be left uncontrolled to spread and the seeds would be washed downstream into the valleys.

Without a 40 percent increase in funds some existing roads will have to be closed for lack of maintenance. In addition, needed heavy maintenance on 20 miles of trails in Cloud Peak wilderness and other areas could not be accomplished. This is a back packers and nature lover's paradise. Up to 11 miles of new roads and trails could be constructed.

Two years ago construction started on two central sewage plants—one on U.S. highway 14 and one on U.S. highway 16. This was a 3 year project. With the tentative budget, we have a choice—that is, either open these central sewage plants or open and maintain several campgrounds. Increased funding can mean the enjoyment of both necessities.

With the increase in energy related industry in our State—coal mining and oil exploration specifically—will come a great influx of forest use. Wouldn't it be a shame if these new visitors and those tourists who will see Wyoming during the 1976 bicentennial had too few campgrounds in which they might enjoy the beauty of the Big Horn National Forest. In addition to increased funds to meet basic needs, we also need complete funding for Shell Falls Wayside.

The Big Horns will be visited quite heavily during 1976 as they are every year. Highway 14 is the major east-west highway through the Big Horn Mountains, heavily used by travelers driving west to Yellowstone National Park some 120 miles away.

On highway 14 we have an outstanding geological formation—Shell Falls and and Shell Canyon. It is the largest waterfall in Wyoming outside of Yellowstone Park. There is a need and an opportunity to construct a very economical visitor information center. Shell Falls Wayside has been on the drawing board since the early fifties. It is a "see and do" project. The people I represent feel that this is the time to encourage construction of Shell Falls Wayside, now. Now, because it appears that after 8½ years we will finally get a new highway down Shell Canyon—this is economically sound—to tie the two projects together.

We hope to convince you there is a need and that it is economically feasible, so that you will include complete funding of this project in the budget for fiscal year 1974–75.

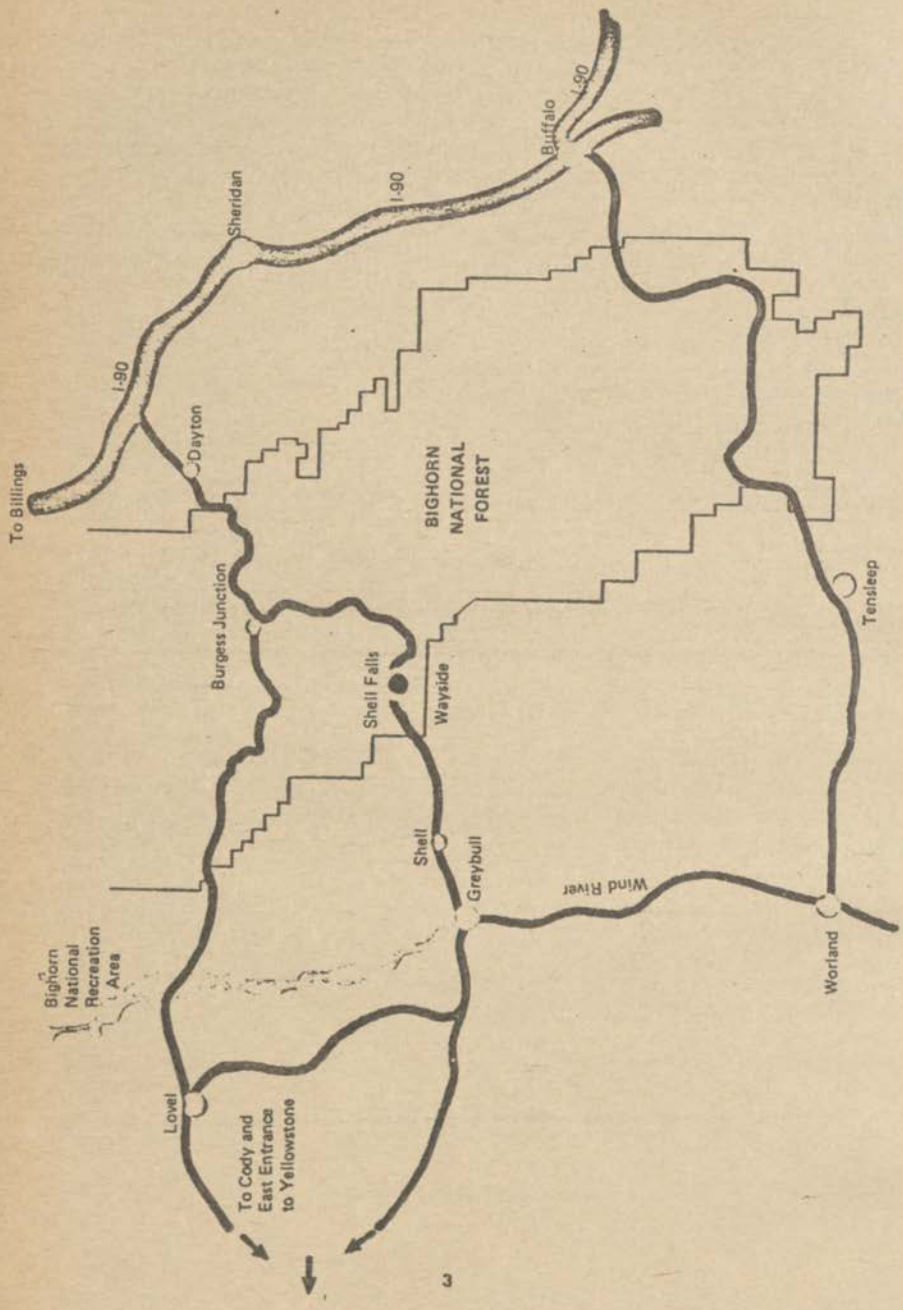
When I speak of economics, I relate to the cost per visit. It is estimated that 277,000 visitors will stop each year and most of the visitors live outside Wyoming. With the low operation and maintenance anticipated on this site, the cost per visit—including facility depreciation over a 30-year period—will be about 16 cents initially and about 6½ cents per visit when the site capacity is reached in 1980. This is one of the lowest per visit cost of any high quality visit experience we know of in the Nation.

The wayside will not only show the visitor what he can see or do in the Big Horns, but it also affords an interpretation of geology, human history, and natural history of the area and how today's and tomorrow's forest management is influenced by the factors. Shell Canyon is a classroom by itself—used by Iowa State University, University of Illinois, Big Horn Baptist Youth Camp and Girl Scout National Center West. It is also within a day's journey of 16,610 school age children.

The Big Horn National Forest affects virtually everyone in northern Wyoming. It also affects every visitor. Some for a livelihood, some for nature's sake, and all for recreation. As you can tell by the varied groups I represent, the Big Horn National Forest holds interest for northern Wyoming. I speak for a great many people when I ask you for your every consideration of the complete funding of Shell Falls Wayside and the increase in Forest Service appropriations.

We sincerely thank you.

[The attachments follow:]


To Billings
I-90
Dayton
Sheridan
I-90
Buffalo
I-90
BIGHORN
NATIONAL
FOREST
Burgess Junction
Shell Falls
Wayside
Tensleep
Shell
Greybull
Wind River
Worland
Bighorn
National
Recreation
Area
Lovell
To Cody and
East Entrance
to Yellowstone
3

Date 4-5-74

Major VIS Facility
Project Cost Estimates

Phase I

Project Name -- SHELL FALLS WAYSIDE

Location - Bighorn National Forest

	On Ground Costs	Administration Costs	Gross Cost
Planning			
Interpretation			
A&E - Forest COR		$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Construction			
Building	$ 60,000		
Water and Sewage System	32,000		
Sidewalks-stairs	10,800		
Trails	27,000		
Landscaping	1,104		
Construction Total	130,904	51,920	182,824
Interpretation			
Interpretive Signs	10,190	4,573	14,763
Grand Total *Phase I*	$141,094	$56,493	$203,587

Phase II

Planning			
Interpretation			
A&E - Forest COR		$ 6,500	$ 6,500
Construction			
Trails and Retaining Walls	$101,650	40,600	142,250
Landscaping	1,100	403	1,503
Construction Total	$102,750	$41,003	$143,753
Grand Total for Phase II	$102,750	$47,503	$150,253

GRAND TOTAL, TOTAL PROJECT $353,840

Estimate of Yearly O&M $7,000

SHELL FALLS WAYSIDE

THE STORY

Interpretive Opportunity

The diversity of geological phenomena in the vicinity of Shell Canyon warrants a major role in any interpretive program.

Shell Canyon was formed by mass slumping and the erosion forces of Shell Creek during the last one million years. One of the largest waterfalls in Wyoming outside of Yellowstone National Park is Shell Falls.

The proposed interpretive vistas overlooking Shell Falls and Shell Canyon are located on a rock remnant of Precambrian origin some 100 feet above the bottom of the gorge.

The major emphasis of interpretation at this site is water and its forces. Geologic formations, strata, faults and slumping are all included in the interpretive program, and are represented on this site in a picturesque setting.

THE MARKET

Anticipated Public Use

The Forest reported a conservative estimate of 190,000 visits to the Shell Falls site in 1970 and an equally conservative estimate of 198,500 total visits in 1971.

A projected use at a completed Shell Falls Wayside would be 40% higher in yearly visits. This would amount to 277,000 annual visits.

Opportunity for Orienting Visitors

Presently the site is being used almost exclusively by out-of-staters. The average length of stay is 15-16 minutes. The time is spent using the sanitation facilities and viewing the falls and the formations present. Most of the use appears to be vacationers passing through as opposed to a terminal or destination type of use. The area is a point of interest for those who do use the National Forest campgrounds in the vicinity as a destination for their vacations.

With this in mind, a function of the development is to offer a program of orientation to the visitor. A panel - to see and do - will be included showing the people where they are and what they can "see or do" while in the Bighorn National Forest and the surrounding area.

Number of School Children Within One Day's Journey

There are 16,610 school-age children within a day's journey of this development.

Anticipated Public Interest and Support

Letters enclosed show an interest in this project by people outside the Forest Service.

The site is designed to interpret the geology of Shell Falls and Shell Canyon. Minor interpretive stories of human history, other natural histories, animals and a botanical interpretive trail will be on site. The "see and do" panel will show the visitor where to find other levels of Forest activities within the area.

Other Agency Interest and Cooperation

USFS - Division of Watershed Management
Contact - Stewart P. Hughes of Soils and Environmental Geology, Washington Office

Iowa State University
Department of Science and Technology
Dr. Keith M. Hussey helped with the geologic presentations.

Greybull Chamber of Commerce

Bureau of Public Roads - constructed parking lot and access roads.

Contribution Towards Better Public Understanding of Natural Resource Management

The Forest Service's multiple use story will be told here. Shell Canyon is a classroom for geology students. Visitors will be asked to support its protection and preservation.

Percent of Year Facility Will Be in Use

This site is an unmanned site. Shell Falls is usually clear of snow for an eight-month season—snow precludes use of the site from approximately December 1 to April 1. To extend the use period to 12 months would require plowing out the parking lot after every snow. We would anticipate very few visits for the extra cost.

7

33-160 O - 74 - pt. 5 - 39

Physical Site Limitations

The Shell Falls Wayside is designed for the maximum carrying capacity of the site. The developed parking area will determine the amount of use.

At any given time, a minimum of 120 visitors could be on site since parking is provided for 28 cars and 8 trailers or busses.

Closeness to Youth Camps and Other Organization Camps

At the present time Iowa State University has a geology summer camp of 50 students located approximately 12 miles west of Shell Falls. Students frequently stop at this site.

The University of Illinois maintains a summer camp of about 40 students at Sheridan and uses the Bighorn Mountains as a classroom. One of the Universities of Indiana intermittently use the Bighorns for study.

Bighorn Baptist Youth Camp spends the entire summer on the National Forest.

Girl Scout National Center West at Tensleep

ECONOMICS

Capital Investment

$380,860.00 plus $3,000 which has been spent on parking facilities.

Estimated Annual Cost of Operation and Maintenance

Very low–$5,000.00

Contribution to Improvement in Local Economic, Cultural and Social Conditions

The site itself will not hold people in the area long enough to contribute to these conditions, however, by showing other activities of the area and encouraging visitor participation, people may stay longer and contribute to a small increase in the local economy.

Nearness to Similar Interpretive Facility

The Shell Falls Wayside is approximately 35 miles from the Medicine Wheel, a historic Indian relic presently being upgraded by the Forest.

Impact of the VIS Facility on the Natural Resources of the Forest

There is very little impact on the natural resources of the Bighorn National Forest. This unmanned interpretive facility will benefit the Forest resources and their management by an informative presentation of the multiple uses of the Forest--including things for the visitor to "see and do"--and protect.

Status of Uncompleted Projects

Highest priority for the state of Wyoming. No other project pending in the State.

We know of no other major interpretive opportunity in the National Forest System that can be developed with such small attendant annual O&M costs.

REGIONAL VIS MANAGEMENT

Regional Capability to Produce and Manage an Outstanding VIS Facility

There is no question as to the capability of producing this facility by the people of the RO and Forest. Designs for the area and structures are completed and approved.

Feasibility Based on Engineering, Project Proposal Survey

Project surveys have been made of sanitation, site, and water. These utilities have been termed feasible and approved with the exception of the sanitation—but the cost estimate is included.

Since the plans for this site were completed, a powerline has been constructed to within 3½ miles of Shell Falls. The original distance was more than 5 miles. A re-evaluation of the type of toilets will be made since power will be brought to the site.

Analysis of Cost

Completed—site has been designed for a low maintenance and operation installation.

Project Readiness

Plans are complete except for the type of sanitation. Project funding is needed.

Intensity of Impact on Development from Other Nearby Recreation, Commercial Facilities

None

Degree of Forest Service Aesthetic Control of Surroundings

The Shell Falls Wayside is well within the Forest boundaries. There is no problem controlling the aesthetics of the surrounding area.

Capability to Protect Unreplaceable Resources in Area

Most of the area from Shell Falls to the Forest boundary north of Shell Creek has been proposed as a geologic area. The vast geologic structures to be interpreted are not subject to vandalism or significant erosion.

FACTS ABOUT BIG HORN NATIONAL FOREST APPROPRIATIONS:

1. It is felt that Big Horn National Forest budget at present will need a 40% increase to operate properly.

2. Tight financial situation has caused a reduction in people and staffing.

   a. Business management services are shared with other forests.

   b. Engineering services are shared with other forests.

   c. Soil Scientists, Hydrologists, Landscape Architect services are shared with other forests.

3. The 1975 fiscal year budget does not offer relief to this situation.

   a. Funding for Big Horn National Forest needs to be increased by about 40% or $573,000 in order to just accomplish the essential program.

4. In anticipation of 1976 Bi-centenial and the increase in people using the forest - we feel that we cannot have a substandard forest operation.

   a. This would have an adverse influence on the economics of the entire Northern portion of Wyoming.

   b. Without proper camping facilities, the environment would suffer as there would be people abusing non-campground areas.

   c. The Bi-centenial also makes it imperative that we have the Shell Falls Wayside project completed by 1976. This V.I.S. will have great impact on the entire forest - as it will give the visitor a greater understanding of the forest and also an appreciation of everyone's responsibility to the environment.

5. The increased dollar needs to support essential programs for the Big Horn National Forest would provide the following additional outputs. Also listed - what impact the outputs would have on Northern Wyoming.

   a. Recreation. Increased funding would permit the Forest Service to maintain campgrounds that would not be maintained under the tentative budget. Social and economic impact.

   b. Wildlife. More money would increase wildlife habitat improvements by about 1800 acres. Environmental impact.

   c. Range resource management. The increase would allow range revegetation on about 200 acres and construction of a mile of fence. Economic and environmental impact.

   d. Maintainence of roads and trails. Existing roads could be maintained and about 20 miles of badly needed trail maintenance could be accomplished. The lack of additional funds could cause some trails to be opened but not maintained. Social and environmental impact.

e. Construction of roads and trails. Reconstruction of 11 miles of roads would be possible with more funding. Environmental and social impact.

f. A variety of choices would possibly have to be made concerning what to do with the available monies in the present budget. For example, perhaps the two newly constructed central sewage plants should be kept closed in order to open and maintain several campgrounds.

The lack of proper funding would affect all of Northern Wyoming. A great many people depend on Big Horn National Forest for a livlihood, for recreation and pleasure. It is believed that the lack of proper funds would be detrimental to all of Northern Wyoming.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.
Mr. PROBST. Thank you very much.
Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you so much.
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Roncalio.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

PURCELL POWLESS, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, ONEIDA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF WISCONSIN, INC.
STANLEY WEBSTER
MRS. LORETTA DOMENCICK

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Purcell Powless, tribal chairman, Oneida Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin.
Your statement will be inserted in the record.
[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ONEIDA TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, PURCELL POWLESS, ONEIDA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN

STATEMENT FOR THE ONEIDA TRIBE OF WISCONSIN
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 9, 1974

Madame Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Purcell Powless, Tribal Chairman of the Oneidas of Wisconsin. We are here today to testify on behalf of the tribe on programs related to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To a great degree we are here to support a more equitable distribution for all the tribes in the Minneapolis Area and the Ashland Agency.

In any assessment of such support however we must, of course relate to the present situation of the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin. We are an example of a tribe which has been neglected even within the most neglected of Bureau of Indian Affairs areas----a tribe never defeated in war, which has not fared too well in the ensuing peace these last 200 years.

We note with some satisfaction that there is an evergrowing inclination on the part of the federal government to provide a larger budget for an ever increasing number of American Indians. We even see that entire communities and even tribes are being brought into Bureau of Indian Affairs service areas. This is good!

Our concern is that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service please be reminded that we have always been federally recognized Indians. We want the Congress in their increasing concern for providing services to all Indians to remember those who have always been under the trust and we request that expanding budgets be applied first to fair distribution and true priorities of reservation people.

Our comments can be generally summarized as follows:

- That the Minneapolis Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Ashland Agency does not receive an equitable share of the federal budget for reservation Indians. Related to that the Oneida Tribe does not receive a fair share within this existing overall inequity.

- The 22 tribes presently in four state areas which includes Wisconsin, receive approximately only three per cent of federal programs for Indians and yet we comprise six to 10 per cent of the service population.

  There are 80 Indians for every Bureau of Indian Affairs employee in the Minneapolis area. On the other end of the spectrum there are 23 to 29 per Indian in seven other BIA areas. We might say something humorous about this if we had not lost so much of our land.

  The BIA budget is the most shocking. The four state area receives only 3 per cent of the total budget. Inequity and the bureaucracy have ganged up on us here!

- That the Oneida Tribe is entitled to be informed and allowed to participate in the specifics of the budget process of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in accordance with Section 476 of 25 U.S. Code which states, "The Secretary of the Interior shall advise such tribe or its tribal council of all appropriation estimates or federal projects for the benefit of the tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress." The present band analysis system is in conflict with this statute.

This often ignored part of the U.S. Code requires the Secretary of the Interior to consult with the Indian tribes on the Federal budget before submitting the budget to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress. The law allows two separate reviews by each tribe prior to congressional consideration. Cosmetic testimony by tribal leaders after submission to Congress are often comments on an Interior submitted budget which represents a budgetary "fait accompli."

When National Indian leaders ask the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs about this they are usually told that this section is in conflict with the administrative requirement of keeping the President's budget confidential prior to its submission to Congress. It is still beyond comprehension as to why an OMB administrative decree should take precedence over a Federal statute passed by Congress. We are also continuously puzzled by the Federal Government when repeatedly given the option, adopts the position which is least beneficial to Indians.

- That the Oneida Tribe is entitled to a minimum budget related to federal trust responsibilities. Anything less constitutes a budgetary violation of that trust. Further, the "trust" is not contractable. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is requested to locate a new agency in Oneida, Wisconsin which will also administer the trust responsibility for four other tribes in east-central Wisconsin. These tribes are entitled to have the Bureau of Indian Affairs administrate for the protection of five tribes with 78,049 acres in trust and 6,232 Indians living on reservation,.at some point near their present location.

A very valuable property was resently lost near the Green Bay Municipal Airport. Allotted land from our tribe which was adjacent to tribally held land was condemned for "public use" on October 3, 1973. On the same day the Ashland Agency of the BIA was served, that some agency notified its Branch of Realty that it was out of funds and could not attend meetings, proposed rights-of-way and leases, etc., or do any other business requiring travel. This is the condition of the trustee in the Ashland Agency of the BIA.

That the Oneida Tribe respectfully requests that the agency for 5 southeastern Wisconsin tribes be established. The specifics of this proposal are included in this testimony.

From March 6, 1972 beginning with a tribal resolution requesting Commissioner Louis R. Bruce to establish an Oneida Agency to a June 25, 1973 letter from Senator Nelson to Norbert Hill, the Oneida Tribe has attempted to establish an agency for 5 southeastern tribes with trust land totaling 35,210.04 and combined populations of 5386.

In all there were 19 different communications between various officials even to the point of asking each of the 5 tribes whether or not they had in fact selected by vote, Oneida as a site for the agency. They did!

We have committed the facilities of our new building for the use of the BIA personnel.

The culmination of our frustration occurred after an October 25 memorandum in which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a memorandum to the Director of Management Systems which said in part, "I can only assume that either your office is incapable of handling this assignment or has deliberately performed in an insubordinate manner. Finally, I want the completed assignment on my desk by close of business, Friday, November 30."

The final blow occured on June 11, 1973, when the Deputy Assistant for the Secretary of the Interior wrote to Senator Nelson stating that the background material for the justification for approval or our agency was lost or destroyed in the BIA occupation. The Oneida Tribe is now prepared to request that it (the justification) be declared legally dead!

That the Oneida Tribe intends by resolution to name itself as a model Indian tribe and in the spirit of self determination will propose a new delivery system for federal programs. As such we intend to reverse the trend of various federal agencies in selecting "special" and "select" tribes for programs.

The remark is self explanatory. There have been many tribes that have been selected by the BIA for a "select" or "special" status. This was usually done with massive infusion of extra funds from various federal programs. We propose to develop our model from a fair and equitable share of existing funds.

That we intend to contract certain services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the line "Direct Tribal Operations" from the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget in employment assistance, student assistance, Johnson O'Malley, HIP, and any other program available. Implicit in this intention is the knowledge that these funds will be acquired from an additional 19 million dollars not previously available, acquired by the cut of 1,245 permanent positions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs above the agency level. We request that this sub-committee support our efforts.

BUDGET SUMMARY (ONEIDA)
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	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1975 Need
HIP: (1775)	$ 12,608.00	$ 151,000.00
Educational Programs (1740)	$ 293,417.00	$ 483,000.00
Employment (1787 and 1785)	$ 62,739.00	$ 125,000.00
Commercial and Industrial Tourism (1824)	-0-	$ 24,941.00
Comprehensive Planning (1827)	$ 23,000.00	$ 70,000.00
Oneida T.G.D.P. (1825)	$ 20,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Real Property Management (1861)	-0-	$ 45,844.00
Social Services (1770)	-0-	$ 25,000.00 (plus assistance funds)
Road Construction(1250)	-0-	$ 900,000.00
TOTALS	$ 411,764.00	$1,874,785.00 (plus social service assistance funds)

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PROPOSED ONEIDA AGENCY STAFF:

Field Representative	$17,497.00
Forester	12,167.00
Realty	14,671.00
Trust Service Officer	14,671.00
Tribal Operations	14,671.00
	$73,677.00
Plus 50% Administrative overhead	$36,838.00
TOTAL.....	$110,515.00

ROAD CONSTRUCTION: (1250)

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1975 Need
$316,567	-0-	$900,000*

*Average National cost for 2 lane paved -$90,000/mile x 10 miles.

Present statutory guidelines forbid the use of public funds for capital improvements on privately owned Indian property on individual homes on tribal property.

Recommendation is that the BIA provide for the construction of driveways and private access roads.

SOCIAL SERVICES: (1770)

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1975 Need
$70,200	-0-	$25,000 plus assistance funds

The Oneida Tribe intends to administer its own Social Service program.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (1740)

The Educational Assistance Programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are presently allocated through the Area office in Minneapolis to the State of Wisconsin for administration. The two areas we are concerned about are the Higher Educational Scholarships and the Johnson O'Malley Funds.

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation		Oneida 1974 Allocation		Oneida Annual Need	
Scholarships -	distributed through Area office	$224,950	(119 students)	$358,000	(179 students)
Johnson O' Malley		$ 68,467		$100,000	
				$ 25,000	*

*budget for an Education Administration Office

In view of the President's policy of encouraging Indian people "to do for themselves those things which have in the past been done for them by others," the Oneida Tribe formally requested in mid-1973, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs contract with their Business Committee for the administration of these education services.

The Minneapolis Area office insisted that the costs of tribal administration of the Education Programs be financed by reducing the services available to Indian students.

We propose that changes can be made at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. level which would make it feasible for the Oneida Tribe to enter into a contract or contracts to administer federal services without reducing the service allocation.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (1787 & 1785)

To accomplish their employment training and direct employment requirements, the Oneida Tribe is capable of administering its own program in relation to institutional training, direct employment apprenticeship or on-the-job training. The Oneida Tribe feels that it can administrate these programs at a lesser cost than existing destination office and particularly in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

	Ashland 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1975 Need
Employment Assistance and Direct Employment	$730,000	$62,739	$100,000 $ 25,000 *

*Manpower Administration and Assistance Office

In addition to the above figures, the Minneapolis Area office received $835,000 and the Chicago field office received approximately $152,000 (administration funds only) in fiscal year 1974 which should be channeled into local tribal contracting agreements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: (1824)

A full time economic development specialist is essential for development of the Oneida Industrial Development Park (32acres). The park is prime land totally surrounded by a Packerland Industrial Park owned by the City of Green Bay. Packerland is expected to be totally developed within two years. Its value ranges from $8500 to $12,000 an acre. Yet OIDP is virtually undeveloped. If developed and leased at current market prices the property should generate about $38,400 annual gross income to the tribe. (32 acres x $12,000/acre x 10%).

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation		Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida Need
-0-		-0-	$24,941
Grade 11	$14,671		
Admin. overhead (50%)	7,336		
Travel 20% of direct	2,934		
	$24,941		

ONEIDA TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN: (1825)

In the last few years, tribal government has become increasingly complicated and sophisticated. The Oneida Tribe received TGDP money to hire a Bribal Manager. Broader needs are anticipated as the Tribe moves closer to its goal of total "self-determination".

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida Annual Need
$252,142	$20,000	$50,000

The proposed use of the additional funds is to provide a salary and expenses for the Oneida Tribal Chairman. In light of the rapid acceleration of tribal programs and activities it is imperative that the BIA place greater emphasis on the funding of locat tribal elected positions.

PLANNING FUNDS: (1827)

Additional planning moneys of $70,000 are needed for land use planning, Industrial planning and tribal government reorganization.

Fiscal Year 1975 Projections

Great Lakes Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1975 Need
-0-	$23,000	$70,000

The total BIA funds available for Planning were $1,018,000, and we again would like to point out the inequity in funding of the Great Lakes Agency office in general, and the Oneida Tribe in particular. Over half of the Planning Funds available ($600,000) were allocated by the BIA Washington Office in 1974 to only two tribes.

REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT: (1861)

The tribe needs authorization for a full time real property manager to protect and develop current holdings and to acquire prior Indian lands for development under the FHA TRibal Land Acquisitions Program. The absence of such a manager was largely responsible for the tribe's losing property to Brown County's eminent domain proceedings in 1973-74. Brown County now plans to commercially develop that land. The tribe wants to prevent such future land erosion via a manager. His function would be to purchase (via FHA) the 1600 acre Honor Farm which lies adjacent to the reservation for agricultural development; and to develop 56 acres of land it currently holds in the heart of Green Bay with leasable condominiums. In addition there is an increasing load of trust functions related to other tribal porperty plus transactions for the other four tribes in southeastern Wisconsin.

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida Need
-0-	-0-	$45,844

Grade 12 position	$17,497
Grade 5	8,055
Admin overhead (50%)	15,281
Travel (20% of direct)	5,011
	$45,844

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Housing Improvement Program of the BIA is probably one of the better programs we have, and yet by probably any measurable standard, the Oneida Tribe is not receiving a fair and equitable share. Nor can we expect to under the present band analysis system. Following is the agency and Oneida allocations for 1974.

Ashland Agency 1974 Allocation	Oneida 1974 Allocation	Oneida Annual Need
$180,000	$12,608	$151,000 *
		$ 14,000 **

*Additional need for next 10 years $1,515,000
(does not include minimum 6% inflation rate)
**Housing Office

The Oneida Reservation presently requires renovations on 51 homes at a cost of $255,000 and an additional 9 homes presently need to be replaced at a cost of $171,000 for a total of $426,000. The present 1974 allocation of $12,608 has little effect since 50% of the remaining 395 homes are substandard. This requires renovations of $4,500 each for 198 homes which equals $1,089,000 for an overall total of $1,515,000.

Something more desirable is required than the band analysis system presently utilized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As we demonstrate by the table below, of a sampling of reservations of a somewhat comparable size in terms of population and number of existing housing units, we rank last.

Comparative HIP Allocations . 1973 (1974 figures not available)

Tribe	Population	Total No. of Existing Homes	Total HIP Allocation
		Fiscal Year-73	Fiscal Year-73
N. Cheyenne	3,000	646	73,000
Ft. Hall	2,800	532	50,000
Leech Lake	2,900	458	55,000
Flat Head	3,000	660	92,000
Colville	2,900	673	95,000
Oneida	2,700	455*	13,500

*represents population of 2,014 within exterior boundaries of reservation.

We do not intend to minimize the needs of the above listed tribes. On the contrary they are also undoubtedly far short of their requirements. We only wish to illustrate the drastic and inequitable shortcomings of our own allocations as it relates to our own true budget requirements.

We propose a standard of distribution based on tribal cost requirements related to the total amount of housing units and their condition.

Finally in relating to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget process we feel that two crucial things should be insisted on by this committee regarding the budget process at the reservation level:

1. All tribes should be allowed to tell this committee, the Office of Management, and the Interior Department what our true priorities and entire budgetary needs are - without regard to any budget process constraints. Until that happens there will be no true reflection of total tribal needs and priorities.

2. The tribal budget should be prepared from a "zero" base related to total need. If a total budget restriction is imposed on a tribe, it should have a 100% range on each budget item including eliminating undesirable programs entirely or bringing in new programs never previously used.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mr. POWLESS. I have two of my tribal members with me, Mr. Stanley Webster and Mrs. Loretta Domencick.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nice to have you present today.

Mr. POWLESS. I have some material here not for the record. It is for the information of the committee regarding establishing a Bureau of Indian Affairs agency.

My name is Purcell Powless, chairman of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

I will give you a brief summary of our testimony here. We are here to testify in behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Minneapolis area office.

The Oneida Tribe is located in the northeast section of the State of Wisconsin near Green Bay and originally we had a reservation of 65,000 acres and since 1875 through the Dawes allotment we lost all our land holdings so at the present time we only have a land base of 2,600 acres left and we are located within two counties near the city of Green Bay.

The reason for our testimony is because of the lack of funding for the area office. We have a tribal membership of about 7,000 Oneida Indians and our land base is only 2,000 acres. But in this land base we have an industrial park development. It is a 30 acre industrial park which we developed in 1969 and we feel that because of the inadequate funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Minneapolis area office we are not getting the delivery of services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs as we should.

The main reason is that the Great Lakes Agency, under the Minneapolis area office, serves our tribe, the Oneida Indians, and this agency serves 14 tribes in Wisconsin and Michigan. This agency is located 250 miles north of our reservation.

Therefore, they are not properly funded and they don't have sufficient amount of employees to serve us. We feel that if this area office had increased funding so that we get our fair share of Federal moneys we could develop this industrial park where the Oneida Tribe would be self-sustaining.

In our testimony there we have a map showing the location of our industrial park and this park is located within an industrial park. It is within the city of Green Bay's industrial park. Since this park was developed due to the lack of funding the Oneida Tribe hasn't been able to solicit industry.

The Green Bay industrial park which surrounds it has located 28 industries in this park since 1969 and in that testimony it shows where the Green Bay industrial park is almost sold out. Meanwhile, the Oneida Indian industrial park is not being developed because of the lack of funds and one of the reasons for that is we don't have money for an industrial development coordinator like the city of Green Bay has.

What we have in regard to the industrial park is a Bureau of Indian Affairs employee located in Chicago and this area covers the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and we have one man soliciting industry for the 14 tribes in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

So we are inadequately funded through the area office and in comparison the Minneapolis area office has 1 employee for every 80 Indians while other area offices have 25 to 29 Indians per employee.

So we feel that if we had adequate funding and industrial development that would in turn bring income to the tribe where we would be able to provide adequate housing and education and every other thing through industrial development.

We are located 200 miles north of the city of Chicago and this park is one block away from an interstate highway that serves Chicago, Milwaukee, and all the major cities in the Midwest, but our problem is we are not asking for any special funds or anything like that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You want a shift in the funding.

Mr. POWLESS. Just an equitable amount of funding from the Department of the Interior or the Appropriations Committee, whoever provides this funding. We are lacking in housing and we have a lot of——

Mrs. HANSEN. We will look into the situation for you.

Mr. POWLESS. This is the first time I have testified before this kind of committee. We went through the systems. We started from the bottom up, through the agency, central office, and never got any result. So this time we are hopeful that coming from the top down it is going to give us a little more result. We are trying to come from some way to get equitable funding. Thank you for your time.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

JOHN M. COLLIER, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS FOR THE SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. John M. Collier, director of Government affairs for the Southern Forest Products Association.

We will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

I am John M. Collier, director of Government affairs for the Southern Forest Products Association, whose members provide over 40 percent of the total southern pine lumber production from mills which operate in 12 Southern States. We are grateful for the opportunity to testify at these hearings because of the importance of Forest Service programs and the national forests to forestry and forest products manufacture in our region.

The South has become an increasingly important source of wood products for the Nation as a whole. The production of southern pine lumber has increased by more than 50 percent since the early 1960's and now approximates 8 billion board feet a year. Southern pine plywood output rose from 4 percent of the Nation's total plywood production in 1964 to more than 30 percent last year. In addition, our region accounts for two-thirds of the Nation's pulpwood production.

These substantial increases in product output have been made possible by corresponding improvement in softwood timber supply. According to the Forest Service, softwood sawtimber inventory in the South increased by 50 percent between 1952 and 1970, but, further major boosts in product demand have occurred since 1970 and fears now arise that the improvements in timber supply achieved during recent decades will not be enough to meet future demands.

We are concerned there may be overcutting in some Southern States as the result of unprecedented demand for lumber to build homes in 1972 and 1973. This is an obvious cause for concern now and in the years to come. It is projected that by the year 2000 the South must provide the majority of the Nation's forest products in volume twice as great as the region produces today. To be able to meet future demand of this scale, the South must achieve corresponding increase in timber growth—especially on nonindustrial private forestland ownerships which comprise nearly three-fourths of the commercial forestland in our region.

The new Federal forestry incentives program, enacted into law by the Congress last year, provides cost-sharing arrangements to help small private owners get started with forest management programs.

Forest products companies are offering forestry counsel and technical assistance to supplement the incentives program. In some Southern States, forest products manufacturers are pushing for increases in the timber severance tax on their products to make additional funds available for development of the nonindustrial private forestlands. The incentives program obviously cannot in itself solve the potential timber crisis facing this country.

An effective means of measuring the progress of forest management is urgently needed. Forest Service surveys of inventory, growth and drain can be a great help in this respect if conducted with greater frequency than at the present time. Forest Service surveys of the condition of the Nation's timber resources are now conducted every 10 years. Additional funding to permit the Service to perform such studies on a 5-year basis is recommended. We have noted that the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans and the Southeastern Station in Asheville, N.C., are now giving annual reports on pulpwood size timber growth versus drain. If similar reports were available for sawtimber, the lumber, plywood pole and piling industries, and all forestry interests would have a better idea of where they stand and what progress is being made in assuring the availability of raw material for their products. Therefore, we recommend that the Southern and Southeastern Stations be given sufficient funds to gather and report sawtimber drain data as well as pulpwood data on an annual basis.

We are vitally interested in projects that can reduce the destruction of timber by insects and disease. The increasingly serious losses being incurred as a result of the southern pine beetle and other predators have been well documented by the Forest Service. We are now in the midst of the most devastating southern pine beetle epidemic ever recorded resulting in losses of 20 to 27 percent of loblolly and shortleaf pine and 1 to 5 percent of longleaf and slash pine merchantable volume at rotation age. We recommend that the Service be given the funds necessary for projects that can alleviate these problems. We further recommend that projects that can provide relief be given the highest priority.

The members of our association have been very favorably impressed, during the past year, with the progress and potential of the Forest Service program, designed to improve utilization of the sawtimber harvest involving studies of individual mill practices and suggestions as to how these mills might increase the amount and grade of lumber being realized from the available log supply. We recommend that sufficient funds be allocated to maximize the effectiveness of this program. The work the Forest Service is doing with the mills can be of great help in getting maximum mileage from the sawtimber harvest and perpetuating the forest resources of our region.

Continued support is needed for the cooperative forestry programs, CFM and CM2. Time has proved this cooperative forestry work with States and forest fire protection to be vital necessities. Funding for these levels should be increased to help provide wood products for the public and an improved forest environment.

Finally, we recommend that the Forest Service be given the funds it needs for proper management of the National Forests and its timber sales program. While most of the timber required for forest products manufacture in the South comes from privately owned lands, almost 15 percent of the raw materials used in southern pine lumber manufacture is sold from the National Forests. Several members of our association are largely dependent on National Forest timber in their operations. We are also aware of the strong dependency of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific State regions on National Forest timber without which those regions could not produce lumber and plywood for homes. Appropriations are needed at a level which will allow the Service to carry out the high supply alternative under the environmental program for the future.

Funding alone will not solve all the Forest Service problems, however. For instance, congressional or administrative action is needed to establish a fuel priority for the Service. The present 20 percent cut in its fuel supply is hampering its forest management work. Consideration should be given to allow Federal forest management and timber sale activities 100 percent of its gasoline needs as was done with the private sector.

The members of our association are deeply concerned with environmentalist lawsuits and subsequent Federal court decisions which have stopped timber harvesting on a National Forest in West Virginia and rules out an increase of a billion board feet in West Virginia and rules out an increase of a billion board feet of logs directed by the Nixon administration this year. The latter decision

stopped logging on two of the National Forests in the Southeast—much to the consternation of some of our members dependent on that source of supply.

We believe in a balanced approach to management of the National Forests that can meet the economic and environmental needs of the Nation. And we recommend that the Congress consider action to end single-ended and selfish interest legal assaults which have up to now frustrated a legitimate balance of benefits and uses.

We thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Mr. COLLIER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I appreciate the statement being put in the record, so I will not labor the statement and just give you a very brief summary.

Our association is very interested in the Forest Service programs because we represent the softwood lumber industry in the South.

The South as a whole is becoming an increasingly important source of wood for the Nation's lumber, plywood and pulpwood, and for a while we were doing very well with the timber supply but, with demand skyrocketing as it has in the last 2 years, we fear overcutting in certain areas.

In the South the longrun projection is that demand on the South for forest products nationally will be the majority of the Nation's total and twice as much as the South is producing today; that by the year 2000 and to be able to meet any sort of demand like this we would have to develop the nonindustrial private ownerships of our region which comprise nearly three-fourths of the commercial forest land and are largely unmanaged today.

You are familiar, of course, with the Federal forestry insect program which Congress enacted into law last year which provides cost-sharing arrangements and the industry is trying to supplement this. However, one big help is needed from the Forest Service and that is accurate surveys that will enable us to know where we are going, to know that we are overcutting here or undercutting here and just what the status is. Those surveys are now conducted on a 10-year basis and we think that a 5-year basis would be much better and give us a more accurate gage of where we are going.

Also in the South the experimentations there of the Forest Service conduct annual drain studies on pulpwood but not of saw material, which are larger trees which make the lumber and plywood, and we think that the survey should be all-embracive of all forest products.

We have a beast in the South known as the southern pine beetle.

Mrs. HANSEN. You will be pleased to know that in the second fiscal year 1974 supplemental $952,000 is included for southern pine beetle suppression.

Mr. COLLIER. We are very grateful of that. That has been highly detrimental and we are recommending projects in the areas of insect control that can provide immediate relief given the highest priority. We are very grateful for this.

There is another service in the Forest Service that has been very good in the South, where we have a lot of small mills that don't have funds for research. That is a service of this new program of trying to increase the utilization of the saw timber harvest. They are going to the mills and developing studies and then coming back to mills with the data, which is an eye opener to some of these companies in this program which has already shown some tangible results. We hope this program will continue to be effective.

Finally we recommend that the Forest Service be given the funds it needs for proper management of the national forests and the timber sales program. In the South, as you know, most of the forest land is privately owned but still 15 percent of the raw material for soft wood lumber manufacture comes from the national forest, and several operators in some locations depend on it almost entirely, so we share the concern of the western regions with the national forests.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand completely.

Mr. COLLIER. In conclusion as far as the national forests are concerned, we are great believers in rational and balanced management of these national forests and we would be very grateful for anything that the Congress can do to inject sanity and resolve controversies in that area. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

WITNESS

DANIEL H. GELBERT, CONSULTING FORESTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Daniel Gelbert, Consulting Forester. We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DANIEL H. GELBERT, CONSULTING FORESTER

REQUEST TO THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES SUBCOMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR INCREASED FUNDING FOR COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

I am grateful for the opportunity to be heard during these important deliberations concerning forestry. I wholeheartedly agree with the importance of existing Federal programs which seek to extend forest management beyond industry-owned land, and beyond nationally owned woodlands, to the small private timberland owner who has under his eye three-fifths of our wooded acres. I hope that my comments, as a private consulting forester in North Carolina, will help you determine the appropriate financial commitment to make to one of these programs—the CFM, or cooperative forest management program.

The acceptance of sound silvicultural practices by many owners of small wooded tracts is not an easy task. In the past in North Carolina many families only thought about that pretty pine woods beyond the tobacco field when money was needed for college tuition, or something else important, the trees were cut down, and that was it. In most cases neither a trained public or private forester ever saw the timber, it was sold below its fair market value, and reforestation was not discussed.

Fortunately now, due to the CFM program, other government incentive programs, cooperation between public and private foresters, and increased timber value, a growing number of timberland owners are looking for advice when it comes time to sell. It is important for a CFM forester to be in the area when this occurs. He can steer a landowner on the proper course, encourage management and simply inform. Our CFM's are reaching more people every year, are servicing as many small wooded ownerships as they can, and are turning large management jobs over to consultants when necessary. In spite of their success so far the owners of the majority of timbered areas, or potential timber-growing areas in North Carolina, have not yet been reached.

For a number of reasons it is no simple matter to convert a number of individuals over a large area to a new way of thinking about their land. Naturally suspicious of new ideas, and of government bureaucrats, it takes a lot of men situated in communities across the State to make improved forest techniques known, to be available when people have questions, and to handle the small timber stands not feasible for the private consultant. With passage of the forest

incentives program it becomes increasingly important that qualified personnel be available to give proper direction to this program.

Ten years ago another problem in North Carolina made the development of forest management practices difficult. People did not know when to call a public or private forester, whose services were similar, and there was little assistance given the public for making this choice. In fact, in this and other matters, there was little cooperation between the two groups of foresters. Instead, there was often bitterness as public foresters saw profiteering by some private consultants and as consultants saw CFM's providing services they were better equipped to handle, and needed to survive. By mutual effort, the problems separating the two groups have been worked out and substantial progress in broadening the base of forest management in the State is being made. This success may be attributed to a clearer definition given services to be offered by the CFM forester, to the CFM's increased emphasis on informing the public, to private forester accountability in the form of quality work and the reporting back to the State forester on referred work, and to keeping the lines of communication open; that is, many meetings during the year are attended by members of both groups, and meetings held by one group regularly include members of the other. Ralph Winkworth, North Carolina State forester, has worked long and diligently on all these fronts to move public and private foresters toward a cooperative effort and toward increasing forestland management. His specific statements on policy and procedure are attached.

My personal experience fits in the picture in the following way. I have been engaged in private forestry consulting work in North Carolina since 1964. At that time there were approximately 10 active consultants, many of whom relied on secondary occupations to sustain them. In 1966 we formed the North Carolina Society of Consulting Foresters and will this year issue membership certificates to each qualified forester, and will issue a directory with the biographical data and qualifications of each member to the State forester for statewide distribution.

From 1964 to 1970 I worked with my uncle in Laurinburg, N.C., in 1970 I moved to Durham to work on my own, and in 1973 incorporated. At present my firm employs four graduate foresters, two forest technicians, and five other persons. Last year we were managing, on a long-term basis, 26,600 acres of woodland in 39 ownerships. We sold over 10 million board feet of timber for our clients for over $1.2 million. We are now reforesting over 2,000 acres of land per year at a cost of over $200,000. Besides this managemnet work we did appraisals, inventories, sales, or taxation workups, for 33 additional ownerships on an additional 10,000 acres. The North Carolina Forest Service referred 44 of these 72 landowners to us—61 percent.

Because the CFM foresters are effectively showing small timberland owners the value of forest management, and because they are effectively analyzing each property to determine whether it can be profitably handled by the consultant, or is marginal and must be taken care of by the public forester, they are helping increase the number of acres turned over to private consultants and have greatly reduced the time he must spend supplementing his income with secondary occupations such as land surveying, real estate, teaching, et cetera. They have also reduced the amount of time heretofore spent by the consultant talking to landowners whose timber stands were too slight to justify the cost of his services. The consultant, for his part, has freed the CFM foresters from attempting to advise owners of large tracts when his maximum legal time was too little to allow him to be effective, and consultants have taken over the appraisal and marketing work which the CFM is prohibited from handling.

It must be pointed out somewhere that this program could be abused and that it is moving forward in North Carolina because of the clearly defined roles of public and private foresters, and their cooperative effort. If implemented improperly these two groups could be placed in competition with each other. With more CFM's providing unlimited forestry services at little or no cost, private consultants would be put out of business, and without private consultants forest management overall would be greatly reduced. Workable guidelines worked out with the help of consultants, and continuing communication between the two groups, would surely prevent such problems from developing.

I hope the foregoing comments have shown that the CFM program, as it is presently being conducted in North Carolina, is effective, and that more CFM personnel in our State would increase that effectiveness.

4846—WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA FOREST SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL CONSULTING FORESTERS—POLICY

The North Carolina Forest Service will encourage the public to employ private, professional consulting foresters whenever a consulting forester can provide the needed service.

The principles of professional conduct, outlined in the Society of American Foresters "Foresters Code of Ethics" will serve as a guide for all relations with private and public foresters. (See 4846—Procedure.)

Requests for professional forestry assistance or services not authorized by North Carolina Forest Service policy will be referred to private consulting foresters.

4846—WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTH CAROLINA FOREST SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL CONSULTING FORESTERS—PROCEDURE

4846.1 *Referrals to consulting foresters*

4846.11 Requests for assistance not authorized by, or available, from the North Carolina Forest Service. When a service or assistance not available, or authorized, is requested, the North Carolina Forest Service will recommend the employment of a professional consulting forester. Do not recommend individual foresters but provide the "List of Professional Private Consulting Foresters in North Carolina" prepared by the North Carolina Forest Service. (See section 4203—Policy for authorized services.)

4846.2 *Referral of FM projects*

When preliminary examinations of forest areas indicate that a forest area can, or should, be managed by a private forester, recommend this to the landowner. Our list of consulting foresters will be given to the landowner. The preliminary report to the landowner in these instances should state clearly the silvicultural needs of the forest but the actual prescription or method of meeting the need must be left to the judgment of the forester who will be responsible for the management. If the landowner engages a consultant, the North Carolina Forest Service should withdraw from giving further advice or assistance except as noted in 4846.3.

There is no single criterion to determine when a project should be handled by a consultant rather than by the State. However, consideration of all of the following guides will aid in appraising referrals to determine which warrant recommending the employment of a consulting forester:

1. Is the landowner's total forest holding large enough that more help is needed to properly manage his forest land than is available from the North Carolina Forest Service either in 1 year or by occasional service in subsequent years? Continuing service on a yearly basis is not in keeping with North Carolina Forest Service policy.

2. Did the preliminary examination indicate a needed silviculture practice that will produce adequate benefits to defray the cost of a consultant?

3. Is a reliable, competent consultant available within a reasonable distance? A consultant located nearby normally can handle smaller projects as his daily expense is less.

4. Did the preliminary contact with the landowner indicate he might react favorably to a suggestion that he hire a consultant?

5. Did the preliminary contact indicate the landowner is financially able to hire a forester to prepare a management plan and invest money in sound cultural practices which do not bring an immediate return?

4846.21 *Referral of timber marking*

Determine if a consulting forester will mark and estimate timber for harvest. If so, recommend the employment of the consultant to all landowners who want, or need, marking and estimating assistance only.

4846.22 *Referral of forestation services*

Follow the policy and procedure established by Field Projects Branch. See Manual, section 5210.

4846.3 *Review of work performed by consulting foresters*

A. Projects referred for application of prescribed practices: Timber Marking, Site Preparation, Forestation, et cetera, should be with the understanding that the North Carolina Forest Service reserves the right to evaluate the service if requested to do so by the landowner.

Professional ethics dictate that the consulting forester providing the service be informed. (See 4846 (3) "Forester's Code of Ethics").

B. Report on Referrals from the North Carolina Forest Service to the North Carolina Society of Consulting Foresters—Form 4846–1.

The member foresters of the North Carolina Society of Consulting Foresters have agreed to report the results of any referrals on Form 4846–1.

The consultants are provided a supply of the form each January when the "List of Professional Private Consulting Foresters in North Carolina" is revised.

Society of American Foresters Code of Ethics

THE purpose of these canons is to formulate guiding principles of professional conduct for foresters in their relations with each other, with their employers, and with the public. The observance of these canons secures decent and honorable professional and human relationships, establishes enduring mutual confidence and respect, and enables the profession to give its maximum service.

Professional Life

1. The professional forester will utilize his knowledge and skill for the benefit of society. He will cooperate in extending the effectiveness of the forestry profession by interchanging information and experience with other foresters, and by contributing to the work of forestry societies, associations, schools, and publications.

2. He will advertise only in a dignified manner, setting forth in truthful and factual statements the services he is prepared to render for his prospective clients and for the public.

Relations with the Public

3. He will strive for correct and increasing knowledge of forestry and the dissemination of this knowledge, and will discourage and condemn the spreading of untrue, unfair, and exaggerated statements concerning forestry.

4. He will not issue statements, criticism, or arguments on matters connected with public forestry policies, without indicating, at the same time, on whose behalf he is acting.

5. When serving as an expert witness on forestry matters, in a public or private fact finding proceeding, he will base his testimony on adequate knowledge of the subject matter, and render his opinion on his own honest convictions.

6. He will refrain from expressing publicly an opinion on a technical subject unless he is informed as to the facts relating thereto, and will not distort or withhold data of a substantial or other nature for the purpose of substantiating a point of view.

Relations with Clients, Principals, and Employers

7. He will be loyal to his client or to the organization in which he is employed and will faithfully perform his work and assignments.

8. He will present clearly the consequences to be expected from deviations proposed if his professional forestry judgment is overruled by nontechnical authority in cases where he is responsible for the technical adequacy of forestry or related work.

9. He will not voluntarily disclose information concerning the business affairs of his employers, principals or clients, which they desire to keep confidential, unless express permission is first obtained.

10. He will not, without the full knowledge and consent of his client or employer, have an interest in any business which may influence his judgment in regard to the work for which he is engaged.

11. He will not, for the same service, accept compensation of any kind, other than from his client, principal, or employer, without full disclosure, knowledge, and consent of all parties concerned.

12. He will engage, or advise his client or employer to engage, other experts and specialists in forestry and related fields whenever the client's or employer's interests would be best served by such actions, and will cooperate freely with them in their work.

Relations with Professional Foresters

13. He will at all times strive to protect the forestry profession collectively and individually from misrepresentation and misunderstanding.

14. He will aid in safeguarding the profession against the admission to its ranks of persons unqualified because of lack of good moral character or of adequate training.

15. In writing or in speech he will be scrupulous to give full credit to others, in so far as his knowledge goes, for procedures and methods devised or discovered and ideas advanced or aid given.

16. He will not intentionally and without just cause, directly or indirectly, injure the reputation or business of another forester.

17. If he has substantial and convincing evidence of unprofessional conduct of a forester, he will present the information to the proper authority for action.

*18. He will not bid competitively to supply professional forestry services, but shall expect the prospective client to make the selection by comparison and negotiation.

19. He will not use the advantages of a salaried position to compete unfairly with another forester.

20. He will not attempt to supplant another forester in a particular employment, after becoming aware that the latter has been definitely engaged.

21. He will not review the work of another forester, for the latter's employer, without the other's knowledge, unless the latter's connection with the work has been terminated.

22. He will base all letters of reference or oral recommendation on a fair and unbiased evaluation of the party concerned.

23. To the best of his ability he will support, work for, and adhere to the principles of the merit system of employment.

24. He will not participate in soliciting or collecting financial contributions from subordinates or employees for political purposes.

25. He will uphold the principle of appropriate and adequate compensation for those engaged in forestry work, including those in subordinate positions, as being in the public interest and maintaining the standard of the profession.

Adopted by the Society of American Foresters, November 12, 1948.
****As Amended by Referendum December 4, 1971***

Form 4846-1
4/1/73

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES
N. C. FOREST SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF CONSULTING FORESTERS

REPORT ON REFERRALS FROM THE N. C. FOREST SERVICE

Name of Landowner_____

Address_____

County in which land is located_____

Referred by (NCFS FORESTER)_____Date_____
This referral was transferred to another Consultant (Name)_____
This referral was transferred to me by another Consultant (Name)_____

ASSISTANCE TO LANDOWNER AND PRACTICES CARRIED OUT

Total Forest Area Involved (Acres)_____

Area Marked or cruised (Acres) _____

FHA Forestry Plan Developed (Acres)_____

Fire Line Plowed by: (Please Check--NCFS____Other____) (Miles)_____

Area Prescribed Burn (Acres)_____ *Purpose_____

Area Site Preparation for Planting or Seeding (Acres)_____

Area Planted or Seeded (Acres)_____ Species_____

* Volume Marked or cruised (MBF) Softwood_____Hardwood_____Log Rule_____

* Volume Marked or cruised (Cords) Softwood_____Hardwood_____

*Stumpage Value of Products Harvested $_____

(Information on volumes, prices, etc., you feel free to report will be helpful. The data will be considered confidential and will be used in accomplishment summaries.)

Remarks or additional information_____

_____

_____

BY_____Date_____
CONSULTING FORESTER

*Instructions on reverse side of form

INSTRUCTIONS

The following types of requests are referred to Consulting Foresters by means of the "List of Professional Private Consulting Foresters in North Carolina."

1. Requests for the name or names of Consulting Foresters providing specific service or living in a certain area.

2. Requests for assistance or services not authorized or limited by N. C. Forest Service Policy.

3. Requests for assistance or service which, when analyzed and discussed with the landowner should be handled by a Consulting Forester.

To help in determining the number of the above who hire a consultant, each consultant who services a request for assistance referred by the N. C. Forest Service is requested to complete this form and forward to:

State Forester
P. O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Please forward a report of the initial service when performed. Supplemental reports when additional services are complete giving final acreage will be appreciated.

*Indicate the purpose of prescribed burn as fire protection (rough reduction) or silviculture (seed bed preparation, species, control, etc.).

*If volumes of timber marked or cruised are reported please report as softwood (pine, cypress, red cedar, white cedar, hemlock) or hardwood, and the log rule uses in estimating board foot volumes.

Mr. GELBERT. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I am a private consulting forester appearing on my own behalf and on behalf of the many private nonindustrial landowners in at least the three-State area I work, Virginia, South and North Carolina. I have also been requested by the professional societies in both North and South Carolina to speak on their behalf. I am a member of both groups and these two societies represent some 68 private consulting foresters.

I am here speaking in favor of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 and the proposed funding in this next session increasing it from $5.5 million to—I believe $20 million. I am requesting full funding of this CFM. I do have a prepared statement which you may put in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is in the record.

Mr. GELBERT. I will very briefly summarize. We see as a result of this increase many tangible benefits to the Nation, to the landowner which make up some 80 percent of the commercial woodlands, three-fourths or so, and more particularly to my own profession. This program works in our State very successfully. It has not worked in the past. Changes were made in about 1966. My biggest competition, I have been in business about 10 years, back in the early sixties was from the Forest Service, but the Forest Service has taken a new approach. We have actually been able to supplement their work, and we have, as a result, doubled the number of consultants in our particular State. I have probably quadrupled my own personal business to the point of some 60 percent of my work last year is a direct result of this CFM program.

We see the increased funding of getting additional information to these private landowners. As a result of this we are going to naturally of course grow additional timber that we so sorely need. I have heard this afternoon in the Senate the discussion pro and con on the national forests, and I know that the Nation is going to be looking to the small industrial ownerships to supplement this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GELBERT. Thank you.

CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL

WITNESSES

LUELLA VANN THORNTON, CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL

BELVA COTTIER, SAN FRANCISCO URBAN HEALTH BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Luella Vann Thorton, California Urban Indian Health Council.

Mrs. THORNTON. I hope you won't be offended if I start from the beginnig regarding Indian people. I know you are aware of some of the Indian problems. Some people are on different awareness levels with regard to rural versus urban Indians. Los Angeles and Los Angeles County represent probably the largest off-reservation reservation in the Nation. Indians are becoming Indians in their own country. For this reason several of us have gotten together and formed a statewide organization, the California Urban Indian Health Council which is comprised of nine urban Indian health projects in the State. I am vice

chairman of that. Mr. Smith was not able to appear today so I am speaking in his behalf.

I have with me Belva Cottier from San Francisco Urban Health Board and she will tell you a little bit about what her particular project is doing. We have been recognized by the Federal Government as being the agency through which health moneys for Indian people in urban areas can be facilitated. We were a line item budget in the budget last year, $254,000. We are asking this year for $1 million.

The urban Indian doesn't have any federally based moneys. PHS hospitals, the BIA is there to help the rural and the reservation Rancheria based Indians. California is unique in that its Indians have sort of taken the initiative and taken over the running of their own health facilities. They have done it through the California rural Indian Health Board whom you have heard testimony from today and now the California Urban Indian Health Council.

We are able to handle our own movement. We Indians are now able to speak in words of more than one syllable, and we do not need to be led by the hand by the great white father.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know $500,000 each was added last year for the California Rural Indian Health Board and Pilot urban Indian health projects.

Mrs. THORTON. I know, and I appreciate that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you understand what our problem is. It is a constitutional problem. It has been raised in the courts. When an Indian leaves the reservation he should be entitled to everything that any other American is entitled to.

Mrs. THORTON. May I elaborate on that, one thing. Indians are culturally unable to tie in with the existing system. They come to the cities unskilled.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand, and that is the reason we added the funds I mentioned last year. I am afraid of the day when other groups of people in urban areas are going to say, "Why not provide specific funding for our group." I am being perfectly frank. You know what the court decision was in New Mexico, that there could be no lines drawn and no separate status.

Mrs. THORTON. We are not saying that the existing facilities are inadequate. They are totally adequate. I am just saying we are drawing in a segment of the population that does not seek normally existing facilities. Once we get them used to a health care delivery system then we can get them on medicaid or third party reimbursement systems.

Mrs. Cottier can tell you how $75,000 generated $150,000 worth of services.

Mrs. HANSEN. You weren't here when the Minneapolis people testified this afternoon. That is exactly why we added funds last year, because there are available services if the Indian people know how to obtain them. It is a problem of getting these people in touch with the proper agencies.

Mrs. THORTON. Right, and that is one of the functions that we can do as Indian health people run by Indians. Do you have a copy of the summary of the proposal? If not, I would like to introduce it now.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are glad to have your proposal.

Mrs. THORTON. This is Mrs. Cottier, a director of the San Francisco Health Clinic.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you are aware of the problem of maintaining complete equality.

Mrs. THORTON. Forty percent of our patients are non-Indian.

Mrs. HANSEN. The funds the committee added to the Indian Health Service was to provide services to the Indian people.

Mrs. COTTIER. I would like to indicate some of the services we are rendering right now. It is health counseling, nutrition, OBG services, health care, dental care, immunization, and so forth. We hope to become independent so we won't have to be asking for appropriations, because listening here I am a reservation Indian myself, Rosebud Sioux, and I really had sort of a tear in my heart listening to my reservation people. We are trying as urban people, trying not to lean so much on the Federal Government.

Mrs. HANSEN. We only have so much Federal money, and it is a difficult decision allocating funds to urban and reservation Indians. You can't reduce funding to the reservation Indians to provide for the urban Indians who should be receiving the services that are provided to every American citizen.

Mrs. COTTIER. About 70 percent of the Indians that are off reservations, the problem is that many times the reservation Indian will carry his same problems to the city, and then he is tossed back and forth between city and Federal Government.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why the committee is willing to make the investment.

Mrs. COTTIER. This is the reason why what we really need is base funding to keep us on our feet, if we fail, the other Indians along the line will also fail. This is the reason we need these moneys to initiate the funds—catalytic fund is what we are calling it—until we get on our feet.

Even though you do state the reservations are in need, so are these Indians. They really are in need.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you get any matching funds from the State of California?

Mrs. COTTIER. This is one of the reasons why we do need funds other than State contracts because State contracts offer you only reimbursable funds for family planning—for instance, for paying the doctors and nurses and buying the medicines—but nothing for outreach, which is very important to the program for the rental of the building, outreach.

Mr. MCKAY. This is strictly 1-to-1 services rendered.

Mrs. COTTIER. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. You don't get anything further than that from the State of California.

Mrs. COTTIER. No; in fact, we presented a bill to California last year, but it was vetoed by Governor Reagan.

Mrs. THORTON. It is being resubmitted.

Mr. MCKAY. Where do you get other funds from? Do you get funds from anywhere except those direct 1-to-1 funds?

Mrs. COTTIER. That is all.

Mr. MCKAY. Just here and the 1 to 1?

Mrs. COTTIER. What we are trying to do is develop a building system where we get reimbursement from medical, medicare, and so forth.

Mrs. HANSEN. And all the others.

Mrs. COTTIER. Yes, existing agencies. I also happen to have been able to sign a contract with the PHS hospital where Seattle wasn't successful. We have been in the San Francisco area so we will be receiving services from the PHS hospital for the first time. I would like to thank you for your time.

Mrs. THORTON. Thank you for the $254,000.

Mrs. COTTIER. We still need help.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

[Mrs. Thornton's prepared statement follows:]

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUATION FUNDING FROM INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The sum of $1 million is requested by the California Urban Indian Health Council (CUIHC) for a program that will serve nine health center projects and three potential health centers. With California having the largest number of urban Indians in the country, these existing projects are primarily serving Indian people resident in depressed metropolitan areas, people who have been relocated from reservations through Government policy. These funds will permit the continuation of health status and assessment of urban Indian needs, planning for health services development and community health outreach services, and health manpower training; and at the same time, they will permit these projects to generate other funds for the provision of direct medical care services. This generation of funds is exemplified by one urban health project member of CUIHC which is currently administering some $270,000 from a variety of sources for an estimated population of 20,000 Indian people. These services cover a range including food distribution, medical, dental, social service, outreach for education and transportation, training, alcoholism and drug counseling, family planning, child care, health education, and preventive programs for family health.

CUIHC, whose board is composed of delegates from the nine member projects, is the responsible agency for grant administration for the individual projects which permits them continued health survey, referral, and program development. CUIHC has served as a single mechanism through which grant or contract programs could be awarded and administered for multiple project areas. In addition, it has provided a mechanism for data collection; dissemination of information on Federal and State health policy issues; setting up training programs for project staffs and outreach workers; coordinating and administering other funds and contracts. New programs permitted under this funding would provide for the identification of underserved or nonserved Indian populations in California, with health services and the development of mechanisms for a health system for Indian people not being served through existing programs; and finally, it would permit the continued assumption of its role as coordinator and fiscal agent for the member agencies.

The summary will help describe the California Urban Indian health project, the successes we have experienced, the problems that we have encountered, and the still unmet health needs of the urban native Americans residing in the State of California.

BACKGROUND

CUIHC is a newly formed organization that centrally coordinates nine urban Indian health projects throughout California. In June CUIHC received $254,000 from DHEW/IHS to organize the operations of the member clinics and to determine and identify the health care needs of urban native Americans and the existing health care resources. In addition CUIHC is responsible to centrally administer the development and formulation of comprehensive health programs for the urban Indian population of the State of California.

The main focus of CUIHC is the improvement of the accessibility of health care by improving and expanding Indian consumer-oriented health programs. The CUIHC board is presently composed of delegates from the nine-member agencies. (See app. I.) There agencies provide either direct medical service or are in planning stages of clinic development.

Each of these projects are native American operated and supported by extremely limited resources. The funding resources are limited for a variety of reasons; for example, funds usually are earmarked for specific programs and limit the scope of services. CUIHC coordinates the efforts of these clinics to generate funds for the self-sufficiency of their operation.

CUIHC acts as advocate for the continued responsibility for health care by the Indian Health Service for off-reservation Indians. This is done by sensitizing people to our needs and providing services wherever possible to our people.

NEED FOR SERVICES

The need for these services is apparent by the following:

1. Shifting national Indian population from reservation to urban centers, (1970 census report PC–21F) showed 213,000 living on reservations as opposed to 340,000 living in urban areas. In the last 10 years the Indian population in California tripled so that now its urban Indian population gives the State one of the largest Indian populations in the country rivaling Oklahoma and Arizona.

2. In a systematic survey of 277 families in the bay area randomly selected from a list of 5,000 it was found that 25 percent of the families arrived in the city on BIA relocated programs. This should establish direct Federal responsibility for Indians under this population shift. The poor economic and social conditions on reservations (documented earlier in IHS documents) as well as unemployment rates have shown why people have left the reservation for the cities.

3. Along with shifting population is the situation in which large numbers of Indians migrate from city to city, reservation to city in order to find economic security. Our survey in the San Francisco Bay area showed that 40 percent of families in our sample could not be located. They had left without forwarding addresses. It is assumed with good reason that this large group is shifting from place to place in order to find employment. With such a large transient population it is even more imperative that health programs be developed to provide Indians with the same health services that they are entitled to on reservations.

4. Due to the confusing situation with insurance programs, medicare, and with complicated systems of physicians and hospital services in urban areas it is not surprising that in our San Francisco study, 40 percent of the stable population found had no private insurance and that 20 percent of the total population had no coverage whatsoever. It was reported that those with no coverage or medicare are likely not to have regular sources of medical care. We assume the transient population we missed in the survey show a high percentage with no insurance or regular sound medical care.

5. The present system of medical care is not sensitive to Indian needs. Specifically services for Indians are ethnocentric with the underlying assumption that Indians are the same as everybody else. The results for Indians are imposed anomie which leads to rejection of services no matter how well intended.

Few if any of the service delivery programs employ Indians at any level. This problem is particularly serious in the health field. There are only 36 Indian physicians in the Nation and only two licensed Indian dentists.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The CUIHC organization in its short life has accomplished a great deal. It funds nine projects in various stages of development from those just starting to organize to large clinics already in operation. Three new projects are in the proposal stage. Our purpose is to collect data to show what problems our people face in getting medical care and to plan programs to fill existing gaps. The central CUIHC office has devised a reporting and data system which each project uses to collect information concerning patient encounters. A plan to survey several communities' health needs is in effect and a serious look at HMO and National Health Insurance will begin soon if funding is secured. Training programs for staff and board members of the projects is planned as well as specific research into Indian health problems in the cities.

In addition to the above, we would like to point out what a clinic can accomplish with a little help from CUIHC through IHS funding and will use the clinic in San Francisco as an example. The clinic was funded by contracts HSM 110–72–143 for $75,000 a year. That money was not only important in getting the best survey sample (See appendix III) of any urban Indian group in the country, but it helped provide the staff, administration, and organization to develop a comprehensive medical program. The results of that survey are being written up at this time and will be available in final form by the summer 1974. It is important to see how that contract helped to provide these comprehensive services.

How did $75,000 for a survey and planning outreach help provide over $200,000 in other services? By having planning projects and staff, other following monies were brought in.

Explanation of moneys brought in by one clinic—the Native American Health Center

HEW: National Health Service	$25,000
New—State of California:	
Medi-Cal (6,000 per month)	72,000
Family planning (3,300 per month)	38,000
Maternal and child health	23,000
Mental health	10,000
Immunization	8,000
Private:	
Insurance	2,000
Patients	600
Cancer Society—career survey	11,000
National Free Clinic Council—day program	6,000
Donner	5,000
Total	200,000
HEW contract	75,000

Total patients seen in clinic—350 per month.
(Increase at rate of 10 percent per month).
Food program: 900 cases per month.
Programs starting this year: Dental clinic; women, infants, and children's program.

It is clear from this example that a great deal was accomplished at this clinic with a little help from HEW. But the whole program will fail if funds for continued outreach, social service, transportation, and planning is not forthcoming on an on-going basis. This is because funds including third party reimbursements are not available for these services from any other sources. Several of the CUIHC member projects receive only $10,000. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish the proposed objectives with such minimal funding.

To clearly illustrate the amount of health services the projects deliver, we refer to the projects' reports of January 1974. (See appendix II.) Four of our clinics reported over 1,100 physician visits and at least an equal number of referral and outreach cases.

It is, therefore, requested that CUIHC be funded for $1 million for fiscal year 1975 in order to provide catalyst moneys to support new projects in urban areas with Indian populations and to continue the good work of those existing projects. This breaks down to about $80,000 for each of the nine projects and $100,000 for the central office, and $180,000 for the development of new programs throughout the State.

Historic Preservation

WITNESS

WILLIAM D. LIPE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NORTHERN ARIZONA SOCIETY OF SCIENCE AND ART, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. William Lipe, assistant director, Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc. We will insert your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

March 29, 1974

To: The Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman
House Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations

From: Dr. William D. Lipe

Representing: The Museum of Northern Arizona
P.O. Box 1389
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Telephone: (602) 774-5211

Autobiographical Abstract:

Born and raised in Oklahoma
Educated, Bristow, Oklahoma public schools; University of Oklahoma (B.A., 1957); Yale University (Ph.D., 1966)
Professional Positions: Salvage archaeologist, University of Utah (1958-60); Instructor in Anthropology, University of Oklahoma (1963-64); Assistant Professor to Associate Professor, and Department Chairman, State University of New York at Binghamton (1964-72); Assistant Director, Museum of Northern Arizona (1972-present).

My archaeological research has been in Arizona, New York, and Utah, principally the latter. Since 1969, I have been studying use of land and resources by prehistoric Indians of southeastern Utah, with funding from the National Geographic Society and National Science Foundation.

Subject of Presentation: Testimony on the Archaeological Investigation and Salvage portion of the Historic Preservation Programs portion of the National Park Service's F.Y. 1975 budget.

Amount of Appropriation: $1,819,000

Abstract of Testimony:

The archaeological profession in the United States looks to the Park Service's Reservoir Salvage Program to set a national standard for salvage archaeology. Without adequate funds, however, the Park Service cannot carry out this leadership role, and no other agency has the required experience, reputation, and credibility. Salvage archaeology is becoming increasingly important in North American archaeology in general, as archaeologists respond to the need to preserve what remains of our archaeological heritage. Salvage programs such as the one proposed by the Park Service must be strengthened if this goal is to be met.

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STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM D. LIPE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA

Dr. Vivian of the Arizona State Museum has told me that he plans to testify at these hearings; as State Archaeologist, I'm sure he will well represent the concerns of the State of Arizona. I speak only as a concerned professional archaeologist from a private institution that is active in salvage archaeology. For many years, the Museum of Northern Arizona has conducted salvage research in Northern Arizona and parts of adjacent states. We have been involved in the National Park Service's Reservoir Salvage program, notably in the large Glen Canyon Project of the early 1960's. In recent years, however, most of our salvage work has been funded directly by private business and industry, in compliance with the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and others. Such businesses and industries include Arizona Public Service, Los Angeles Water and Power Co., American Telephone and Telegraph, and El Paso Natural Gas Co., to name a few. I mention this to indicate that our salvage program is largely supported by the private sector and is not dependent on the National Park Service budget about which I am testifying.

As a professional archaeologist concerned about the future of North American archaeology, I would like to bring you my support for this Park Service request. The Park Service has played both a pioneering and leading role in the development of salvage archaeology. It is no exaggeration to say that the archaeological profession in the U.S. looks to the Park Service's Reservoir Salvage Program and other programs to set a national standard for salvage archaeology. This includes standards for holding federal agencies to compliance with the law, standards of contract administration, and standards of research and reporting for the institutions that receive the salvage contracts. The Park Service must have adequate staff to carry out this responsibility, and adequate funding to support the many salvage projects that are eligible by law for support. If the staff and the budget are stretched too thin, the Park Service will not be able to play the leadership role that the archaeological profession expects of it. There is no other agency with the experience, reputation, and credibility that this leadership role requires. This program is a key one in our whole national effort to preserve what we can of our national archaeological heritage.

Another point I wish to make is that salvage archaeology is the principal kind of archaeological research being done in the United States. Developments and land alterations are rapidly depleting our fragile, non-renewable, archaeological resources. Most of our efforts must be concentrated on salvaging what would otherwise be destroyed without record. The future development of North American archaeology is going to be largely in the hands of salvage archaeologists. Our salvage programs must be well enough funded and administered to allow us to ask and answer ever more sophisticated questions about the past, and to allow us to improve our research methods as we go. Only in this way can archaeologists become increasingly productive in revealing the intricate and fascinating story of man's tenure on this continent in the thousands of years before written history. It is essential that key salvage programs such as this one proposed by the National Park Service receive adequate support.

Mr. LIPE. Thank you, Madam Chairman, Congressman McKay, I very much appreciate the opportunity to testify here in support of the archaeological investigation and salvage portion of the Park Service budget. As you know this is principally what is called the reservoir salvage program run by the Park Service. It is part of the historic preservation program, and the amount the Park Service is requesting is about $1.8 million.

I will try to be as brief as possible, because I know you have my statement. I speak as a concerned professional archaeologist from a private institution, generally known as the Museum of Northern Arizona, that does a great deal of salvage archaeology. We have done some archaeology under this Park Service program in the past, but our principal support currently for salvage work is from private business and industry that is developing various projects on the public and Indian lands in northern Arizona. I just mention that to indicate that our salvage program is not dependent on this particular Park Service budget about which I am testifying.

I would like to make two points, the first being that this budget, this program is important because the archaeological profession in the United States looks to the Park Service reservoir salvage program to set a national standard for salvage archaeology. The Park Service has made both a pioneering and leading role in the development of this type of archaeology. It has the personnel and the credibility to continue to play this leadership role, but it must continue to receive adequate funding if it is to do so.

The second point I would like to make is that the profession of archaeology in the United States has made a commitment to salvage programs. They have responded to the need to preserve what remains of our heritage. We are making progress in unraveling an intricate story of the American Indian on this continent in the thousands of years before written history. If we are to continue this effort and to continue to become more productive in our research method programs such as this must continue to be supported because we have made the commitment to it. Thank you.

Mr. MCKAY. Down in the park area are you still having looting of burial grounds?

Mr. LIPE. Up in Utah you mean? The Bureau of Land Management has received some funding now to set up a management program. As I understand it, they are hiring now several seasonal archeologists to patrol the area this summer, so we are very hopeful that the situation will come under control and that they will eventually be able to put a permanent ranger in there, so I think we have seen some real improvement in that situation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING

WITNESSES

MICHAEL P. BURRIS, NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
ANSON BAKER, NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
MISS PATRICIA MANGIARACINA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Michael Burris, National Indian Education Association.

Mr. BURRIS. This is Patricia Mangiaracina, another student board member.

[Mr. Baker's prepared statement follows:]

Madam Chairman, my name is Anson Baker and at this time I would like to thank you and the members of your committee for allowing the National Indian Education Association to present testimony before this committee. I am a Mandan-Hidatsa from the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota and I am presently chairman of the National Indian Education Association's Legislative Committee. Appearing with me today is Patricia Mangiaracina, an Oneida from Wisconsin, and Michael Burris, a Chippewa from Minnesota. We are full-time undergraduate students also serving on the board of directors for the National Indian Education Association.

In fiscal year 1973, the Bureau of Indian Affairs received 16,000 applications for grants.[1] In fiscal year 1974, there was a 17-percent increase in the number of Indian students applying for Bureau of Indian Affairs scholarships.[2] The 14,000 students now receiving assistance is almost 20 times the number receiving assistance 10 years ago and about 5 times the number assisted 4 years ago.[3] Due to the burgeoning demand by American Indians who are seeking a college education we can expect a minimum increase of 10 percent per annum. In 1970, 0.6 percent of the total Indian population was enrolled in college (4,000); of the nonminority population 4.3 percent were enrolled in college in 1970. In order to have achieved proportional representation in 1970, the estimated Indian enrollment would have to have been increased by 26,000—an increase of 650 percent.[4] If the 25,000 students estimated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs area offices were funded this year the total would fall short by 5,000 of the number needed to be on a par with the nonminority population in 1970. Taking into consideration a 10-percent increase in the number of students per annum and supposing they were funded adequately that handicap could be overcome by the end of the decade.

Since 1959, the number of requests for assistance as well as the number of students funded has never fallen below the previous year's demand. The proposed Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education budget from the Washington office, for fiscal year 1975, however, anticipates funding only 14,700 Indian students in their scholarship program. This estimate could not have met the needs of Indian students in 1973 and is unrealistic for 1975.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs area offices have estimated that 25,000 Indians will be applying for higher education scholarships this year (fiscal year 1975).[5] This estimate leaves approximately 10,300 who want to attend college in the fall, but who will not be able to. There will be no funds at a time when most Indians see education as the only avenue toward a better life. The destiny of Indian people is wound inextricably into the education of its young men and women. Yet the Bureau of Indian Affairs insists on funding Indians as if it were a privilege to obtain an education. Education is the right of American Indians. In most treaties one of the main considerations before signing was the education of the young men and women in the tribe. Presently there are only a handful of American Indian lawyers, doctors, and teachers; it is time to begin to meet the needs of those Indians who seek a college education.

The number of Indians that are applying for higher education every year is increasing. Indians have demonstrated that education is a need they themselves feel should be met. What better indication of self-determination can be had? In 1973, 16,000 applications were received, in 1974, 20,000[6] and in 1975, 25,000 applications were estimated by the area offices.

Higher education must be a top priority in the Bureau of Indian Affairs's budget. Vocational training ($51.8 millions) is budgeted for twice the amount

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[1] Report on BIA Higher Education Grant Supplemental Funding, fiscal year 1974. Report prepared by Linda Mason, consultant, Coalition of Indian-Controlled School Boards, Inc., Jacque Gray, consultant, National Indian Education Association.

[2] Survey of Indian Studies Programs in Colleges and Institutions. By Planning resources of minorities studies, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, published June 1973.

[3] Higher Education Background and Implications for American Indians. Prepared by Patricia Locke, Planning Resources in Minority Education, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, Boulder, Colo. App. B, p. 14.

[4] Minority Access to College. Fred E. Crossland, a Ford Foundation report: Schoeken Brooks, New York, 1971. See app. A.

[5] The BIA's fiscal year 1975 annual field report. Submitted by the 13 area offices to the Albuquerque higher education office.

[6] Report on BIA Higher Education Grant Supplemental Funding, fiscal year 1974, p. 1.

that higher education is; it is time to start training the people who will determine policy instead of following it, people who will plan as well as build.

The fiscal year 1975 budget is expecting each Indian student to obtain approximately $1,150 (40 percent of need) of the $2,900 average cost to attend college from sources other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs which would provide the other $1,750 (60 percent of need).[7] According to the guidelines set by the Albuquerque higher education office for fiscal year 1975, the Bureau of Indian Affairs expects each Indian family having a student either in school or about to attend, to "contribute" $500 per year to absorb a portion of the college costs. This figure is both shocking and discordant considering the harsh realities that Indian families have to face. The average income of an Indian family is approximately $5,000 per year. The parent "contribution" would eat up at least 10 percent of the families resources.

With less than $4,500 left, sending a son or daughter to college is a blank prospect. In light of the bleak unemployment figures (March 1972, 40 percent of Indians on reservations were unemployed) and poverty statistics (in 1971–72, 75 percent of Indian families had incomes below the poverty line)[8] it should be clear that Indian families cannot afford to support the Bureau of Indian Affairs's audaciously insubstantial projections. With approximately $5,000 to feed, clothe, and provide for the necessities of survival, amid the rising costs that affects all Americans, Indian families cannot meet the Bureau's status quo.

After the parent contribution the next highest outside aid source is Federal programs, that is, educational opportunity grants, national student defense loans, and work-study (the Bureau of Indian Affairs Albuquerque office includes college contributions in this category too). The family contribution is estimated at $7.5 million and the Federal programs are estimated at $5.6 million. Why is it that the most emaciated minority group in America must shoulder the brunt of the financial burden in this category? Five million dollars is a paltry sum from these Federal programs that do not meet the total need for low-income students across the country.

The Office of Education programs provides funds for the disadvantaged minorities while the Bureau of Indian Affairs provides scholarships for American Indians, if other Federal programs are forced to take over funding Indian students the Federal Government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not living up to their commitment to Indian people based upon the trust relationship and treaty responsibilities.

To date the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been the only manifestation of the Federal Government's special commitment to Indian people. Any move to dole that responsibility out to other Federal programs spells termination to Indian people. The Bureau of Indian Affairs needs approximately $42.6 million in fiscal year 1975, an increase of approximately $17 million, to fund the estimated 25,000 students at 60 percent of the total need.

The moneys being disbursed by other Federal programs for Indian higher education must be either transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or discontinued in lieu of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in its special role, must fund 100 percent of the needs of students. To fund the 25,000 students at $2,900 basic cost, the Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education budget must be increased to $72.5 million minimum. All other contributions should be channeled through the Bureau's higher education office and then sent immediately to the tribes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs must contract its scholarship programs to the tribes to give them the opportunity to determine for themselves their priorities in education.

In fiscal year 1973, 40 percent of all Indians in college were married, 30 percent of these students have one child or more living with them. This additional hardship has not been considered in budgets. These students have to take out additional loans if they are able to obtain them and night jobs to make it through college. This in part accounts for the 21-percent dropout rate due to family obligations.[9]

We respectfully make the following recommendations:

(1) We have tried to gain a clear understanding of the numbers of Indian students applying for Bureau of Indian Affairs grants in fiscal year 1975. We have

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[7] Based upon information provided by the Albuquerque higher education office on the area office estimations.

[8] Federal Interagency Committee on Education. Task Force Report on Higher Education and Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians, April 1973.

[9] Bureau of Indian Affairs. Research and Evaluation Report Series No. 20–A, Higher Education Evaluation. Student characteristics and opinions. June 15, 1973.

received inconsistent figures from every source we have contacted within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. However, based upon the several figures we have obtained we feel the Bureau of Indian Affairs scholarship program budget must be increased at least $60 million in fiscal year 1975, $80 million in fiscal year 1976, and $100 million in fiscal year 1977. We feel that by fiscal year 1977 the increasing number of Indian college students will begin to level off.

(2) We strongly recommend that the committee direct the BIA to use these moneys for direct student financial aid and not special projects. Although we strongly recommend that the committee direct the BIA to adequately fund Indian community colleges and the other special projects as separate line items.

(3) The U.S. Office of Education financial aid programs are based upon economic need and it cannot be documented with any certainty that they significantly benefit Indian students at all. The Commissioner of Education has said that $4.5 million of basic opportunity grants (BOG) are going to 10,000 Indian students in higher education. We question this analysis, based upon our conversations with the Office of Education officials, they have not been able to define an Indian student, how much OE moneys is given to an average Indian recipient, or how their moneys are coordinated with BIA moneys. Therefore, they cannot accurately determine to what extent they serve American Indians in their programs. We recommend that the Office of Education formulate a definition of "Indian student" within the agencies to determine to what extent we are benefiting from those programs.

The Office of Education moneys go directly to institutions of higher education; at that level the non-Indian financial aids officers do not clearly understand the financial relationship of OE and BIA moneys. In a clear majority of the cases these officers direct Indian students toward the BIA scholarship as a primary funding source and not as a supplemental funding source, as the BIA scholarship moneys are intended.

(4) We recommend that this committee direct the BIA to set criteria and standards for the use of its tuition and stipend grants. Further that this committee direct the BIA to report back to this committee on the formulation of these criteria and standards and to inform the U.S. Office of Education of the final regulations.

This clarification will bring the Office of Education one step closer to clarifying its authority in defining how its financial aid moneys are used to benefit Indian students.

We realize that this subcommittee does not have jurisdiction over the Office of Education but we would like to urge this subcommittee to call these recommendations relating to the Office of Education to the attention of the appropriate HEW subcommittee.

Appendix A

Minority Underrepresentation

The degree of underrepresentation of each of the four minority groups may be determined by computing the relationship between each minority's estimated enrollment and its estimated total population. The ratios (expressed as percentages) are as follows:

Percent of population enrolled

	Percent
Black	2.0
Mexican Americans	1.0
Puerto Ricans	1.3
American Indians	0.6
All minorities	1.8
Nonminorities	4.3
Total population	3.9

In order to achieve proportional representation, the enrollment of minorities would have to be increased to the point where their ratios were the same as that given for "nonminorities" (4.3 percent). To reach that goal immediately:

The estimated black enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased 543,000 (from 470,000 to 1,013,000)—an increase of 116 percent;

The estimated Mexican American enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 165,000 (from 50,000 to 215,000)—an increase of 330 percent;

The estimated Puerto Rican enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 45,000 (from 20,000 to 65,000)—an increase of 225 percent; and

The estimated American Indian enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 26,000 (from 4,000 to 30,000)—an increase of 650 percent.

[Data source: "Minority Access to College," Fred E. Crossland (a Ford Foundation report; Schocken Books, New York, 1971).]

FACT SHEET ON BIA PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET

In 1970, 0.06 percent of the total Indian population was enrolled in college (4,000); of the total "nonminority" population, 4.3 percent were enrolled that year. In order to have achieved proportional representation in 1970, the Indian enrollment would have to have been increased by 26,000—an increase of 650 percent.

The number of Indians that are applying for higher education every year is increasing. In 1973, 16,000 applications were received; in 1974, 20,000 and in 1975, 25,000 applications were anticipated by the area offices.

The fiscal year 1975 budget is expecting each Indian student to obtain approximately $1,150 (40 percent of need) of the $2,900 average cost to attend college from sources other than the BIA.

For fiscal year 1975, the BIA expects each Indian family to contribute $500 per year for college costs.

The average income of an Indian family is approximately $5,000 per year. The parent "contribution" would eat up at least 10 percent of the family's resources. With less than $4,500 left, sending a son or daughter to college is a blank project. March 1972, 40 percent of Indians on reservations were unemployed. In 1971–72, 75 percent of Indian families had incomes below the poverty line. Then family contribution is estimated at $5.6 million.

The BIA needs approximately $42.6 million in fiscal year 1975, an increase of approximately $17 million, to fund the estimated 25,000 students at 60 percent of the total need.

To fund the 25,000 students at $2,900 basic cost, the BIA higher education budget must be increased to $72.5 million minimum.

We have received inconsistent figures from every source we have contacted within the BIA; however, based upon the several figures we have obtained we feel the BIA scholarship program budget must be increased at least $60 million in fiscal year 1975, $80 million in fiscal year 1976, and $100 million in fiscal year 1977 the increasing number of Indian college students will begin to level off.

The Office of Education has not been able to define an Indian student, how much OE moneys is given to an average Indian recipient, or how their moneys are coordinated with BIA moneys. Therefore, they cannot accurately determine to what extent they serve American Indians in their programs. We recommend that the Office of Education formulate a definition of "Indian student" within the agencies to determine to what extent Indians are benefiting from those programs.

Prepared by National Indian Education Association Student Board members.

Mr. BURRIS. On behalf of Indian students across the country I would like to express our deepest regret at your leaving the Congress. Many Indian students receiving an education today would not have had an opportunity if it were not for your determination and hard work. I believe I speak for those students as well as Mrs. Mangiaracina and myself in sincerely thanking you for all you have done for the Indian people.

Approximately 10,300 Indian students will not be able to attend college this year because the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not made any room for them in their budget. Forty percent of all Indian students are married. Thirty percent of those students have one child or more, and a fifth of them drop out of school due to family obligations. Married students cannot find a place in BIA budgets.

We have recommended an increase from $25 to $60 million for both the 10,300 additional students and the married students. We feel married students should be funded by a family assistance fund in the BIA for emergencies, and that fund should set criteria for additional aid to families.

We would like to suggest how the House and Senate Appropriations Committees can meet part of this need.

The BIA higher education is one of the few programs that a majority of the moneys reach those it is intended to serve. In 1970 the employment assistance branch of the BIA transferred $6 million to higher education.

The BIA has stated it will decrease its personnel by 1,700 by attrition. Tribes are now handling the balance of the employment assistance program, so why couldn't the same level of coverage? There are 820 BIA employees drawing $22 million out of employment assistance They are a bureaucracy with no program to administer.

We would like to recommend they transfer some of those funds into higher education. We can think of no better place to utilize that money than higher education.

Mrs. HANSEN. Transfer from where?

Mr. BURRIS. Employment assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think that the people out of work are going to appreciate that.

Mr. MCKAY. They are sure going to start another war over that.

Mr. BURRIS. As I have read in 1970 employment assistance transferred $6 million to higher education.

Mrs. HANSEN. But this means training people for jobs. You have a big Indian population out of work.

Mr. MCKAY. Are you the directors of the Indian Education Association?

Mr. BURRIS. No. We are student board members.

Mr. MCKAY. Of the Indian Education Association?

Mr. BURRIS. National Indian Education Association.

Mr. MCKAY. Where do you go to school?

Mr. BURRIS. McAllister College in St. Paul.

Mrs. MANGIARACINA. University of Wisconsin at Greenbay.

Mr. BURRIS. We are not suggesting you take all $22 million. We are suggesting that there is an option of taking money out of employment assistance, because employment assistance still funds 820 employees, and since the programs are supposed to be administered are being taken over by the tribes.

Mrs. HANSEN. These employees aren't what they appear to be. These are the people that are teaching people how to do something, such as carpenters. We will be glad to review it.

Mr. BURRIS. One other thing. The 1,700 employees that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has stated that they are going to reduce their staff by. 1,700 overall, there is that money.

Mrs. HANSEN. That money has gone to bear the administrative costs of the contract Indian programs. In other words, when you turn a school over to the Indians to run they should be allowed the same amount of administrative costs that are inherent when the BIA was operating those programs. If you took away the administrative money, the tribes would be hard put to manage these programs effectively. The employment assistance program provide jobs to Indian personnel all over the Indian country.

Really, that is what the money is for. As they eliminate people from the payroll, those costs are transferred. It is direct employment of Indian people.

Mr. BURRIS. We have a number of other recommendations that cover several other areas. The testimony we have submitted briefly summarizes what we have in the main body of our testimony. That covers other increases for the 10,300 students that the BIA is not going to cover. The area offices have estimated there will be 25,000 applications this year, and there is only room in the budget for 14,700 students. There are 10,300 that don't have any aid from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and more times than not if a student doesn't have any aid from the Bureau of Indian Affairs they can't make it through school.

Mr. MCKAY. Are you going to grant equal rights to let the young lady talk?

Mrs. HANSEN. Absolutely.

Mrs. MANGIARACINA. The only thing I have to say is within the budget there is no allowance made particularly for married or head of household students going to school. I fall in that category and I have found it very difficult to continue my education. I think about 75 percent of my time is seeking outside sources because the Bureau does not have enough money. When a crisis comes up due to my dependent child, I have to seek other sources of funding which takes up quite a bit of my time. I think that this accounts for the 21 percent dropout rate due to students with family obligations. I would like you to consider that when you consider the higher education budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand the problem very well. Thank you.

Mrs. MANGIARACINA. At this time I would like to submit a statement regarding title IV for the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. Rick LaPointe, President, the Board of Directors, and the membership of the National Indian Education Association extend to the chairman and the members of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee our thanks for the opportunity to submit this statement regarding appropriations for title IV "The Indian Education Act"—Public Law 92-318.

Likewise, our warm appreciation for many years of concern for and support of education for Alaskan Natives and Native American students is extended to the honorable Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen.

To begin our statement we present the following quotes. "Let me explain part of our problem. Last year I imagine we had 40 requests up here for the BIA to get into the school construction program in areas adjacent to an Indian reservation. They were requesting help because they did not have the tax base. Either they wouldn't come up to the building, the bond specifications, or in some instances, and sad to relate there is such discrimination that many taxpayers were not going to pay for any Indian kids. That is the long and the short of it, which is entirely out of place in this country. But that is the problem you have."

"If they (Native Americans) cannot participate fully in the funding of a school, how do they participate in the funding of, say, items like textbooks and items like the provision for adequate teaching staff?"

"There has been a drive to take all our Indian young people and put them in the public schools wherever possible. You get them in the public schools and then the public schools don't have the money for the program."

"There are 200,000 adults off the reservation. These and the kids will be lost in this big backwash of all other demands. You have thousands of blacks who are in the same predicament, who cannot read or write and are unemployed. You have thousands of Spanish-speaking people. What chance do you think the poor Indians will have to get a share of the money to do a job."

"We have had a lot of trouble getting our youngsters in school and in providing schools and providing assistance. The great lags seem to have grown up, not

in the Federal funded schools, but in the public schools where the funds apparently are not adequate to do the kind of program that needed doing."

"For example, we are looking at a school in my own State. They had x number of Indian youngsters. Supposedly, this money was to provide those services which would bring the child into the mainstream of the public school system. It was not going for that at all. No money was being spent in that category of education. It was being used for white youngsters."

The above quotes were taken from a hearing transcript of the House Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. The hearing was on Indian education with witnesses from the Office of Education, HEW. The date of the hearing was Thursday, February 22, 1973, and the quotes are the words of Congresswoman Julia B. Hansen.

The quotes convey a knowledge of the plight of the Native American and Alaskan Native student. Despite arguments by opponents to funding the "Indian Education Act" that these funds are duplicative of services presently provided for American Indian and Alaskan Native students from other Federal programs. The quotes tell the story of the Native American situation. . . .

Open and outright discrimination by local property owners against Native Americans because they must provide facilities for them.

The assumption that placing Indian children in the education systems of the prevailing society will solve all their educational needs and will provide the education program that addresses itself to their needs.

American Natives and Alaskan Natives do not possess the political efficiency to influence the distribution of appropriated Federal and State dollars to resolve their educational needs.

Public schools have not shown a unanimous inclination to utilize funds, provided them for Native Americans through Federal programs, for anything other than token programs or for school operational purposes.

That funds stated as being available to Native Americans exclusive of title IV "The Indian Education Act" are in fact not fulfilling the educational needs of Native Americans (that is, Public Law 874, title I, Public Law 815, et cetera).

The passage of title IV "The Indian Education Act" Public Law 92–318 in June of 1972 was hailed as a landmark occasion by native Americans as it provided them opportunities which heretofore were unavailable to them in other education statutes.

It provided them an opportunity to become directly involved in education programs to relieve their education problems.

It provided the native Americans the opportunity to develop and implement research projects designed to resolve their own education problems.

Native American parent committees could to a certain degree influence the kind of special education programs provided native Americans by public elementary and secondary education agencies.

It represents to native Americans the recognition of the Federal-Indian relationship as title IV is viewed as legislation passed for native Americans because they are native Americans and without the attachment of the usual degrading stigmas which denote a substandard people, that is, poverty stricken, culturally disadvantaged, socially disadvantaged, educationally disadvantaged, uneducatable, and that lifelong nemesis—in lieu of taxes.

Title IV "The Indian Education Act" despite opposition from influential native Americans and nonnative Americans represents the miniscule progress that native Americans have striven for over the last 100 years and it has exposed the total unwillingness of the power holders to allow native Americans to participate as full partners in the societal process of providing relevant education to native American and other students.

The National Indian Education Association leadership would like for Congress and the administration to adhere to the declaration of policy stated in section part A 302(a) of title IV "The Indian Education Act" which reads "In recognition of the special educational needs of Indian students in the United States, Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local education agencies to develop and carry out elementary and secondary school programs specially designed to meet these special educational needs."

Since the passage of title IV "The Indian Education Act" native Americans have experienced extreme difficulty in securing adequate appropriation for the act. Except for assistance from certain Congressmen and Senators no appropriations would have been available because appropriation requests were never included in the administration's budget request.

The National Indian Education Association has repeatedly petitioned Congress and the administration to provide appropriations for this act. Our frustration is compounded as we must once again petition this subcommittee to include appropriations for title IV "The Indian Education Act" Public Law 92–318. Our frustration is compounded because funding has not been requested for part A of the act.

The National Indian Education Association recommends that the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee appropriate the following monetary amounts for the title IV, "Indian Education Act" fiscal year 1975:

	Millions
Part A	$50
This includes a recommended 10% set-aside for nonlocal education agencies.	
Part B	32
Part C	8

The sum of $2.5 million is recommended to be appropriated for program administration. The increase over fiscal year 1975 appropriations is expected to increase the personnel in the Office of Indian Education, of the Office of Education, HEW for effective and efficient processing of parts B and C applications. Technical assistance grants to Indian organizations are recommended for purposes of training parent committees for the development of title IV "Indian Education Act" information materials, and for providing program development assistance to local education agencies.

That an independent line item be included within the title IV "Indian Education Act" appropriation budget specifically for the training of teachers and school administrators of native American descent. Ten million dollars is recommended as the appropriation of this item.

This concludes the statement of the National Indian Education Association. Your full consideration of our recommendations will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BURRIS. Thank you for your time.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

R. GWINN VIVIAN, ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gwinn Vivian, Arizona State Museum. We will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD GWINN VIVIAN, REPRESENTING THE ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

Madam Chairman, as archaeologist for the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, Ariz., I have asked to testify on behalf of the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. Requested appropriations for these programs for fiscal year 1975 are essential for the continuation of archaeological investigations and salvage in all 50 States. As a representative of a Western State that has experienced tremendous growth within the past decade, I will limit my remarks to the importance of National Park Service administered programs in Arizona, while acknowledging the significance of Park Service historic preservation activities on a national level.

During the past 10 years I have held various archaeological positions with the Arizona State Museum and have witnessed the rapid proliferation of archaeological projects in the State. In 1964 the museum staff consisted of two permanent archaeologists and one or two temporary assistants. Today we have six permanent archaeologists and a temporary staff of from 15 to 30 persons. This augmentation of staff at the Arizona State Museum and other museums in the State reflects the accelerated economic growth that we have experienced in Arizona within the last 10 years. A notable influx of new residents has resulted in large-scale land modification projects directed toward new housing, development of powerplants, flood control measures and more agricultural output.

Alteration of the land surface through strip mining, reservoir development of housing projects has a serious detrimental effect on archaeological resources. The Arizona State Museum and other archaeological institutions in the state have expanded their staffs and programs to meet the needs of recovering some portion of the information contained in these sites prior to their destruction or damage.

Increasingly, during the last decade the National Park Service, through the Southwest Archeological Center, and now the Arizona Archeological Center, has played a vital role in coordinating the salvage efforts of archaeological institutions in Arizona with the various Federal agencies involved in land use programs. For example, archaeologists at the Arizona Archeological Center have provided important guidelines and technical and administrative expertise in the development of surveys and mitigative excavations on a number of the components of the Central Arizona project. This Bureau of Reclamation undertaking will involve a system of aqueducts and detention reservoirs for supplying Colorado River water to southern Arizona, a project that will modify several tens of thousands of acres of land. Survey to date has resulted in the location of more than 300 prehistoric and historic sites that will be affected by the implementation of the project. Close coordinated efforts with the Arizona Archeological Center to develop a representative sample of these sites for excavation will insure that the Nation has a better understanding of man's adaptation through time to one of America's most arid environments.

Similarly, the Arizona Archeological Center has provided guidance to the State's archaeologists when dealing with programs implemented by the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Park Service assistance and funding on a Corps of Engineers flood control project in southern Arizona has contributed to a cooperative plan for providing the Papago Indian Tribe with data relevant to their history. Information and artifactual material recovered from the Santa Rosa Wash project will be available for use in a contemplated Papago cultural center.

In Arizona, as in other States, programs administered and funded by the National Park Service have provided important collections for interpretive exhibits in museums and data for technical and popular publications. Of equal importance, these programs have generated employment for numerous graduate and undergraduate students in anthropology and related fields.

One additional, and to my mind critical, aspect of Park Service preservation programs has been the important contributions these activities have made to student training in archaeological resource management. Within the past few years a significant proportion of the Nation's archaeologists have recognized that the salvage of endangered sites, while important, is not enough to guarantee an adequate record of our cultural heritage. In an era of management consciousness, especially the management of critical resources, archaeologists have realized that the nonrenewable nature of prehistoric and historic sites places a heavy burden on today's practitioners in archaeology.

If we are to insure that future generations will know and appreciate the variety of ways in which man has lived we must act to preserve a representative sample of the tangible aspects of man's lifeways.

We are involved in an effort, therefore, to manage our cultural resources. Several institutions, including the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, now offer course work in cultural resource management. Our program at Arizona has benefited immeasurably from our close affiliation with the Arizona Archeological Center and our participation in the National Park Service historic preservation programs. Students have gained a much better perspective of management problems through contact with Park Service personnel in lectures and through employment in administrative and field jobs. By coordinating student training with funding, technical expertise and administrative assistance in project work, the National Park Service is underwriting a better future for the Nation's dwindling cultural resources. Adequate appropriations for the continuation of the historic preservation programs is essential for this goal.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD GWINN VIVIAN

Dr. Vivian is archaeologist for the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. He also teaches in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He has held archaeological positions with several institutions in Arizona and New Mexico and is a member of the Society for American Archaeology.

Mr. VIVIAN. Thank you very much. I am here today to speak in behalf of the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. Inasmuch as I am the last of a number of my colleagues who have spoken on this day, I don't think that there is a great deal that I can add to what has already been said and take up a lot of time. I will simply say that as an archeologist practicing in southern Arizona we have had a lot of work with the National Park Service that relates to these moneys, and that our program with the National Park Service has been a very good one, and I believe that the work they are doing as a result of these appropriations has been extremely good.

One other thing I would like to make a point on is that these moneys in a sense have been used for programs that we have been able to use for student training in terms of what we call cultural resources management, an attempt to train archeologists in management consciousness rather than in salvage archeology. I would like to stress that these appropriations at least from an archeological point of view, are rather appropriate. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I am glad Arizona is interested.

Mr. VIVIAN. Thank you.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

WITNESS

JACK GOLODNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Jack Golodner, executive secretary, Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees.

Mr. GOLODNER. The happiness for this opportunity is somewhat diluted from the knowledge that we may not be benefiting from your ideas, experience, and wisdom. I know your modesty prevents you from accepting praise here, but in all sincerity as has already been indicated by other people on this side of the table you will be sadly missed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. GOLODNER. This committee and you, Mrs. Hansen, have done much to preserve and enhance the rich natural and human resources of our country. I am sure they will be available for the benefit of all the people. For this we are very grateful.

I am here in behalf of the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Professional Employees with regard to our human resources. We ask most sincerely that you consider recommending an appropriation of funds to the full extent authorized for fiscal 1975.

I do so for a number of reasons. I will briefly mention a few. We believe the Congress gave a thorough consideration to the needs of the National Foundation just last year, and that the funding levels authorized were amply justified in debate both in the House and the Senate. We therefore hope you will enforce, as I have indicated, the more realistic position on funding expressed by the Congress, rather than the limited request of the administration.

We do think the needs of this agency merit that.

A second factor that provides a little different problem is that the Arts and the Humanities Endowments, as you know, will be expanded to play a major rôle in the Nation's bicentennial observance. This effort will greatly increase the financial burden of the endowments administrative as well as program activities.

Our cultural institutions, as this committee is well aware, cannot automate and initiate technological changes to keep costs level. This is particularly harmful at a time of mounting inflation. The arts and humanities are labor intensive. The work of the artists and the humanities cannot be duplicated by a machine, even partially.

Furthermore, our cultural institutions during these inflationary times cannot raise their prices to meet rising costs without consigning the arts and humanities to the province of the wealthy alone, a prospect which I know you agree runs counter to our society's goals.

Clearly, public support through Government must increase to counterinflationary pressures, and more, to help bring the arts and humanities within the means of the average American family.

Lastly I must point out that the humanities and the arts in particular often must labor against Government that is just lately becoming aware of their special needs. For example, in the District of Columbia Congress still imposes a 5-percent administration on all cultural events. Several other localities continue to do the same, so that while we give with one hand it seems we are taking with the other.

While our overseas exchange program suffers with an annual budget that provides less than the cost of one jet fighter to display American's talents and skills abroad, our Bicentennial agency provides funds for foreign groups who are already assisted by their own governments to display their national cultures in the United States, thus helping to impact an already desperate economic situation for our domestic institutions.

We are very much aware of the many needs of this Nation in matters of health services, education, enhancement of the physical environment, care for our natural resources. In all of these we suffer from past neglect. We are aware too however of the loss resulting from insufficient care of our cultural resources. We believe therefore, Madam Chairman, that the authorized amount in program funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities is reasonably in terms of demands placed today on the Federal Government, and is more than justified in terms of the Nation's needs in this area. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

[Mr. Golodner's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JACK GOLODNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

I am Jack Golodner. I am executive secretary of the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Professional Employees. The council is comprised of 17 national and international organizations having a total membership in excess of 4 million people. On behalf of the council, I respectfully request that this subcommittee recommend to the Congress that it grant the full appropriation authorized for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for fiscal 1975. This authorization, as you know, was approved by the Congress just last fall after extensive debate.

We believe the Congress—both the House and Senate—gave careful consideration to the funding levels for this program. We believe its determination that $200 million is needed and appropriate for fiscal 1975 is far more valid than the figure suggested by the executive in its budget request.

Supporting our council's position on this matter, are the experiences of the artists, teachers, and millions of other working people who are members of our affiliated unions. The concerns of the artists and the teachers of the humanities for this appropriation stem from their working experiences and the difficulty they encounter as they seek to pursue their professions. The interest of other working people derives from their concern for the kind of life they live apart from their work and the kind of community in which they must live it.

One of the byproducts of the increasing productivity which has been the mark of our society is increasing leisure time—time free from the demands of working for a living. Organized labor has made the acquisition of more free time for all working people a major goal. This may come about through the incidence of earlier retirements or the innovation of shorter workweeks and workdays. Regardless of method, the end result will be more time for the average man and woman to pursue those activities from which they will derive individual enjoyment and satisfaction. We believe that, given the opportunity, most people will engage in pursuits that enrich their lives in some way. Without such opportunities, however, time will weigh heavily, and we must expect that asocial activities will fill the void.

This committee, of course, is expert in the Nation's efforts to preserve and enhance opportunities for people to fill their hours away from work through outdoor recreation programs. The Nation has done much in this regard.

But comparatively, the Nation has done little for the arts. This, despite the fact that many more Americans have demonstrated an interest in the various arts than in several major outdoor activities. For example, at the beginning of the last decade, there were more piano players, according to the Stanford Research Institute, than there were licensed fishermen; as many painters as hunters; twice as many people paying for concert tickets as for major league baseball; and more theatergoers than boaters, skiers, golfers, combined. Three years ago, the New York State Arts Council reported that a survey of 837 nonprofit arts institutions in the State revealed a total audience of 57 million people, while all professional sports in the State attracted an audience of only 23 million. And last year, a survey by the Louis Harris organization showed that 89 percent—9 of 10 American adults—feel the arts "are important to the quality of life in their communities."

National parks, clear streams, virgin woods are vital resources for all who seek to enjoy the outdoors in their free time. America's fine actors, musicians, dancers, and other artists are the Nation's basic resources of concern to all who seek to enjoy our cultural riches. The problem in both areas is not only to protect and develop these resources, but to make them available and easily accessible to as many Americans as possible.

In the arts, tremendous economic burdens weigh on the artist, making it difficult for him to develop his talents and continue his career.

Typically, the American artist is underemployed and poorly paid; and this, of course, is having dire consequences on the quality of his work and his ability to serve our society's cultural needs. Using statistics from the theater as an example: The average workweek finds 74 percent of the membership of Actors Equity unemployed; earnings from the theater are less than $2,500 per year for nearly three-fourths of Equity's members; while only 5 percent have earnings above $10,000. Lest you believe that these performing artists are earning a satisfactory income in other media, I remind you that performing opportunities in broadcasting, recordings, and films are also limited so that, as a 1969 Temple University survey reveals, 55 percent of the Equity membership is forced to work outside of the acting profession. And the situation, I am sorry to say, is growing worse, not better. In recent years, the number of workweeks for theater artists has been steadily declining. Our theaters are strenuously trying to meet their obligations to serve a growing audience by keeping prices down, and studies show that they have succeeded. The cost of theater going has grown at or below the general rise in the cost of living; and when allowance is made for inflation, it is not significantly more than it was in the 1920's. But to accomplish this, theaters have had to cut the number of performers they employ, curtail some activities, and in some cases, give up operation.

Despite a rising population and growing demand for all the arts, the placement of college graduates in the several arts fields is declining rapidly. A University of Wisconsin survey of 350 colleges and universities reveals a decline in the rate of placement of arts graduates (in theater, music, dance, and other art fields) from 1959–60 to 1969–70 of 17.7 percent, and from 1959–60 to 1970–71 of 22.9 percent.

By all accounts, this situation will worsen. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example, the job market for actors and actresses will be 900 per year for the 1970's. Yet, the Center for Educational Statistics tells us approximately 5,000 young people received their college degrees in theater arts in 1971.

The situation is similar for the Nation's musicians, dancers, singers, and theater craftsmen—all members of our council's affiliated unions.

The result? Many talented men and women abandon their art and work where they are less qualified. Many leave the country to go where their contributions are rewarded with a living. Many more hang on, but they work at their profession very little. Their skills diminish as they give only part of their time to professions which demand, but cannot pay, for their full time.

These people are America's cultural resources. They are being cut down. Their talent and skills are stunted. They are being wasted.

This is happening despite the fact that a growing, better educated population, enjoying increasing leisure time is placing greater demands than ever before on our cultural resources. Our museums are experiencing unprecedented crowds but lack the funds to accommodate them. Our symphony orchestras are striving to lengthen their seasons and play more concerts, but find it difficult to pay the musicians for the added weeks.

Unless our society is willing to state that the arts are the preserve solely of the wealthy and let ticket prices rise, then there is a decided limit on the prices that can be charged for cultural experiences. There is a definite limit also to cutting costs in the arts. A full symphony orchestra cannot be reduced to the size of a chamber orchestra and still perform a symphony.

Unwilling to raise prices, and unable to cut costs, art institutions are condemned to undertake increasing deficits as they increase their activities. They simply cannot pay their way without Government assistance.

The National Endowment for the Arts offers a way to maintain these institutions, to encourage these artists, and, at the same time, satisfy the growing demand of our people for enriching activities in their communities.

The needs of the arts are great. They have been neglected for far too long.

By singling out programs in the arts area, I do not mean to imply that the activities of the Endowment for the Humanities are of little concern to us. At one time, the limit of a workingman's dream beyond a decent job at decent pay, was to see his children assured of a basic education. When organized labor in this country called for universal free public school, it was fighting to help him reach his goals. Today, we know that the process of education in a sound society never ends for any citizen. A simple, basic education is not enough to help a workingman or woman face the tedium of modern work or fill the growing leisure hours that their efforts and the methods of machines have produced. They want and need more. They want and need those enriching experiences which in other times were available only to the wealthy leisure class. They may want them for themselves or—as is often the case—for their children because the study of art, government, literature—the substance of the humanities—is part of that continuing education or growth process which is, today, part of the common man's search for happiness.

Our Council strongly urges that you approve the entire $100 million authorized for the activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as the equal amount authorized by Congress for the Arts Endowment.

RESOLUTION STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OCTOBER 1973

The American labor movement recognizes that collective bargaining is but a tool, not a goal; that the improvement of the worker's condition on the job is not an end, but rather the means for enabling him to enjoy the fruits of his labor; that higher incomes and shorter hours provide the worker with the possibility of experiencing a richer, fuller, more meaningful life but do not guarantee it. In order for the opportunity to be a real one, the institutions and people that

enrich our Nation's cultural life must be provided with the support and wherewithal to enable them to serve the needs and desires of the workingman and his family.

As practitioners in the arts, and other professions, the membership of this Council's affiliated unions are concerned by the increasing economic, political, and social impediments that frustrate them in their attempts to make their knowledge, talents, and skills available to large masses of working people.

As audiences and consumers, the membership of our affiliated unions are concerned that the products they buy, the entertainments they see, the physical environment surrounding them are unfulfilling and unrepresentative of the best of which our society is capable.

The Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional, and Cultural Employees has helped to bring together many thousands of dedicated professional people and has concerned itself not only with bettering their work environment but, also, with the quality of the society to which they are asked to contribute their knowledge and talents. But more must be done. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional, and Cultural Employees reaffirm its support for programs that will broaden and increase public financial support on the national, State, and community level for the Nation's museums, theaters, musical organizations, and other cultural institutions.

Resolved, That the Council insist that these institutions be responsive to the needs and desires of working people and their families, that they and their representatives be included in all planning and policymaking bodies established by Government to assist in the development of our Nation's cultural resources and that they be accorded full representation in the administration of the Nation's nonprofit cultural institutions which directly and indirectly benefit from Government aid.

Resolved, That the Council assist its affiliated unions representing people employed in the arts and humanities fields to achieve full participation on all advisory, policymaking, or administrative bodies established to govern or assist in the governance of programs involving Government at the State, local, and national levels in the arts, humanities and related activities. And be it finally

Resolved, That the Council vigorously oppose programs involving taxpayer support of cultural activities that would undermine the professional and economic standards established by its affiliated organizations.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

Actors Equity Association.
American Federation of Musicians.
American Federation of Teachers.
American Guild of Musical Artists.
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks.
Communications Workers of America.
Insurance Workers International Union.
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers.
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
International Union of Operating Engineers.
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians.
Office and Professional Employees International Union.
Retail Clerks International Association.
Seafarers International Union of North America.
Service Employees International Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1974.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESSES

ERNEST T. SMERDON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE BOARD, UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES
DR. JAMES A. CRUTCHFIELD, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
DR. JAY M. BAGLEY, DIRECTOR OF THE UTAH WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
DR. WARREN VIESSMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE NEBRASKA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ernest Smerdon, chairman, Executive Board Universities Council on Water Resources. Your statement will be inserted in the Record. Please summarize it for the committee.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of the
UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES
regarding the appropriation of the
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
RELATED AGENCIES
of the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
April 10, 1974

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Statement by Ernest T. Smerdon
Chairman, Executive Board
Universities Council on Water Resources
G027 McCarty Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL. 32611
Telephone: 904/392-1728

SUMMARY

The Universities Council on Water Resources strongly urges that an orderly growth in funding be provided toward full authorized funding. We respectfully recommend that the allotment program be increased to $200,000 per state institute, and the matching grant program increased from the present $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of the priority research needs, this is a reasonable step towards full authorization in the Title I part of the Act. The Title II program, which is now operating at less than one-third of the authorized level, is of importance and this should be increased. However, we believe the Title I part of the Act is the backbone of the OWRR program. Every effort should be made to first assure that the Title I part of the Act is immediately strengthened to the maximum extent possible. We see this as a way to strengthen the valuable Federal-state partnership of the proven effective research program of OWRR.

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THE STATEMENT

Madam Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee.

My name is Ernest T. Smerdon. I am Chairman of the Executive Board, Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR), and Assistant Dean for Research, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. This statement is presented on behalf of the Universities Council on Water Resources, an organization of over 70 of the Nation's leading universities actively engaged in research and education in fields related to water resources development, utilization and protection.

With me today are Dr. James A. Crutchfield, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Washington; Dr. Jay M. Bagley, Director of the Utah Water Resources Research Center, Utah State University; and Dr. Warren Viessman, Director of the Nebraska Water Resources Research Center, University of Nebraska. Dr. Viessman is also Executive Secretary of the Universities Council on Water Resources.

Each of these gentlemen has a written statement to submit to the Subcommittee and will make brief oral statements if time permits.

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In our testimony before your Subcommittee last year we cited examples of how the research in the states, supported through the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR), has been of great value in helping solve water resources problems and has been a good investment for the Federal Government. Previously, other UCOWR Chairmen and many others representing different groups have testified on behalf of this Federal-state water research partnership.

We sincerely appreciate the past support of you and other Congressional leaders for this worthy water research program when the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 was amended by PL 92-175, providing for expanded annual allotment authorization so that additional priority research could be undertaken, and also the interpretation and dissemination of research results could be started. We also thank you for helping to obtain $140,000 appropriation for each state institute for the allotment program in FY-73 and $110,000 in FY-74. We regret, however, that not one cent of those additional funds have been made available to the states for water research as Congress had intended. We are now dismayed that the Administration budget will provide only $89,000 per state institute for the allotment program in FY-75 -- if that recommendation is allowed to stand. We respectfully suggest to you and other Congressional leaders that the Administration seems bent on killing this fine, productive water research program.

In each state the water research institute works closely with water agencies in identifying the most critical water problems to be researched. We have received numerous indications of the value of this research by those who use the research results. Also, Mr. Jack O. Horton, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Water Resources, pointed out the value of the OWRR water research program in a letter to me dated March 4, 1974, which stated in part:

> "Since assuming my current position, I have had the opportunity to increase considerably my knowledge regarding the purposes, objectives, and accomplishments of the OWRR program. You are correct, I am sure, that the OWRR program has not obtained the visibility or received the recognition that is warranted in the light of the high research productivity, and the extent to which it has significantly upgraded the Nation's professional competence in water resources. Largely because of the OWRR program, the competence is now available to assist in solving urgent problems in the areas of energy, environmental protection, land use, and water resources. OWRR's recently issued 1973 Annual Report substantiates this view."

The 1973 Annual Report of OWRR, signed by Secretary Morton and forwarded to Congress, is filled with reports of worthy water research accomplishments in the various states. Yet, there are clear indications that the water research program has not been supported by officials of the Administration in accordance with water research needs and the research accomplishments of the OWRR program.

In testimony on March 4, 1974 before Senator Bible's Appropriations Subcommittee, Secretary Morton, in discussing the OWRR program, termed it a land-grant college assistance bill, not a research bill. We have refuted that in a lengthy letter to Senator Bible, which we would be glad to provide to you, and in our testimony yesterday before him. This OWRR program is a cooperative Federal-state water research program which was evaluated by the 92nd Congress prior to amending the Act to expand the program. Also, external advisory panels have reviewed the research accomplishments each year. The report of the 1972 Advisory Panel and other facts about the program are contained in the 1973 Annual Report of OWRR.

On page 182 of the 1973 Annual Report, the non-Federal contribution to the Title I research program, where universities mostly participate, is summarized. In the allotment program which by statute does not require non-Federal participation, about $1.08 of non-Federal funds are spent for water research for every $1.00 of Federal support. In the matching grant program, there is about 25 percent over-matching of the dollar-for-dollar requirement. Both of these programs must be approved by OWRR before the Federal funds are released. Neither of these are categorical grants as some have termed them. The research is directed to priority research as determined by OWRR and the various advisory committees which assist each state institute. The matching grants are reviewed individually and accepted or rejected on the basis of merit. A detailed program for allotment research is submitted to OWRR each year for their approval. They do not accept these programs pro forma, but reviews them critically and frequently require modification.

The 1972 OWRR Advisory Panel recommended "--- an increase in appropriations to reach full Title I and Title II authorized funding over the next two year period." The membership of the panel was: Dr. Lawrence Jahn (Panel Chairman), Vice President, Wildlife Management Institute; Mr. E. Michael Cassady, Executive Vice President, Water Resources Congress; Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Vice President, League of Women Voters; Mr. Clair P. Guess, Jr., Executive Director, State of South Carolina Water Resource Commission; Mr. Clifford W. Hamblin, General Manager, City of St. Paul Water Department; Mr. John Kinney, Consultant; Dr. Dean E. Mann, Department of Political Science, University of California (Santa Barbara); Mr. Fred E. Morr, Chairman, Ohio River Basin Commission; and Mr. Wesley Steiner, Director, Arizona Water Commission. This panel had only one university faculty member out of nine panel members and he was not tied to a state water center. They represented the users of water resources research results and they recommended full funding of the OWRR program, phased in over a two-year period.

I should like to close my remarks by stating that the universities want to continue to do research on vital water problems, but they can only do this if there is support for the research. If the program of OWRR is not funded adequately, those on the many campuses who have been leaders in promoting research on priority water resources problems will have been undercut and the universities will not have viable water research programs or train the water leaders for tomorrow.

The close dependence of the development of alternate energy sources on water resources research is just one of many examples of national interest that could be cited. The Nation cannot afford to let this OWRR program die as a result of the slow strangulation of inadequate funding.

The Universities Council on Water Resources strongly urges that an orderly growth in funding be provided toward full authorized funding. We respectfully recommend that the allotment program be increased to $200,000 per state institute, and the matching grant program increased from the present $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of the priority research needs, this is a reasonable step towards full authorization in the Title I part of the Act. The Title II program, which is now operating at less than one-third of the authorized level, is of importance and this should be increased. However, we believe the Title I part of the Act is the backbone of the OWRR program. Every effort should be made to first assure that the Title I part of the Act is immediately strengthened to the maximum extent possible. We see this as a way to strengthen the valuable Federal-state partnership of the proven effective research program of OWRR.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. WARREN VIESSMAN, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES AND DIRECTOR, NEBRASKA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN AT BUDGET HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, April 9, 1974.

I am Warren Viessman, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Universities Council on Water Resources and Director of the Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute, 212 Agricultural Engineering, East Campus, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68503. Telephone (402) 472-3305 or 3307.

SUMMARY

This statement urges restoration of funds cut from the 1975 budget of the Office of Water Resources Research ($11,000 per Institute). It also supports increased appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research under provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 92-175). The need for increased funding is well documented in testimony presented before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 92nd Congress.

In fiscal years 1973 and 1974, additional funds were appropriated by the Congress for use by the state water research institutes. The fiscal year 1973 add-on was subsequently impounded and reappropriated for other use within the Interior Department. Extra funds appropriated for fiscal year 1974 are also withheld and being scheduled for reappropriation. This unfortunate loss of funding provided for by the Congress has hampered the institutes in their attempt to conduct a meaningful and nationally significant water research program. Funding levels provided by the legislation are adequate, but appropriations have not kept pace. All sections of the Water Resources Research Act need strengthening, but the most critical need is to increase the annual allotment program, Title I, Section 100, from its proposed budgeted level for fiscal year 1975 of $89,000 per institute to a more realistic level approaching that of the total authorization of $250,000. It is hoped that the Congress will correct this inequity and assure that future funds appropriated for water research are not redirected.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM

The program of the Office of Water Resources Research impacts on major national and regional problems. It provides an opportunity for research on issues which could not be studied objectively by agencies with their vested interests. It assembles a vast pool of talent which can be directed toward issues of contemporary concern. The program trains young people so that in future years there will be competence to meet the needs of critical resource management and utilization programs. Regional organizations of institutes focus on areas of concern in their area. For example, nine institutes form a consortium in the Missouri River Basin. This organization works closely with the Missouri River Basin Commission to identify needed research and develop

a program to see that this research is implemented. The institutes are also highly effective at the state level. They provide a liaison between the state water planning agencies and other agencies concerned with resource, environment and water issues. The fact that states are assuming a greater burden in planning, management and construction places greater importance on the need for competent state-wide research.

A far-sighted Congress decided that a water resources research program of national scope would be in the best interests of the nation. If this type of effort had developed for other key resources, it is unlikely that some of the environmental and energy problems facing us today would ever have come to pass. It would be unfortunate, having learned these lessons in such a costly manner, to destroy this opportunity to preclude the same type of problem if water resources issues reach a critical level at some future date.

It has been argued that Section 100 of Title I is categorical in nature. Problems with this type of program have been cited in "Special Analyses-Budget of the United States Government - Fiscal Year 1975" as excessive federal administrative requirements, rigid funding and organizational arrangements such as matching fund requirements, unnecessary limitations on the authority of state and local elected officials and creation of competitive and duplicative state and local government institutions. The water resources research program has none of these shortcomings and is certainly not hampered by excessive federal administrative requirements. The funding arrangements are satisfactory and provide for adequate latitude in establishing programs which are oriented toward both national and regional needs. The authority of state and local officials is not limited but in fact increased through the requirement of consultation and collaboration which assures that each state institute develops its program in close coordination with important water-using agencies within that state. Other mechanisms, including the Water Resources Catalog Program of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center and others, assure a minimum duplication of effort and provide strong coordinating mechanisms for the research program.

The State Programs

The water resources research program is basic to future decision making in most states. The institutes have become a focus for coordination, identification, implementation and dissemination of water-related research. They sharply impact on their states' research capabilities bringing about major changes and improvements. Great strides have been made in coordination and direction of university research. Cooperation with state agencies has been enhanced through the formation of institute advisory committees and other similar arrangements. Priorities have been established and research studies developed which focus on contemporary issues of state and national concern. Programs of continuing education help to keep state and other personnel up-to-date on advancing technology. Comprehensive information dissemination programs publicize institute activities and accomplishments. Conferences and seminars on topical subjects are sponsored to maximize producer-user understanding and cooperation. Regional arrangements have been highly effective in identifying significant regional and national research needs and in assuring little overlap of research efforts.

On March 4, 1974 when Secretary of Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, testified before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he stated: "... I will be very candid with you. The fragmented, shotgun approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people is an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make any very specific technological advances." Quite the contrary to what the Secretary has stated, it is clear that the state institutes have provided a maximum degree of coordination, an exceptional accomplishment in view of the small amount of funding provided. Every state institute develops its program in close collaboration with state and federal agency personnel and other users within the state. Not only is the program highly coordinated at a state level, but the regional coordinating mechanisms and the close consultation and working relationships with the Office of Water Resources Research provide as high a level of national coordination as is possible for any arrangement of this type. It is doubtful that any other program is so well coordinated at even a single level.

The allotment program, although minimally funded, has provided much more than "a couple of people" hired by each institute. There is no example wherein a state institute does not employ extensive professional expertise for its allotment program not supported by federal funds. In addition, indirect costs are borne by the universities. Much more than the federal share is provided by the state institutes and the research effort derived from this source has been large for the dollar input. Evidence of this appears in Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior on the Water Resources Research Program. In Nebraska, for example, the university has provided more than the basic allotment dollars each year (about $412,000 state vs. $300,000 federal for the last three years) and the program represents a great deal more than the Secretary's remarks would suggest. The institutes have highly developed programs, not collections of projects. They are an effective coordinating mechanism and because of the visibility they have given water issues, they have generated considerable research support outside the federal realm. The value of having an institute in each state to act as a coordinating mechanism and to stimulate water research and generate support from state and other sources is alone well worth the price that has been paid to establish these institutes.

The Nebraska Program

Some comments on the Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute program amplify the coordination achieved, show the direction many institutes are taking, and describe relationships with the public which most institutes have established. The Nebraska Institute: (1) works with the Natural Resources Commission and the Missouri River Basin Commission to develop research priorities for use in the state and region; (2) acts as a contact for state and federal agencies, Natural Resources Districts, and others in negotiating research contracts and exploring opportunities for research; (3) develops quantitative planning tools for state water resources agencies and Natural Resources Districts; (4) acts as an information center for state and federal agencies, special districts and the public; (5) is engaged in a planning study of groundwater levels in the Big Blue River Basin. Information obtained is used by the Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District and the Natural Resources Commission; and (6) is working with the Missouri River Basin Commission and federal agencies involved in the Platte River Level B Study. It is the prime contractor for

a comprehensive optimization study of the Elkhorn River Basin. Technologies developed are being directly interpreted for further use in the state water resources planning program.

The Institute's research program is broad-based and encompasses: energy-water relationships, water resources planning, management of water resources systems, environmental impact of water resources development, water quality, human behavior and institutions and data systems.

To adequately support this program, a funding level well beyond that authorized is needed. Budget estimates for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 for two critical research programs illustrate this:

Research Area	Estimated Budget F.Y. 1975 and 1976
Irrigation Management--Mechanisms for Saving Energy and Water	$308,000
Water Quality Models for Nonpoint Source Agricultural Runoff	175,000
TOTAL	$483,000

This research would consume almost the entire authorized level of the allotment program for the next two years, and represents only part of the Institutes' program. Both projects are considered important nationally and would yield payoff in terms of energy and water savings and improved planning capabilities.

The energy-water project could ultimately result in energy savings of $18,800,000 annually as well as water-use reductions of up to 50 percent. The project on nonpoint source pollution would have immediate utility in terms of providing supporting information for current studies of water quality in Nebraska and the Midwest.

It is not difficult to justify an expenditure of funds far in excess of those appropriated or authorized under the Water Resources Research Act. The program of the Institute is designed to impact on critical issues and to provide information in a timely fashion to those capable of using it. Without a reasonable funding level, little progress can be made on these important fronts.

I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on a program I believe essential to national interests in water resources development.

Statement by
JAMES A. CRUTCHFIELD
JOINT SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
STATE OF WASHINGTON, WATER RESEARCH CENTER
Regarding the appropriation of
THE OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Madame Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee.

My name is James A. Crutchfield. I am a member and past chairman of the Joint Scientific Committee of the State of Washington Water Research Center. I am presently professor of Economics and Public Affairs at the University of Washington. On behalf of the State of Washington Water Research Center I wish to express deep concern over the proposed reduction in funding of Office of Water Resources Research.

At a time when pressure on all natural resource systems is raising more and more conflicts, economic and environmental, the national interest clearly calls for more and better information on the nation's water systems and their management. The needs run the full gamut from scientific to administrative, and they demand the utmost in flexible, skilled, continuing multidisciplinary research. The University community offers a unique contribution to this effort, both in meeting pressing problems of the day and in preparing thousands of young men and women to meet tomorrow's challenges with a background derived from professional and practical training.

The water research centers of the Pacific Northwest have utilized OWRR funds in a variety of ways that contribute to the effectiveness of both regional and state water policy. One of the most satisfying has been the steady improvement in coordination of University water research with the needs of decision makers in the public sector. In Washington, for example, the Department of Ecology provides a regular budget support for Center research projects chosen to meet its priority requirements. Equally important, it is now represented on the Center's Joint Scientific Committe and plays an active role in the important process of allocating all funds available to the Center. Though federal funding has indeed been small--well below the levels intended by Congress--it has been supplemented generously by the State. It is not dissipated in shotgun fashion and it would not be matched out of scarce State funds had it not been highly productive in terms of useful policy-oriented output.

Similarly, the state's four year colleges have been drawn into research programs of the Center and are represented on its policy-making committees.

From the standpoint of the state universities and colleges, the water research centers have contributed significantly to both research and teaching functions. The most impressive result of the OWRR program has been the creation of a substantial core group of water researchers from all relevant disciplines who have learned to communicate effectively across departmental boundaries.

Small as the program has been, it has provided the impetus to tackle broader and more complex problems than the traditional Discipline-oriented researcher would have approached. The resulting improvement in technology transfer extends to the student as well since water center projects are selected in part on the basis of the quality of student training built into the research proposal.

No one would argue that performance of all state water research centers has been equally satisfactory or that all activities of any one center have been uniformly successful. But the general stimulus to good water research is apparent, and--under careful review by Congress and OWRR--the public service orientation of the centers has become more and more important.

We feel strongly that the water research centers, despite the erosion of funding as a result of inflation, have made impressive progress in linking university capabilities to the public interest in water development and management. But the financial support available is, at best, marginal. The water centers must compete with other sources of funding and other attractive research opportunities to hold the variety and quality of faculty required. For most centers the ability to generate complementary financial support has been impaired by the declining real purchasing power of the OWRR budget. Further reductions would bring us perilously close to the point where the gains of the past decade would be irretrievably lost. The additional funds needed to continue the growth of the productive bond between University researchers and a vital area of public policy are not large, but they are critical.

I am dismayed and astonished by Secretary of the Interior's argument that the urgency of the energy situation requires reduction in the OWRR budget (among others). Surely, no one in his position could be unaware of the critical interrelations between new energy sources on the one hand and environmental hazards on the other. The impact on water demands and water quality are among the most serious obstacles to expansion of coal and shale oil resources. The tremendous increase in oil transportation by sea calls for a major effort to protect estuarine waters. In a very real sense the energy crisis is an environmental crisis as well--and the nation's precious water resources lie squarely in the middle of the conflict. Surely this is not the time to curtail one of the most important sources of water research, particularly since the university groups concerned are, almost without exception, deeply involved in environmental analysis as well.

I respectfully submit to the Subcommittee our conviction that the water centers represent a substantial national investment that has paid its way in full measure. I urge that an orderly growth in funding to the full authorized level, not a curtailment that could lead to virtual elimination of the centers, is called for in the troubled period that lies ahead.

Statement by Jay M. Bagley, Director, Utah Water Resources Research Center, before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Interior, Appropriation Committee regarding FY 1975 budget for the Office of Water Resources Research, Dept. of the Interior
April 9, 1974

My name is Jay Bagley. I am Director of the Utah Water Research Laboratory. I would like to comment in opposition to the proposed cut in the FY 1975 Administrative Budget for the programs of the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of Interior.

For more than twenty years, I have been involved in seeking solutions to water problems through private practice and consulting, through research, and through the administration of broadly-based research programs. During this time I have had close acquaintance with the water research programs of the federal agencies through direct participation and collaboration with them. Our Utah laboratory has conducted research in cooperation with 20 different federal agencies during the past 8 years on a wide variety of water problems. Our program involves some 35 professional researchers from several disciplines and total annual research expenditures approaching $2 million. Some of our research is accomplished in direct cooperation with federal laboratories such as the USDA Northwest Watershed Research Center at Boise, Idaho; the Southwest Watershed Research Center at Tucson, Arizona; the National Sedimentation Laboratory, Oxford, Mississippi; and the regional EPA laboratories at Ada, Oklahoma; Corvallis, Oregon and Cincinnati, Ohio.

In all my research association and experience I must say that the program initiated under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 has resulted in the greatest payoff for the small amount invested of any research program I know anything about. The phenomenal cost-effectiveness is due to a number of things perhaps only partly anticipated by those who framed the original legislation. The OWRR program gave water research a "critical mass" bringing some urgently needed but missing dimensions to the water research thrust; provided a viable framework for "parallel" coordination of research activities between states; established a needed link to achieve "sequential" research coordination among state, regional, and national programs; gave impetus to the broad dissemination and implementation of research results; and incorporated grass roots consultation and collaboration in the identification of research needs and priorities and in the evaluation and implementation of research results. Let me elaborate briefly on just a few of these substantial payoffs as I have observed them. I would like to dwell primarily on the "extras" that are over and above the very substantial and meaningful research results that are documented so profusely in annual reports of the individual centers and in the reports and documents of OWRR itself.

A Coordinated System of Research Centers

The Water Resources Research Act served to unify and strengthen state water research programs by providing that a research center or institute be established in each state. The common tie these centers maintain with OWRR established a forum or basis for direct communication and coordination between states. The fact that OWRR must approve all projects—allotment, matching, or other research—and the fact that it supports and maintains an abstracting and dissemination service makes duplicative programs between states a remote possibility.

While some have questioned the ability to coordinate 51 centers and have referred to the OWRR program as being too fragmented and too diffused to achieve any substantial technological advance, an objective appraisal of the program in operation will find that one of the biggest strengths of the OWRR program is in the horizontal and vertical coordination it fosters. The centers play a pivotal role in the entire research coordinating process. Furthermore, the rather unique and effective pattern of organizing for a unified research thrust on regional problems is undoubtedly a fresh and viable contrast (and yet an effective complement) to the more traditional and rigidly structured regional research centers which are more common with federal in-house agency research.

Consortial Arrangements to Achieve Problem-Oriented Regional Research Thrusts

Within this national structure of state water research centers, consortial arrangements have been fostered in which centers join to provide a unified research thrust on regional problems of common interest. These cooperative arrangements are "ad hoc" in nature, selecting the most qualified talent from participating state centers in order to form the best team with which to address the problem of concern. Unlike most federal regional research centers which specialize in particular problem areas and have rigid jurisdictional boundaries, consortial arrangements among state centers are normally for the life of a particular regional research effort only. Consortial arrangements form, disband, and reform according to the problem of concern, always involving only those centers who share the common problem and including the best talent from whatever center it may come.

For example, the Utah Center has been involved in a regional project on the problem of developing techniques for estimating the potential of water resource development in the western region of the U. S. for achievement of national and regional social goals. This extremely basic study is nearing completion and its results are most eagerly awaited by federal and state water planning and development agencies—several of which have offered technical and financial support since the project began. This cooperative effort involved an interdisciplinary team whose members came from Utah, Colorado, California, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada.

The Utah Center is also currently cooperating with the seven Colorado River and Great Basin states in a comprehensive and systematic identification of research needs in this region of the country. The Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee composed of state and federal action agency representatives from this same region, are working jointly with the state centers in this endeavor. The association of PSIAC provides the needed exposure of research people to the viewpoints and ideas from the planning/management side. This jointly executed program will result in the development of a water research strategy which assures that research will be programmed to most effectively and efficiently meet the requirements of planners, managers, and administrators of water resources in this region.

The OWRR-related centers of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and California have joined in a study of salinity damage estimates and salinity control impacts which could be experienced with the implementation of various salinity management options for the Colorado River. An advisory committee composed of individuals from action agencies and user organizations helps to insure that the research approach and orientation will be tempered by practical considerations.

As a final example of regional problem solving, the research centers of Utah and Nevada have initiated a study on the Virgin River which will test multi-objective planning techniques to this region of rapidly changing growth patterns. Again, the centers are working closely with local and state planners in structuring the approach to assure meaningful implementation of the research results.

The OWRR centers have made some significant contributions toward the solution of regional problems. If funding levels were increased, the federal government would quickly find that not only do the state centers respond to the diversity of problems at the grass roots level, but that they have a ready-made and flexible structure for attacking regional problems in ways that are more effective than traditional federal regional programs to which we are accustomed.

University Linkage

Unlike some of the federal regional research laboratories, the OWRR program sought a direct and intimate tie to the universities. This made the facilities and expertise of the universities immediately available to the federal government. The Act provided for no "brick and mortar". Rather, the system of centers, with very modest operating support by the federal government, not only opened up the cooperative use of university and federal resources, but it served to make the on-going water research programs of the universities more mindful and responsive to national priorities. Since no overhead is paid on the basic state allotments and since none of it goes into facilities, the financial support is undiluted and is guaranteed of the maximum return for the federal research dollar.

Small Infusion of Funds—Substantial and Multiple Returns

The OWRR program constitutes only about 7% of the total federal water research budget with the allotments to the university centers constituting about 3% (a little over 5 million per year for all centers—less than the cost of a single small sewage treatment plant). Yet, since the advent of OWRR, policies, perspectives, and programs of the federal and state agencies have undergone some rather major overhauls. While it would be incorrect to presume that all of this has been a direct result of OWRR, any objective evaluation would discover that the relatively small infusion of financing has spawned an impact far out of proportion to the dollars involved. There are several good reasons for this.

First of all, the OWRR program was able to initiate research which was hardly appropriate for agencies to undertake themselves either because it was introspective in nature or because personnel make-up was inadequate. In the OWRR program significant emphasis has been placed on problems of evaluation procedures, planning objectives, planning methods and criteria, effectiveness of institutional arrangements, ecological and social impacts, etc. Several reports, notably those coming from the Office of Science and Technology during the early sixties lamented the lack of emphasis on these topics in the then current federal water research programs.

The university community is particularly well suited to incorporate interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary thinking to research problems because of the diverse talent available at a central location. Having large and diverse programs, universities can make incremental adjustments in personnel assignments to provide only the proportion of time actually needed and at the time needed for a research effort. Federal agencies, on the other hand, must normally justify a full-time continuing position before an "exotic" talent can be added.

One other highly significant aspect of having an extramural water research component in association with universities is the added assurance of objectivity. The university setting is probably unsurpassed in providing an atmosphere for free inquiry insulated from special interest groups and self-serving biases that sometimes reflect themselves in narrowly oriented, in-house, mission agency research. The taxpayer simply cannot afford to be without a substantial element of research in the pattern of OWRR to guarantee the objective comparisons, challenges to the norm, innovations, and evaluations this component provides. The extreme imbalance in financial support of the OWRR-type research as contrasted to agency research would be aggravated still further through the funding cuts recommended by the Administration. The OMB view that OWRR constitutes a categorical grant of "college assistance" with little hope of real research contribution or taxpayer benefit is certainly a myopic perspective.

Grass Roots Insights Coupled with National Perspective

Many other points could be cited to illustrate the critical or pivotal role the OWRR state centers play in meeting water research needs. State centers are better aware of state and local goals, and with the advice and assistance of state officers and citizen advisory committees there is a rapid recognition of the water-related problems faced in their achievement. At the state level, the close interchange between researchers and users of research results provides a valuable insight into the social, political, and institutional framework within which results must be implemented.

The state centers are in an excellent position to meld these grass roots inputs with regional and national perspective funneled through OWRR as a result of inputs from federal agencies and a national citizen's water resources research panel, advisory to OWRR. Federal support to these individual state centers provides the glue which binds the local-state-federal system together. Thus, the individual operational objectives of federal and state agencies can be better understood and compromised; broad national water policies which vary in applicability from state to state can be tempered by state and local situations well understood by state centers; and a bit of balance between applied and basic research can be obtained through a longer range perspective normally possible in university settings.

Water, Energy, and Environment—Growing Problems

It has been suggested that one reason for a recommended decrease in the OWRR program was that there were other areas, such as energy, that were more important. Such rationalization is difficult to follow, to say the least. The increased extraction and processing of energy resources will entail heavy financial, socio-economic, and environmental burdens (along with the many economic and social benefits). A recent National Academy of Science Study "Rehabilitation Potential of Western Coal Lands" pointed up the critical importance and limitation of water in the extraction, processing, and rehabilitating of spoil piles and tailings ponds. Expected development of the oil shales, tar sands, coal, and oil in the Rocky Mountain region would utilize large quantities of water. Water is already scarce in the area and can only be reallocated from current use patterns. The legal, economic, environmental, and social impacts of such transfers could be tremendous. Similarly, the effects of reallocating supplies, and the effects of specific operations on the quality of water, raise a whole host of unanswered questions whose dimensions extend to the Mexican border. It is inconceivable that Congress could authorize multi-billion dollar research programs for finding and developing more efficient uses of the nation's energy resources and yet endorse a recommended decrease in water resources research! I am confident Congress will not do this.

Quite apart from the energy crisis, my state and region is experiencing explosive growth in urban areas, second home and recreational community

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development, ski development, and many other kinds of recreational and industrial development and activity. These developments are accompanied by extremely difficult problems of water supply and waste disposal. It is easy to concur with the conclusions of a recent report of the U. S. General Accounting Office which said that the federal water quality goals for 1985 likely will not be met because the necessary research and development is still to be done and current funding levels are inadequate to accomplish it. Greatly expanded research will be required over the next several decades to cope with the resource-environment dilemma.

A Backward Step?

In summary, this is no time to be cutting back on water research. It is time to examine carefully our national water research strategy and the coordination of our research efforts. Contrary to the beliefs of some, such an examination would reveal that the modest program of OWRR has all the elements of an integrated, systematic, and comprehensive approach to the solution of water problems. An expansion of its concepts and programs through increased federal support would greatly increase the cost-effectiveness of all water research programs of which it is a part and to which it relates.

The states may be able to take up the slack in terms of lost financial support if the OWRR program were abolished, but the important question is: Can the viable network for coordination, collaboration, problem oriented regional thrusts, research information dissemination, grass roots participation, manpower training, and climate for objectivity in research be maintained? This network of research centers has been carefully and frugally developed over the past nine years. Added federal support will strengthen it and assure the taxpayer of the advantages I have outlined above. Reduction in an already dangerously low level of federal support would cause many of the bonus features to become unglued and the cost-effectiveness of the OWRR program to be greatly diminished.

Mr. SMERDON. We have submitted written statements for the record from each of us. I will briefly summarize and then Professor Crutchfield will have a few remarks to make during the period of time which we have.

We appreciate the past support which your subcommittee has given to water resources research. We are, of course, extremely concerned and dismayed at the fact that the administration has not seen fit to release the extra funds so that it could be used as Congress had intended for water research in the States.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has refused to approve the transfer of the $460,000 added last year for the Office of Water Resources Research.

Mr. SMERDON. We are appreciative of that. We would ask one question, whether there is anything that can be done to encourage the funds this year which have been appropriated to be released so they can be used for research. It is our understanding that these funds are to be released in the fourth quarter. We are in the fourth quarter and if they are to be released they need to be released rather quickly.

Mrs. HANSEN. After the passage of the 2d fiscal year 1974 supplemental bill I think they will release them.

Mr. SMERDON. If there is anything that can be done or if there is anything that we can do.

Mrs. HANSEN. I urge you to wire the White House asking that the money be released.

Mr. SMERDON. We will certainly proceed to do that. I would like to comment briefly in summary that we believe this Federal-State partnership in water resources research is one that has been very productive. We believe that the Federal funds have served as a catalyst to provide a focus whereby the States have put a large amount of money than the Federal funds, in water resources research, and if this program is permitted to wither and die because of lack of appropriations, we are fearful that the Nation will suffer because we simply will not have the water research to support such things as development of alternate energy sources which cannot be developed as you well know without proper water resources research. We are fearful that if things are permitted to proceed as they are going now, that we will have a rather dire situation in terms of water problems related to energy.

We respectfully urge that an orderly progress be made toward full appropriation of the funds which are authorized under the Water Resources Research Act. We believe that these funds could be used effectively and very productively. I will stop there and ask Professor Crutchfield to add remarks from the State of Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN. Professor Crutchfield.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD. Madam Chairman, I have a number of things I would like to stress in the very short time available. We feel that the universities do have a significant contribution to make in the field of water development and management, not only in meeting the pressing problems we have today. We are in the process of turning out literally thousands of people who benefited from this OWRR program, in getting both professional and practical on the job training. These are the people who will carry the water problems of tomorrow as well.

One of the things that we feel has been most satisfying about the water research center program throughout the country has been the

steady improvement in tying the university research into the public decisionmaking process. In the State of Washington, I presume this is typical of a good many other States as well, the department of ecology, our water resources agency, now provides a regular budget item for support of the water research center that is equal to or in some cases greater than the amount provided by the Federal Government, and perhaps more important, the department of ecology now has membership on our joint scientific committee which allocates our funds among different programs, and participates actively in the actual implementation of our Federal as well as State programs, so that we are closely tied in with State activities.

We feel that there is clear, positive budgetary evidence that the State does not regard this as a shotgun approach, but rather as something that is directly supportive of its policies oriented problems.

The budget available through the OWRR program, of course, has never been terribly large, but I think it can easily be lost sight of, that its critical importance is the central point that it occupies. It is the source of funding coming from the State, and if it is eroded to the point where the centers are unable to perform their role effectively, then the State funding and the level and quality of State activity are going to reflect that in less effective research.

The most impressive result to me, I think, of the whole OWRR program has been the creation of a corps group in each of the States, which extends not only to university but to the State college and State government people as well of interdisciplinary research and policy oriented people who have learned to speak one another's language, and who can now tackle problems that the single discipline approach simply would be unable to deal with, and that is the essence of water research, water quality, water management problems.

We are, of course, very much concerned by the fact that inflation has already eroded the real purchasing power of the funding that has been provided to us and that we are getting close to the point where any further cuts literally will destroy the investment that Congress has already made in a program that we feel has done well for the country.

I can only add my word to Dr. Smerdon's, my dismay and astonishment that the Secretary of the Interior would regard the energy needs as a reason for cutting research in the water resources area. Surely he should know better than anyone that the major obstacles to the development of energy resources are the environmental aspects associated with water, and one, I think, of the greatest benefits that the university contribution can have is that so many of the people concerned with water resources research are also intimately involved in the environmental aspects of water and their relation to the energy situation.

A contribution there is being made. It is of major proportions, and to cut back in the water research area in the interests of doing a better job in energy seems to me a complete non sequitur.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is completely impractical.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD. We feel respectfully, Madam Chairman, that this is no time to be cutting a program that we feel has paid its way, and that can pay its way in both the environmental and water resources fields.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. SMERDON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your time. I might just add one point quickly. I have a letter here which I sent to Senator Bible in response to Secretary Morton's testimony before him which is our position related to the testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place that in the record.

[The letter follows:]

UCOWR — Universities Council on Water Resources

Executive Secretary
Warren Viessman, Jr.
University of Nebraska
Water Resources Research Institute
212 Agricultural Engineering
East Campus
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

An organization of universities established to encourage education and research in water resources

Reply to: G027 McCarty Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL. 32611
March 14, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Subcommittee on The Department of
Interior & Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee
The United States Senate
Suite 1235, New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

On behalf of the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR), I would like to respectfully comment on the testimony of Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, who appeared before your Interior Appropriations Subcommittees on March 4, 1974. We believe that certain portions of that testimony do not reflect an accurate assessment of the worth of the state institute programs. Certain statements of Secretary Morton cannot go unchallenged. We respectfully request that you call this to the attention of your Appropriations Subcommittee.

I will first comment briefly on the general view of Secretary Morton in relation to the productivity of the state water institutes. As you well know, representatives and UCOWR and other state groups have appeared before your Subcommittee for the past several years to report on accomplishments of the state water institutes in terms of solving state and regional water problems and to answer questions. I personally testified on behalf of UCOWR before your Subcommittee on May 10, 1973, and I will again be part of a UCOWR group when hearings are held for outside witnesses in April of this year. Last year, at your personal request, we provided to you documentation on the fact that the states had overmatched the dollar for dollar matching requirement of Section 101 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 by about 10 percent. The states have also contributed heavily to the allotment part of the Act (Section 100) by providing additional funds, space, facilities and other necessary support for research without claiming overhead which is a legitimate cost normally charged to Federal research grants. Figures provided by the state institutes in their annual reports indicated state contributions to the allotment program of more than $4 million and in most cases this does not include the indirect costs which are a real contribution. The facts are that the states contribute heavily to the allotment program and it is matched on more than a dollar for dollar basis. These facts are in direct conflict with the implications from the statement of Secretary Morton before your Appropriations Subcommittee.

More important than the above is the fact that Congress throughly assessed the value of the OWRR program in 1971 prior to amending the Act to increase the authorization for the Section 100 allotment program to $250,000 per state institute. Also, at that time, the Department of The Interior supported the amendment, although their recommendation was for $200,000 per state institute. The program was evaluated prior to passage of the amending legislation and was found to be very cost effective in terms of research results per Federal dollar spent. Only last week, I received a letter dated March 4, 1974 (the same day as Secretary Morton's testimony before you) from Mr. Jack O. Horton, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Water Resources, which in part stated:

> "Since assuming my current position, I have had the opportunity to increase considerably my knowledge regarding the purposes, objectives, and accomplishments of the OWRR program. You are correct, I am sure, that the OWRR program has not obtained the visibility or received the recognition that is warranted in the light of the high research productivity, and the extent to which it has significantly upgraded the Nation's professional competence in water resources. Largely because of the OWRR program, the competence is now available to assist in solving urgent problems in the areas of energy, environmental protection, land use, and water resources. OWRR's recently issued 1973 Annual Report substantiates this view."

I apologize for this overly long letter, but I'd like to also comment specifically on some statements by Secretary Morton in his testimony before you on March 4, 1974.

On Page 77, line 14-18, of the hearing transcript, Secretary Morton said: "I will be very candid with you. The fragmented, shotgun approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people in an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make very specific technological advances." In reply, each of the state programs is geared to the unique problems of the state it serves. This is not haphazard as implied, but is on the basis of a statewide research plan developed in cooperation with the Federal, state, local and private agencies concerned with water problems as well as a statewide advisory committee. All proposed research is checked against completed and on-going studies, using the catalog of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center and the Science Information Exchange, to assure best use of existing information and to avoid duplication of effort. A detailed program for allotment research is submitted to OWRR each year for their approval. They do not accept these programs pro forma, but reviews them critically and frequently require rectification. A special effort toward regional coordination of research has been underway for two years.

In 1971 the Congress determined that $100,000 was not sufficient as a financial base for state institute programs and as a result, increased the annual allotment authorization to $250,000 by the amendment process. The present

Administration supported this amendment. For the Administration to cut the allotment budget request to $89,000 per state institute as they propose for FY 1975, which is even well below the original 1964 authorization, and then argue that the amount is too small to be effective betrays logic. Despite the limitations of $100,000 in today's inflated market it is not accurate to refer to the amount as sufficient to "hire a couple of people." For one thing, universities do contribute directly to the research and all overhead such as laboratories, heat, light, water, etc. is paid by the universities conducting the research.

The common procedure for utilization of research faculty in universities is to obtain salary release time, not full time employment. Individual research projects are generally supervised by a faculty scientist on a 20-25 percent release time basis. The principal work is usually done by graduate students under his supervision and, thus, the program supports an important training need. As a result, 4-5 projects can be undertaken with the equivalent of one full scientist man-year.

Information on the technological advances secured through the OWRR program is readily available to Secretary Morton. He need only refer to his Annual Report, signed by him and forwarded to the Congress, and also special reports made to him by the institutes.

Since the 1971 amendments specifying a technology transfer responsibility, the state institutes have been conducting specialized seminars, training courses, and using other media to provide research findings to water resource agencies and other user groups. There is absolutely no evidence to support the allegation that the institutes have not been successful in the production of technological advances, witness Assistant Secretary Morton's letter to me dated March 4, 1974. Secretary Morton also said: "We thought that there were other areas, particularly in the energy field, that were more important." We suggest that Government policy which ignores one important field and research need because another problem emerges is indeed short-sighted. As you well know, many of the important problems related to alternate energy sources, such as coal development, oil shale and outer continental shelf development, depends heavily on water resources research. Many water problems are closely allied with energy problems and these must be solved jointly. Good work must be continued in both areas.

On page 79, lines 8-11 of the transcript, Secretary Morton said: "Let us call it what it is (OWRR program). It is not a research bill, it is a college --- a land grant assistance bill and I am for that. But I am not for putting a false name on it." The usual institute format is to operate with statewide advisory and technical committees to develop a research program responsive to recognized needs. While the institute offices are usually located on land-grant campuses, the program is directed to state and regional problems. Research is conducted on campuses throughout the states including state and private universities, where both faculty interest and scientific competency exist. This leads to a very cost effective research program utilizing the qualified university faculties wherever they exist.

We shall not comment on the stated willingness of Secretary Morton, on page 79 of the transcript, to turn over a thriving, efficient water resources research program to another department because we fail to understand the logic in that argument.

We appreciate Secretary Morton's quickness to recognize the fine Nevada water research program. Still he might have been prepared to discuss the equal merits of other state institute programs throughout the United States. There is simply no evidence to support the conclusion that there are only a few good institutes and that the appropriated funds should be allocated to these, leaving the others to wither on the vine. Our point is that the OWRR program is the only one to provide research resources to bring the university scientific capabilities in universities of the various states to bear on state and regional water resources problems. The record shows that the vast majority of the institutes have effective programs which need to be strengthened -- not weakened -- through more adequate appropriations.

Secretary Morton refers to spreading "this money out across the whole college spectrum" and he points to the difficulty of getting a "non-duplicative research program." The funds are not allocated by OWRR until each state has prepared a detailed research plan including procedures to carry it out. This must be based on an assessment of problems and research needs in collaboration and consultation with state and Federal water agencies and other interests. Regional coordination is an important consideration by OWRR. The inference of careless and haphazard allocation of funds to land grant universities is incorrect, misleading and certainly not supported by the record.

It would be regrettable indeed, if the Secretary's testimony were to be the basis for changes in the Act or its administration without a full opportunity for the presentation of evidence and points of view by persons more conversant with the program and its accomplishments. The OWRR program has been markedly successful and fully deserves the opportunity to further demonstrate its potential through increases in appropriations as authorized by the 1971 amendment to the Water Resources Act.

We shall be pleased to answer questions or provide additional information you might desire. We shall look forward to appearing before your Subcommittee when we testify at your hearings on April 8 or 9.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Smerdon, Chairman
UCOWR, Executive Board

ETS/gb
cc: Dr. Warren Viessman, Executive Secretary
UCOWR, Executive Board

Office of Water Resources Research

WITNESS

JOHN S. GLADWELL, DIRECTOR, IDAHO WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Gladwell, director, Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF
DR. JOHN S. GLADWELL
DIRECTOR, IDAHO WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Presented before the
Interior and Related
Agencies Subcommittee
of the
Appropriations Committee
U. S. House of Representatives
April 10, 1974

It certainly is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to appear here today and share with you my views of the role of research in water resources planning and management. And further, to discuss with you what I believe to be an error in judgment on the part of the Administration as to the relative value of the program of research supported through the USDI Office of Water Resources Research. The suggestion that the level of support should be reduced, in the face of repeated Congressional efforts to increase it substantially, clearly indicates a major difference of opinion. I believe it shows a lack of appreciation for the role of research -- especially of how the OWRR program ties the various Federal efforts together.

As a Director of one of the 51 existing Institutes funded through Title I, Section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (as amended) my presentation should quite correctly be suspect. My Institute obviously is vitally concerned and will benefit or not, depending upon the actions taken. I accept this, and would not want it otherwise. My comments, as a result, are presented as objectively as I can, my one goal being to present this committee with what I believe to be the facts. They are based upon many years of experience in applied research, both as a researcher and an administrator. I had an opportunity to tie many of these ideas together when I worked on the staff of the U.S. National Water Commission and had as one of my assignments the task to develop a background analysis of the role of research as it applies to water resources. Lest I claim too much, let me quickly add that what was finally published in that Commission's report bears almost no resemblance to anything I suggested -- a point in which I take great pride since I feel strongly that in at least that aspect the National Water Commission was greatly in error. The concept of an Office of Water Technology was counter to my suggestion, and I have yet to hear any arguments that would convince me otherwise.

A Philosophy of Federal Research Support

The Federal Government has always supported research as much (if not more) because science is useful as because it has been decided that the culture of science should be left to future generations. There is no doubt that the support has been and continues to be substantial. However, the support

of science has not been the result of a systematically planned program of action on the part of the Federal Government. Rather, it represents a conglomeration of many lesser decisions made within the White House, numerous Federal agencies, and Congressional committees which have legislative and fiscal oversight responsibilities for those agencies.

The individual decisions that have led to the great increase in R & D spending have likewise created a mixed economy in the research industry. The Federal Government supplies more than one-half of the funds used for R & D in this Nation. The bulk of the research and development (principally at the development end) is executed by industry and, to a much smaller extent, by universities and by non-profit research organizations. With most of our public and a large portion of our private R & D financed by Federal funds, the pace of scientific advance, the areas of advance, and the objectives of the National R & D effort have for obvious reasons become greatly influenced by the Federal Government. Research and development activities have been sponsored and supported largely by the Federal Government because it has been the principal customer.

Most National goals involve some environmental constraints. Protecting the integrity and proper use of the environment and its resources are traditional concerns of governments. There has been an increasing recognition of Federal responsibility in this area. And there is a need to assure that the necessary studies and actions continue to be undertaken, if not by the private sector, then through incentives of the Federal Government itself. Such studies will permit knowledgable innovative processes to be pursued in the expansion of a better quality of life.

The water resource is clearly one of our natural resources which has and always will maintain a pervasive public interest. In one way or another this basic resource serves (and is too often abused by) the entire Nation. Even though most water problems are commonly regional or local, they are not necessarily independent. The manner in which water problems are handled in one area can significantly affect the resources of other regions or localities, and the National interest itself. Research efforts directed to even the more local problems benefit by a limited central overview and funding mechanism.

All sectors of society are touched by major water-related activities such as water supply, flood control, navigation, and recreation. Facilities for water use and control presently require expenditures (Federal, state, and local) in the billions of dollars every year. Based on trends and expressed interest by society generally in environmental protection and enhancement, the rate of expenditures for these activities will certainly continue to increase.

It has always been a major objective in an implicit National water policy that because of the pervasive public interest in water, research of National significance that others are unable to perform becomes a responsibility of the Federal Government. As I noted earlier, the water resources field has been divided among many different Federal agencies, each of which has been given

statutory responsibilities and objectives that require them to conduct water-related research. There is, unfortunately, no overall pattern of consistency for Federal water-related research programs. Therefore, primary Federal responsibility should be to develop and maintain a system to keep overall objectives of water resources research in view, to maintain and strengthen the coordination of the Federal efforts so that research programs may be properly fitted together, and to relate water resources research to the total R & D program. The funds needed for water-related research will continue to be large. Although the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology fills an important role along these lines, it comes nowhere near doing what needs to be done.

Because research activities are of uncertain scope and reward, there is justification for shared National support, beyond that supported by strictly mission-oriented Federal agencies. The Federal Government, it would seem, must continue to take upon itself the responsibility to fill the gaps in those areas where market or mission forces are inadequate to the task. This has always been a very vital role of OWRR in the field of water resources.

Impacts of Federal R & D Investments

Federal R & D programs can make their impacts on specific areas in several ways: through Federally-owned or operated research and development installations; through research and development contracts between Federal agencies and private industry or non-profit research groups; and through the expenditure of funds for basic and applied research at colleges and universities. There is often an impact on the locale which is far different from that resulting from the spending of Federal dollars in other types of activities. Included here is the phenomenon of university, and in particular of their graduate program, development. Another is the occasional phenomenon of certain types of research and development related industries that have tended to grow up around those universities which have been heavily supported by Federal R & D grants and contracts.

The Federal Government must continue to accept the responsibility for effective support of graduate education and the related basic and applied research. This reasoning is quite pragmatic in nature, for Government must do these things because by the very size and nature of the problem no other group can. The argument that we don't need training programs seems incredible in the face of expanding programs in the fields of energy and environment. Worse yet is an apparent refusal to even study the problem of training and education. But the Federal Government should not act alone, allowing the rest of society to stand aside. Private and state funds must be sought; in fact, this will be an important safeguard against undue Government influence.

However, it is evident that increasing support and utilization of R & D by the Federal Government has in general not been paralleled by a corresponding trend in state and local governments. Generally speaking, state legislatures have tended to be conservative, for example, in the support of

basic research. In water resources research the reaction has been strikingly different. Many states, for example, have offered direct support to the OWRR institutes, and all have found it desirable to participate through those institutes in research on a matching basis. The Matching Grant program of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (as administered by OWRR), for example, has had considerably more requests -- evidence of solid local monetary support -- than were even remotely possible to fund with current levels of program funding. It is evident that under Title I a considerable interest has been stirred in developing local funds to add to the Federal funds available. Many of the research projects have had regional and local emphasis; however, in response to the priorities established for the Title II funds and through programmed coordination efforts considerable National significance is to be evidenced even within the Title I program.

Although Government expenditure unquestionably is the principal financial influence in scientific exploration of the United States, Federal money and programs for research will not, by themselves, create centers of excellence, or solve all of the problems that our society will encounter. It seems clear that the total amount of money which will be made available from Federal sources will not be sufficient to support social and technological innovation at a sufficiently high level. Increased state, local, and private investments will be essential if the urban and environmental problems of the present and future are to be solved. But even more important, it points to the need for rational coordinated research plans -- another major point stressed by OWRR.

The field of water resources research in particular requires a rapid growth as part of a total environment research program. The identification of the specific fields is a job for scientists, engineers, industry, universities, and all levels of governments . . . all working together. But because the National interest is particularly involved, responsibility for support and direction will inevitably rest largely on the Federal Government. Federal support, however, has not and should not necessarily imply Federal operation.

Why Start Again?

Whatever the criticisms that have been leveled at the present Federal R & D establishment, it has been the most productive and most innovative of any in the world. This is as true today as it was a decade ago. It is particularly true of water resources.

It is an interesting paradox that we often presume that problems which have been caused or aggravated by technology can be solved by technology. Many of the solutions, however, involve political, social, environmental, and economic skills in which new technical devices may in reality offer but a minor contribution to the solution. This requires capabilities for coordinating and implementing broad programs.

Many of these skills already exist in Federal laboratories concerned with individual mission responsibilities and in non-Federal Institutes throughout the country. Therefore, the programs of existing laboratory and institute

capabilities can be redirected in response to emerging National problems. In fact, engineers and scientists are deeply concerned with social problems, and it is not difficult to find highly motivated individuals willing to explore these new areas -- when mechanisms for their coordination are available.

To be effective an analytical institution must not only be creative but also objective and relatively independent. Without these qualities there would be great difficulty in attracting and retaining the talent that is necessary to deal with difficult social and environmental problems.

One way to assure a degree of independence is to maintain a balance between Governmental and non-Governmental support. Where this is not practical the support from Government might come from a number of different agencies. This would allow the institute to refuse requests that in its opinion were inappropriate without fear that its major source of funding would be threatened. This is not always possible, yet some freedom is always desirable.

Conditions conducive to the best productivity are characterized by internal freedom under strong leadership. Success in interdisciplinary research, for example, is seldom achieved by strong-handed management methods. This is accomplished by internal discussions and arguments conducted in an atmosphere of mutual intellectual respect between management and the scientists. The lines of internal scientific communication must also be as short as possible.

The problems of laboratory and institute management have been with us for years. In fact, for Federal laboratories the Bell Report in 1962 recommended:[1]

> "--delegating to research laboratory directors more authority to make program and personnel decisions, to control funds, and otherwise to command the resources which are necessary to carry out the mission of the installation.
>
> --providing the research laboratory director a discretionary allotment of funds, to be available for projects of his choosing, and for the results of which he is to be responsible;
>
> --eliminating where possible excess layers or echelons of supervisory management, and insuring that technical, administrative, and fiscal reviews be conducted con-currently and in coordinated fashion; and
>
> --making laboratory research assignments in the form of a few major items with a reasonable degree of continuity rather than a multiplicity of small narrowly specified tasks; this will put responsibility for detailed definition of the work to be done at the laboratory level where it belongs."

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[1] U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Science and Astronautics (1968), p. 363.

It is of course, more difficult for Government laboratories to operate with flexibility than those of the private sector. It is, therefore, sometimes simpler and more desirable to do certain things externally. Those outside laboratories, however, are often more expensive to operate and more difficult to control; thus, there is a challenge to Government to overcome its procedural weaknesses so that it can carry out its research with satisfactory flexibility.

Now, clearly laboratories or institutes are not normally funded to do research for their own satisfaction. Their task is to produce those ideas on which the next generation of the parent agency's policies and activities will be based. As such, they need to operate as a system and not as a collection of disjointed parts. Their productivity is measured by their effect on public and private programs, difficult as this may be. But because those programs usually involve expenditures many times greater than those involved in an institute's direct operations, the "multiplier effect" is important.

The hardest management problem is to decide what the water resource problems really are and how they should be approached. In many cases the general concept of problems can be defined at the agency level, but whether real progress is to be made depends on picking the right problems, those that are ripe for solving at the time. This requires more than a single agency approach. It also must be approached with extreme caution, for the research planners who try to go to the level of research "projects" will have eliminated from consideration those very ideas which so often turn out to be more important. OWRR has always tried for a good balance on research planning.

Many strong water resources research institutes are desirable so that each will be able to deal, in general, with specific types of problems. However, pluralism also offers the opportunity for having competition among institutes whose subject matters and research projects overlap reasonably. Diversity and competition are unlikely to evolve when excess direction is required from the Federal or any other point of view.

I should add at this point that it was my conclusion to the National Water Commission that the water resources research institutes established by the Office of Water Resources Research were the logical location for an expanded Federal-university program of multi-disciplinary water resources research. This would be in addition to the levels of programs presently underway at those institutes, which already comprise an important National resource. These institutions, essentially outside the government, have advantages of flexibility and minimum bureaucratic constraints. If properly initiated, the program should encourage a free interchange of research staff and information between the institutes (and their respective universities) and various governmental agencies. Finally, they would not represent yet another proposed laboratory system, but rather an extension of a program proven to be successful on a smaller scale. I, furthermore, see no reason why these institutes cannot be used in expanding programs of research on land-use and the environment. The mechanisms are there, all is needed is to provide the wherewithall by which the realm of research can be expanded.

Multiple Capabilities are Important

An issue of continuing concern has been the geographical distribution of scientific capabilities and of the related Federal support. This is related to two National objectives: the provision of educational opportunities to all segments of the population, and the equal opportunity for regional development. With respect to these two objectives, there has been a growing realization that the presence of high-level scientific research and of quality graduate education will raise the educational and the cultural level of a region in its entirety. There is also a wide belief that a direct relationship exists between the quality of science and education and the economic growth of a region. With the growing acceptance of these relationships has come pressure to distribute Federal scientific resources more widely and uniformly geographically. Excessive concentration in a few areas, it has been argued, denies equal participation in activities involving science and technology.

There are two problems, however, with excessive efforts to equalize geographic distribution. First, it may deny the benefits of "economies of scale" that can result from the concentration of technical and educational capabilities in a single area. Second, there is the obvious hazard of lowering the quality of the existing successful science centers. Again I point to the programs of OWRR as combining both the geographical distribution and competitive aspects -- combined extremely effectively.

It is worth re-emphasizing at this time that Federal scientific support programs have gained for the United States a position of unquestioned world leadership in research. It is difficult, therefore, to conclude that issue should be taken with the present system of funding science because in some cases it may concentrate the educational (and perhaps economic) benefits in a limited number of institutions and areas.

It may well be asked, therefore, that if things are going so well, would not the best course of action be to continue doing what has been successful? Many scientists feel precisely this way. But change is already occurring, particularly in water resources research because of the success and growth of many new, strong centers of scholarship and research. These centers have been encouraged by the Administration and the Congressional leadership of both parties, and for nearly ten years now have been upgrading their scientific and technological capabilities.

It must be emphasized that the primary purpose of the Federal funds is for the advancement of the science and technology of water resources in the National interest. Because of the relationships that exist between university research and graduate education they also have an influence on educational programs. It is recognized that a high-quality university is a regional asset in that it attracts and holds intellectual and other leaders to the region. The planning and the drive for their development, however, must come from the campuses. Although not full appreciated by many, it nevertheless is true that Federal money cannot buy or create excellence. It can only assist those institutions where excellence is evident, or those with evidence of sound plans aiming toward excellence.

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The answer to the question of Federal backing, however, does not lie in a policy that concentrates on support to water resources research institutes to the point of elimination of individual project research support, for there is clearly too beneficial a secondary effect that results from the direct support of individuals. The exclusive support of institutions at the expense of directly funding individual investigators could do extensive damage to a system of quality-competitiveness which has given this Nation high standards for scientific research and for science education.

On the other hand, it seems quite clear that the project approach has caused a concentration of Federal research backing in relatively few universities. This is not unexpected, for the universities best equipped to undertake research are also those established ones with the faculty and facilities to provide for strong graduate programs. It is natural for a research administrator to want to have his extramural research done by the best scientific minds he can find. The concentration of Federal funds has undoubtedly been extremely beneficial to those few universities and improved the quality of faculties and facilities of those already in the lead. In fact, however, it has the tendency to widen the gap between those selected few and the remaining second and third rank schools.

I believe the program of OWRR stands as a good example to all of the Federal agencies. In its various categories of grants and contracts it combines geographic distribution with individual initiative -- resulting in an extremely well balanced operation.

Federal Research at Universities

The fact that colleges and universities have important public-service functions is clear. Traditionally and increasingly they have accepted the obligation to make their faculties and facilities available for the solution of problems. The Nation has regularly called on their services where the work could not be done as effectively elsewhere. This relationship between the Federal Government and the universities has proved valuable for the universities, for the government, for science, and for the Nation as a whole.

In general, methodologies and objectives of research conducted at universities are not much different from those of research performed in many non-profit institutes, in municipal, state, and Federal laboratories, or in industrial laboratories. However, the association of the research endeavor with universities, with the resulting effects upon higher education, creates problems and opportunities which must be of particular concern to the Federal Government.

These effects are at least threefold: first, research is essential in the training of graduate students; second, research permits teaching faculties to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments; and third, the advancement of knowledge is a fundamental part of the mission of the university. Each of these is essential to the other, and their positive interaction

is clearly in the National interest. In fact, first-rate universities cannot stay first-rate without a healthy research program. The product -- the graduate -- represents the basic form of information transfer. Furthermore, when the research program has been planned, the new graduate will have intimate knowledge of an area specifically identified as needing more work. We are therefore clearly training people who are needed, and the statistics bear this out.

It is my feeling that in general the Federal support which has made possible so much of the academic research has been of great benefit. But there have been criticisms of some of the effects such support has had. For although much of the specific research effort has been left to the initiative of the scientific community outside the Government, the fact that a great deal of the financing has been associated with mission needs has definitely influenced the character and nature of efforts undertaken. Although more Federal money has been made available to support university scientific investigation, some feel that it has been taken at a high price. For one thing this research money has been, to a large extent, for work specified by the Government, meaning that the usual range of academic freedom can be limited. With the project to be undertaken defined by the Government, a university's choice has been to accept or reject. Experience indicates that if one university rejects the grant because it wishes to select the question to explore, another will invariably be willing to accept it. Although on the face of it this seems innocuous enough, I feel that from the academic point of view, if carried too far, it must inevitably lead to a lowering of standards. Again I point to the OWRR program as one of balance . . . a successful balance between designated and undesignated research.

Another problem has been the occasional difficulties that arise from having a substantial portion of the university research effort supported by mission-oriented agencies. There is always the danger that changing mission-oriented agency priorities will not permit the support of all of the important fields of science; and there is also the perennial danger that large research budgets will put undue emphasis on research as compared to teaching. Even when all of these potential problems are well in hand, there is always the danger of fluctuating support depending upon the needs of the Federal agencies. Clearly, this is not to imply that universities do not want or should be advised not to accept research grants from mission-oriented agencies, but rather that it is a problem of balance, of continuity and of integration of the efforts of the various agencies into the university objectives. All of these problems are reduced through the OWRR program, wherein the entire university faculties in effect become Institute staff when called upon.

On the other hand, from the agency point of view there is a tendency to believe that by providing concentrated support for a single very detailed project the opportunity for finding the best solution to a problem is being maximized. In fact, however, less detailed ties will often permit more effective research to be undertaken. Universities particularly can often

find specific project support particularly cumbersome and awkward. Attempts to involve graduate students in this of research are often extremely difficult. It thus appears desirable for agencies to carefully consider a move toward the use of more grants to support broader programs, or to support the more general activities of an institution directly rather than through a singular mechanism of research project support.

Short-term mission-oriented research is, nevertheless, appropriately conducted at universities. In some universities, however, contract research has become a major activity. Careful consideration should be given to the fact that it may be displacing the science-directed, innovative investigations that universities should be able to provide. It is important that this not be permitted to happen, and that the universities maintain instead a healthy mix of internally generated, science-oriented research as an extremely important part of their general educational function. The question the Federal Government must now face is the means by which its investments in university research/graduate programs can be best made to support universities in their dual roles of producer of scientific knowledge and of trained manpower.

It seems evident, then, that the Nation must recognize that we need to develop basic knowledge; and equally important, to develop better ways of applying it to the needs of society. But, this is not an automatic process and among the mechanisms there must be those for interesting university people in working on those water resource problems which are important to society. This can be, but is not necessarily limited to applied problems, for it is possible to do very basic research in things like ecology, for example. The OWRR program is, I believe, serving a vital function in this respect. The Institutes, with OWRR, form a very real team effort. Each member of this team is an important part.

In view of the importance of universities and their graduate research/education efforts, it is in the National interest that (1) the universities be financially solvent, (2) that they retain sufficient control over their activities in order to be able to generate new programs in addition to strengthening or deleting existing ones, and (3) that their financial stability be sufficient to permit them to plan rationally for the future.

Responsibility for seeing that R & D financed at universities does not weaken or distort the functions of these institutions must be shared by Government agencies. In this respect, where the Government does not need to exercise close control over the objectives and direction of university research, the use of grants has proved to be a simpler and mutually more desirable mechanism for Federal financing. All relevant Government agencies are now authorized to use the grant procedure instead of contracts in supporting basic research. I believe greater use of this power should be encouraged. The OWRR Allotment and Matching Grant programs are "grants" but not "gifts". Through direct and indirect actions the 51 institute research efforts are very effectively coordinated. And yet with all of that, the institutes still maintain a great deal of flexibility.

Why Should OWRR Continue?

You might logically ask, then, "why don't the states fund this program if it's so good?" The answer can only be, of course, that they should. And in fact, indirectly on a project-by-project basis they do. My university has also been extremely good about adding its own funds to the basic OWRR Allotment Grant -- as has every university where these Institutes are located.

But that begs the question. Most of our work has had, and will continue to have, much greater implications than simply those of the state. There is a very real National purpose involved, one in which the Nation as a whole -- the Federal Government -- should participate. I believe our people have come to expect their Federal Government to do those things which in the absence of that kind of help should but would not be done. It is not a matter of asking for a "handout" but simply one of looking to the proper level and proper mechanism for certain kinds of support. I do not believe it is equitable to expect universities to shoulder the responsibility -- by themselves -- for maintaining the kind of capability required for the solution of these types of problems.

No matter how we look at it, the problems related to this Nation's water resources are going to increase -- not decrease. And contrary to what we might infer from what we can all see in the Administration's mind, the problems have certainly not disappeared. With the growing population and industrial activity we have increasing needs for water. At the same time we have increasing calls for higher quality water. Laws are passed which no one has any real physical basis for understanding how they can be implemented logically. And, furthermore, in many cases we do a lot of planning and law-passing only to find that nobody appears to want what we've done. The easy answer is to say that all we need is to get better people in charge. But my experience is that "better" people seem to be those that speak in an authoritative manner -- but when you get right down to it they suffer from the same problem everyone else suffers from in these complicated areas...they simply don't know. And furthermore, they many times don't know why they don't know, or even what they don't know.

What does the OWRR program do that makes me believe it is so valuable?

1. It provides for flexibility in both the conduct of research and in the ability to identify and establish priorities;

2. It assures reasonable stability and support in the pursuit of the designated objectives;

3. It establishes a program of moderate centralization of water resources research, including a strong program of coordination;

4. It emphasizes the need and encourages a well coordinated and efficient means of communicating and transferring the results of publicly funded research to the interested Federal and non-Federal groups with a minimum delay;

5. It successfully encourages the participation in water resources research by non-Federal entities;

6. It has established the mechanism by which non-Federal interests in the establishment of priorities in water resources research can be effectively incorporated into the program;

7. It aids in the continued development of geographically distributed water resources institutes to provide focus for both water resources research and manpower training;

8. It establishes by example the value of a balanced program of basic and applied research that could well be followed by other Federal agencies;

9. It strongly influences, but does not impose, the direction of water resources research at universities such that they might continue to improve their capacity to provide the climate for creativity and meaningfully contribute to a National program; and

10. It encourages free and open discussion and criticism of scientific and technologic issues, and provides mechanisms by which this can be facilitated.

The result has been an unquestioned quantum jump in the level of many aspects of water resources planning and management.

What would happen if the OWRR program were to be allowed to die? That is a very difficult question to answer -- but it seems to be one that is of more than theoretical interest. It takes no great sage to see the implications of the President's budget request. I might ask, what would fill the place of these Institutes? And I think the answer is that there will probably be no replacement, for their success depends upon the continuing level of dependable support.

Certainly, research will continue. But it will revert to the piecemeal uncoordinated efforts government leaders claim to despise. The capability for sustained major efforts of a multidisciplinary nature will soon be lost.

And what will we lose as a result? Who can say? How much has this Nation or my region gained because my Institute was a leader in developing rational bases for assessing Wild and Scenic Rivers . . . or of determining the ecological costs of fluctuating rivers to maximize hydroelectric energy production . . . or of developing operational ground water models that planners have had confidence in using . . . or of developing systems for classifying recreational water bodies . . . or any other of a number of equally varied

subjects. Some might and do say . . . perhaps not very much. But I believe this Nation's water resources are a lot closer to where we want them to be because of the OWRR program. And a great deal of work remains to be done. . . . .important work that cannot simply be ignored.

Rather than reduce the scope of the program, I recommend that the members of Congress tell the President and OMB -- for the third time -- that you disagree with them. I recommend further, that you do this by increasing the appropriation level to the full authorization level of $250,000 per institute per year. And I finally recommend that when the statutory limit on the Title II program comes to a close, that you act to reinstate it at its full level of authority.

I thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you today.

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Mr. GLADWELL. I should begin just by stating I think the OWRR program and the representatives of the program have taken too much of the defensive on this program trying to answer continually what should be done to improve the program all the time, and every time you say something that needs to be improved, what you are really saying is there is something else wrong with the program. When you continually take that attitude you have a summation of things that are wrong rather than the things that are right with the program. One of the questions why don't the States take a more active involvement here and I think the question of the simple fact is they have been. In my State the OWRR program represents half of the total research program. The reason the Federal Government should be involved is the part that is being funded through the Federal portions in fact Federal oriented research. It has been done as examples in Idaho but it is in the national interest and not simply that of the State so it is one of going to the right level of government for support.

We are certainly not asking for gifts. The grant program is not a gift program we do not feel. We are certainly putting in a substantial amount toward that. Since I wish Secretary Morton's statement that $100,000 was being used by a faculty member and a secretary was correct, is a forecast of what my salary will be in the future because it is certainly considerably less than his impression how that money is being used. Maybe I will use that with my President. Tell him that everybody else is getting more money than I am.

It seems to me one of the things that should be pointed out is what are the good points of OWRR. One thing it does provide is flexibility in both the conduct of research and in the ability to identify and establish priorities in some sort of a rational sense. It does in fact assure stability to these institutes. If we must go back to a project-by-project basis it simply will not exist. Many of the institutes will not be able to continue without the continuing stability through the allotment portion.

It provides a program of moderate centralization of water resources research, including a strong program of coordination. In spite of everything I have heard I believe the OWRR program probably has the best coordination of research programs of any in the Federal Government. I studied this when I was with the National Water Commission. That was my conclusion at that time.

It emphasizes the need of a well coordinated and efficient need of coordinating and transferring the results of publicly refunded research to interested Federal and non-Federal groups with a minimum of delay and where it has not it is because the funds have not been made available to them. It successfully encourages water research by non-Federal agencies, very, very meaningfully in this case, to establish the mechanism by which non-Federal interests in establishment of priorities in water resources program can be effectively incorporated into the program. This is not typical of a Federal organization, where the priorities are established nationally and you shall do what they say. This at least gives everyone a chance at the State and local agencies to say what they believe the problems are.

It aids in continuing development of geographically distributed entities. We have the 51. I don't know whether you could argue that it should be 51 or 48 or not, but I think in political and rational sense

I don't know how else you could do it. This is a workable system. I don't think there is any waste involved in having 51.

Established by example, I believe one, that could be followed very well by the other Federal agencies of a program of balance between relatively basic and applied research, although in our institute we do not really like to call it either basic or applied. We are problem oriented on relevant problems.

It strongly influences the institutes but it does not impose the direction of water resources research at universities, so that they might continue to do the work of a really more scientific nature that requires a lot of inspiration, where an agency designates exactly what shall be done and in what way it must be done, what they have done is eliminated from themselves some of the benefit of having work done at universities.

Finally, it encourages free and open discussion, the criticism of scientific and technological issues and provide mechanisms by which this can be facilitated.

I think just very quickly may I state the program works because of the 51 institutes or 54 as it might be expanded, and because these institutes are available to coordinate interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary programs. If that were to be eliminated from the program, I think the main value of the OWRR program would be taken out. It would just become another source of funds in that case, rather than a real means of coordinating research. That is about as briefly as I can say what I had to say.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Gladwell.

Mr. GLADWELL. Thank you.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESSES

A. H. PAESSLER, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD
WILLIAM WALKER, VIRGINIA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. A. H. Paessler, deputy executive secretary, Virginia State Water Control Board.

Mr. PAESSLER. I have with me Dr. William Walker of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center. I would like to emphasize that I am not connected with the research center in Virginia, that I am with the water pollution control and water resources management board, which is an agency that has been the beneficiary of research that has been done by our research center. We are here to make a plea that the OWRR funds be supported at least to the level that is authorized by Congress, and of course as much as possible, so that more realistic Federal support of the Virginia Resources Center and the other State centers can be done.

The two previous witnesses have already emphasized the fact that this OWRR sponsored research in the States is largely problem oriented. We, as an agency that has to make regulatory decisions, need desperately facts and figures, and research can give them to us. We have found that we have put money into our Virginia center for

giving us specific answers to questions, and we need more of this as we go on to make additional decisions.

Our center in Virginia, as I say, we work very closely with. It gives us an opportunity to follow closely the research much as it goes on and we can highlight deficiencies, make midcourse corrections and come out with what we hope is information that is of the most benefit to us.

I would like to say one other thing. Our center, in cooperation with my agency and a number of other agencies in Virginia, last year developed a research program which we think will cost probably $5 million a year. Of course we don't have this money, and we would like to have the support to the greatest extent possible so that our center can coordinate and cooperate with us in this.

When you consider that in Virginia we are going to have, over the next 10 years, probably have to spend $200 million a year on regulatory decisions oriented toward pollution control, you can see what a very highly important thing it is that these decisions be made wisely and in a most cost effective manner, so that owners who have to comply with our decisions don't spend money uselessly.

We then ask for your support on these OWRR funds to the greatest extent possible, so that we can move on with this job and get the information we need to make sound regulatory decisions.

[Mr. Paessler's prepared statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
A. H. Paessler, Deputy Executive Secretary
Virginia State Water Control Board
P.O. Box 11143
Richmond, Virginia
(804)770-1411

Abstract

A water resources research center (the Virginia Water Resources Research Center) has "produced" information based on research which has been of immediate benefit to a "user" agency (the Virginia State Water Control Board) to solve specific problems and to make regulatory decisions.

A plea is made that the Office of Water Resources Research be supported to at least the level authorized by Congress, so as to provide more realistic Federal support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center and other state institutes.

I am A. H. Paessler, Deputy Executive Secretary for the Virginia State Water Control Board, the agency with planning and regulatory responsibility for water resources in the Commonwealth. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee in support of the appropriation of the Office of Water Resources Research at its authorized level and, in particular, in support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center.

The Virginia Water Resources Research Center has a broad research program, designed to assist not only my agency but also others in the state to discharge their statutory responsibility. With your permission, I would like to submit for the Committee's information a copy of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center's annual report and a copy of their brochure which sets forth this year's research program, both of which are written in very readable language.

Our experience is that much of the research carried on by Federal agencies is addressed to problems that are national in scope, but in many cases only of limited value to state agencies such as ours, that are concerned with management and regulation of water resources at the local level. It is generally agreed that solutions to complex water problems require that they be technically feasible, economically sound, legally correct and politically palatable. Political, legal, and to some extent, economic aspects of a problem are local in character, and research done in a national context is sometimes not too relevant to our problem.

The state institutes and centers also give consideration to the problems of implementation in the design of their research plan. In addition, work being carried on at a state center, such as the one in Virginia, provides opportunity for our staff to have an input into research while it is being carried on and to be well aware of the results and any limitations in application as they are developed. The time required for implementation is shortened because our staff may appraise the applicability of findings to localized conditions. The Center has also been helpful in bringing to our attention research conducted by other institutions and agencies which bear on Virginia's problems. Our experience is that these state institutes and centers provide a valuable link in getting results from the "producers" to the "users."

Last year the Virginia Center, in cooperation with my agency, other state agencies, planning districts in Virginia, industrial representatives, local officials, and academicians at other institutes of higher learning, formulated a five-year research plan addressed to Virginia's problems. The cost of implementing this plan will be about $5 million annually. We are putting money from our budget in support of this program, but the state's resources are severely strained to meet the immediate responsibilities imposed by the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500).

Mr. Chairman, $5 million may sound out of perspective. We estimate that capital expenditures for water pollution control measures in Virginia will be approximately $200 million during fiscal year '75, and believe that this level of expenditure must be continued for at least 10 years. A research program based on 2-1/2% of capital expenditures does not seem unreasonable.

If we are to meet our obligations under this Act and our responsibilities to the citizens of the Commonwealth in a cost-effective manner, we need maximum support from our State resource center. It is evident that even full funding at the authorized level will not provide all the research funds required to meet Virginia's needs in the area of water resources, but it certainly will provide a sustained working base on which the state can expand.

There are many other things I could say about the Virginia Water Resources Research Center in the role it is playing in assisting us in discharging our statutory responsibilities, but my time is too short. I am sure that the Virginia Center is typical of institutes and centers in the other 49 states. We therefore urge that you recommend the appropriation of funds for the Office of Water Resources Research at least to the level authorized by Congress, which would provide more realistic Federal support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center, and to the other state institutes.

I appreciate that the Committee has allowed me, as a representative of a "user" agency, to make this statement on behalf of the Office of Water Resources Research program, which provides Federal support to state research centers and institutes. Virginia, and the other states, face a desperate need for support for environmental research. We hope you can help!

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. PAESSLER. I would like to leave with the committee a couple of brochures or booklets with you. One is the current annual report of our Virginia Water Resources Research Center. The other is the booklet on on-going and projected research. Both of these are very readable.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to have them, because we have had very few of these presented to us.

Mr. PAESSIER. They illustrate where the center in Virginia has cooperated with our agency in carrying on problem solving oriented research which we need a lot more of.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

DR. NORMAN EVANS, DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES CENTER, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Norman Evans, director, Environmental Resources Center, Colorado State University. It is a pleasure to welcome you. Your statement will be placed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT

of the Chairman of the Water Resources Committee of

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

regarding the FY 1975 Appropriation of the

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

U. S. Department of Interior

before the

INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

April 9-10-11, 1974

This statement by A. R. Chamberlain, president, Colorado State University, and chairman of the Water Resources Committee of NASULGC calls for strong Congressional financial support of water research by funding P.L. 88-379 as amended at a level of $10,800,000 for Section 100; $5,000,000 for Section 101; and $10,000,000 for Section 200.

I am A. R. Chamberlain, president of Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. I also have the privilege of serving as chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to testify about the FY 75 program of the Office of Water Resources Research. The association which I represent, its member colleges and universities, and my own institution, are deeply concerned about the level of federal support for the 54 Water Resources Research Institutes. Let me make it clear that we recognize that this committee has been supportive of this important water resource activity, but despite your support, part of the money you have appropriated has not reached the various state research institutes.

During the hearings which led to the passage of P.L. 92-175, compelling testimony was presented in support of increased funding for the program created by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. I will not devote time here to repeating the documented accomplishments in problem-solving research which has resulted. No doubt you have on file the annual reports of OWRR as well as testimony from that office relative to the efforts by the research centers and institutes.

In connection with the FY 75 appropriation, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges urges this committee to bring the funding upward toward the level authorized by the Congress. In 1971, P.L. 92-175 increased the authorization in Section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act from $100,000 per state to $250,000 per state.

For FY 73 the administration requested only $100,000 per state, but this committee increased that amount to $140,000, and the Congress appropriated funds at that level.

The $40,000 increase for each of the research centers was believed until recently to have been "impounded" by OMB; at least each of the centers was advised, when FY 73 funds of $100,000 each was released, that the additional $40,000 was being impounded. The total authorized appropriation held back amounted to $2,040,000.

Just recently we learned what really happened with that money. During FY 73, pay increases for governmental employees were approved and through a supplemental appropriation bill OMB made available for pay increase purposes the $2,040,000 of OWRR funds which supposedly had been impounded. Although this movement of funds was handled legally, it is my opinion and the opinion of my colleagues that the tactics used were a clear circumvention of this committee's intent to partially meet the demonstrated needs of the states for strengthened water research.

For FY 74, the administration request for OWRR funding was again $100,000 per state. Again the Congress saw fit to express its conviction of the worth of the program by increasing the funding to $110,000 per state.

Again the State Research Centers were informed that not all of the money would be released immediately. OMB said that $10,000 per state would be held in "reserve" for release in the fourth quarter. This meant a total of $540,000 would be held back.

Now we learn from Part III, Supplemental Proposals of the FY 75 Budget (p 1026-1027), that $460,000 of these reserved OWRR funds are proposed to be shifted to the Bureau of Reclamation for "general administrative expenses," and the other $80,000 would be shifted to OWRR to cover pay increases.

Why is it that water research, one of the truly major areas of concern facing this nation, should be the target in these past two years of what might well be termed "under the table" maneuvers which circumvent the intent of this committee and the Congress? Further, why is only Section 100 under apparent attack?

Although we cannot be certain, we do have reason to believe that this apparent attack on water research is because people in the Administration, or the Department of the Interior, look upon Section 100 as a "formula" grant and, therefore, it is not under adequate control of the Federal Administration. This administration seems to consistently try to kill formula or institutional funding.

If it is true that the perception of lack of federal control, perhaps by OMB and Interior, is the reason for holding back Section 100 water research funds, the individuals holding that belief are mistaken.

The Water Resources Research Act (P.L. 88-379 as amended) states in Section 100 (b) that the annual programs submitted by the State Institutes to the Secretary for approval shall include certain assurances satisfactory to the Secretary, thus mandating Department of Interior control of the research conducted under the Act.

Further, the rules and regulations covering the administration of the Act spell out in Paragraph 504.3 mandatory conditions to be met by the annual Allotment Program of each institute in order to qualify for approval by the director of OWRR acting on behalf of the Secretary of Interior. Paragraph 505.1 (a)(1) concerning procedure for payments states, "After the Director (of OWRR) has determined that an institute's qualifications and plans are acceptable,..."--again clearly requiring departmental approval and concurrence with each state's program annually.

If anything, there is too much federal control--a control that seems contrary to other Administration policy of supporting formula revenue sharing with substantial state control over decision making.

Now, more directly to the subject of this hearing--FY 75 appropriations. The request of the Administration for Section 100 strangely is down to $89,000 per state, and for Section 200 it is reduced by approximately $700,000.

Instead of a reduction, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges strongly urges that the following be appropriated in each section of P.L. 88-379: Section 100, $10,800,000; Section 101 $5,000,000; and Section 200, $10,000,000. This is consistent with our recommendation last year that Section 100 be funded at $200,000 per institute and the other two Sections at full authorization.

With the current inflationary pressures, as well as the need to keep ahead of multiplying future demands on our water resources, this is not the time to be considering a cut in funding. It is in the opinion of our organization that this is the time to more adequately fund this Act so that this nation will not be faced with a water problem like we are faced with an oil problem and an energy problem.

I must warn you that the universities are falling behind in production of new knowledge relative to the water resource problems emerging. Explosive issues raised in the 1960s are still with us; problem solutions are still being sought on:

1. Quality of urban life.
2. Water and air pollution control.
3. Preservation of environmental quality. Today new and equally explosive issues are added to confront the public decision maker.
4. Energy resource development.
5. Land use regulation.
6. Food supply.

These are vital issues, each of which has water as a key and limiting element.

The development of energy resources is an example from the Rocky Mountain region with which I am familiar.

The region is a remarkable depository of energy resources. Eight hundred billion tons of coal lie within the region, one hundred billion tons of it readily accessible to surface mining. Oil shale contains an estimated 1.8 trillion barrels of oil--600 billion barrels in accessible high-grade deposits. Enough natural gas to double the known reserves of the United States (300 trillion cubic feet) is contained within geologic formations, too tight for economic yield but potentially available through new technology. A large portion of the nation's uranium is contained within this region and geothermal resources are known but not fully inventoried.

Power generation by coal requires about 15 acre-feet of water per megawatt. With 30,000 megawatts and with generation expected by 1990, in the Colorado River Basin alone, the water demand will be 450,000 acre feet per year. Coal gasification at the mine site would introduce additional water demands.

Oil shale production at one million barrels per day will require 120,000 acre feet per year. To that must be added 4,000 acre feet per year which will be required to sustain vegetation on reclaimed land and shale residue.

These demands totaling 574,000 acre feet exceed the 340,000 acre feet of uncommitted water in the Colorado River. Thus, the competition for water will be severe. Unless research can point the way to reduced water demands, there will be substantial amounts of water transferred from present uses to energy production with associated social and economic disruption.

Perhaps the most important point of all in support of the tremendous need for a strong research program is the fact that we must have detailed information for constructive modification of the complex and a finely balanced ecosystem when any natural resources are used. Projects involving water are especially sensitive. It is not just a matter of determining which resources we want to develop and where we can secure and how we can transport the supply of water needed, but how can we have an acceptable ecological balance remaining after we have removed the resource.

P.L. 88-379 has provided the impetus for an effective federal-state partnership. Actual contributions by states in direct and indirect costs of doing water research exceed the federal contribution. In my own state of Colorado, about $1.40 of nonfederal money is involved, compared to each one dollar of federal money. Few other federal research programs can match this "multiplier" effect. The federal funds in this case act as a catalist which generates state funding to solve local problems which otherwise could not be done with state funds alone. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature and complexity of today's problems increase research costs, making imperative joint federal-state support. Public decision makers at state and local levels are thus provided with problem-solving assistance not otherwise available to them.

The statistics on educating qualified personnel are equally impressive. In FY 1973, about 2,000 students received some income by working on OWRR projects while being educated for careers in the water resource field. This is a real contribution to the human capital of this country in an area central to progress in solving environmental and energy problems.

Still another very important benefit of this program is the regionalization of research needs analysis to identify problems affecting more than a single community or state and to program research on a priority basis for these regional problems. For example: A consortium of the seven water institutes and centers in the Colorado River Basin (CWIC) held several problem-analysis workshops during the past year with state and federal agencies through the Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee (PSIAC).

The economics of salinity control in the Colorado River was selected as highest priority, and a project has been initiated involving experts from six universities in four states and including the Bureau of Reclamation as an active participant. An eight-member technical advisory committee from PSIAC meets quarterly with the interdisciplinary research team to hear reports of progress and to make suggestions on conduct of the study.

Through the "network" of state water research centers, each having formal ties with the other major universities in its state, virtually all the scientific talent within a region can be utilized for water research. In Colorado, for example, faculty at the University of Colorado and at the Colorado School of Mines participate in OWRR projects.

Coordination of research planning and implementation is a further bonus from this network of research institutions--coordination among the universities as well as between the universities and the federal and state water agencies.

On behalf of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and my own institution, Colorado State University, I strongly urge this committee to further endorse the concept of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended, not only by recommending a FY 75 funding level which exceeds the Administration proposal but by increasing that funding to at least $200,000 for each of the 54 research centers covered by Section 100. This would be a total of $10,800,000 for Section 100. I further urge funding of Section 101 at $5,000,000 and Section 200 at $10,000,000, the level authorized by the Congress. In conclusion, I urge this committee to do everything possible to see that the entire amount of the FY 75 funds appropriated by the Congress actually reaches the various state institutes and centers.

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Members of the Water Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges are:

*Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., University of California, Irvine; *A. R. Chamberlain, Colorado State University; John C. Frey, Pennsylvania State University; *Ferrel Heady, University of New Mexico; *James H. Zumberge, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Allen F. Agnew, Washington State University; Robert N. Faiman, University of New Hampshire; Earnest F. Gloyna, University of Texas at Austin; Lynne L. Merritt, Jr., Indiana University; E. T. Smerdon, University of Florida

John C. Calhoun, Texas A & M University; Roy E. Huffman, Montana State University; David Howells, North Carolina State University; R. W. Bromery, University of Massachusetts

*Indicates President or Chancellor

Statement by Dean F. Peterson

to be appended to statement by dr. a. r. chamberlain

My name is Dean F. Peterson. I am vice president for research for Utah State University. I have enjoyed the privilege of being involved in the development of water research programs at Federal, State, and university levels for many years. I have attached a brief statement outlining some of my credentials. I have seen this important program unfold and I wish to go on record regarding its effectiveness. We are far better off than we were 15 years ago when the Senate Select Committee under Senator Kerr highlighted impending severe water problems and it is the implementation of recommendations of the committee, including the research program, that has forestalled a "water crisis." I could wish that a similar in-depth review had been made of our energy resource. The Water Resources Research Act was the culmination of 5 years or more of careful study by a great many of the most competent water scientists and managers in the country. I think it would be useful to refresh our memories about what these experts had in mind.

Over a 2-year period the Senate Select Committee conducted a massive and most excellent study culminating in 32 volumes of reports. The committee made five recommendations. One of these dealt with research.[1] It requested the executive branch "to review present research programs in the field of water and to develop a coordinated program of research designed to meet the foregoing—research—objectives. The other four recommendations reflected an excellent insight into the pervasive social nature of water resource management which seems to have been overlooked or forgotten in recent years. The first recommendation recognized that future demands would require improved comprehensive planning for multiple use. The second called for increased participation by the States in such planning. The third dealt with research as stated above, the fourth called for a biennial assessment of water supply and demand outlook and the fifth suggetsed regulation of flood plain use, intensified study of problems in emerging areas of water shortage, study of future reservoir site needs and provision for public hearings on water resources plans. All of these recommendations reflect an understanding of the "grass-roots" approach which led to the eventual passage of the Water Resources Research Act and to the establishment of institutes in each State some 5 years later. This action was not a "land-grant college aid bill" but emerged from 5 years of careful study by the Congress, the executive branch and independent water experts based on the realistice philosophy reflected by the Select Committee's report. The opposition was then, as it apparently is now, a general failure of those opposed to understand the pervasive nature of science in America. The fact that our scientific prowess depends on the use of science to solve thousands of problems at thousands of places by thousands, or even millions of people; to solve little problems and medium sized ones, and large ones as well as super ones, like going to the moon.

In response to the Select Committee's request, the Federal Council for Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President in 1961 formed an Interagency Task Group on Coordinated Water Resources Research consisting of top governmental water experts assisted by four distinguished consultants from outside the Government. This Task Force completed its report in early 1963 and the report was published as a Committee Print on March 25, 1963.[2] This Task Force devised a means of classifying water research activities consisting of nine major categories with 45 subcategories. It examined activities and needs both inhouse and extramurally in each of these categories and made recommendations in some detail on how these needs might be met. It examined the role of the Federal Government in water research in some depth, and set forth in some detail the responsibility of the Federal agencies to do the research necessary to conduct their missions responsibly. It felt that it could not, in the time allotted, judge the adequacy of the agency programs themselves and recommended an interagency coordinating committee on water resources research having a chairman with rank equal to assistant secretary to deal with that aspect of the problem.

The Task Force was very much concerned with extramural research and with

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[1] U.S. Senate, 87th Cong., 1st sess., report of the Select Committee on National Water Resources, report No. 29, Jan. 30, 1961, pp. 18–19.

[2] U.S. Senate, Federal Water Resources Research Activities, memorandum of the chairman to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, transmitting the Report of the President on Water Resources Research, Mar. 25, 1963.

manpower development. All members of the Task Force and the technical assistants who developed the report were Federal employees. Two of the four consultants were from universities, one from Johns Hopkins and one from Stanford, neither of which are land-grant universities. While there is much that is relevant to the water resources research program contained in the Task Force summary, a seven-point legislative program was proposed. Four points deal with the question under discussion and they are quoted here from page 25.

(*a*) All agencies concerned with water resources should be able to contract with and make grants to any universities, whether or not they are the location of water research centers, in support of agency missions.

(*b*) It is desirable to develop additional centers of water resources research in many universities and to strengthen existing centers and programs.

(*c*) In order to accomplish (b), some Federal support to each such center on a continuing basis is necessary in addition to support provided under (a). Responsibility for deciding how this support would be used should be left to the universities.

(*d*) Support to centers should be (1) in part on the basis of a relatively small formula amount to one or more designated research institutions in each state* to establish or strengthen their capacity for water resources research and (2) in part on a matching fund basis, giving consideration to the research potential of the institution.

Following up on the findings of the interagency task force, and its recommendation for coordination, the Federal Council for Science and Technology organized in September 1963, thhe Committee on Water Resources Research, and Dr. William C. Ackermann became the first chairman. This committee, during the next few months, made an indepth study of Federal agency programs. These are summarized by categories and by agencies in the first report of the committee.[3] This study provided an analysis by which high priority research and how it might be pursued, could be identified.

Meanwhile, the Congress began to deal with the other legislative recommendations of the Senate Select Committee, in particular here, the recommendation for creation of State water resources institutes. Hearings and discussions on the Water Resources Research Act began in 1962 and continued until its passage in 1964 for fiscal year 1965. These hearings were summarized by Senator Anderson[4] for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in April 1963. The committee continued to be extremely concerned about the development of manpower and the need for grass-roots research and, after lengthy hearings and discussions, agreed on the need for State institutes as recommended by the President's report based on the findings of the Federal Council on Science and Technology. Senator Anderson in summary (p. 9) said:

> The committee does not feel that there should be unnecessary interference in the basic operation of State institutes or centers. Overdone, it can straitjacket water research in the centers across the Nation under a single, central set of concepts when a variety of approaches and the genius of many minds could better be allowed expression.
>
> Colleges and universities have widely demonstrated their great ability to administer research programs and to link them fruitfully with teaching.

The reports that I have cited contain a tremendous amount of material and good thinking which is still extremely relevant. They express what the Congress had in mind and, equally important, why Congress reached its conclusions. They are well worth careful study by those given the responsibility to administer the critical water resources of this country.

Having cited the overwhelming reasons for the Water Resources Research Act, a valid question is: How well has this mechanism created by Congress responded to the charge? Congress has never appropriated the full authorization and in the last 2 years parts of the meager appropriations have been shifted by the administration to other programs. Even so, the Water Resources Research Institute program has done very well indeed. For one thing, I think it has caused a major shift in the approach to water resources development in this

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[3] Federal Council for Science and Technology, "Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1965," Office of Science and Technology, February 1964.

[4] U.S. Senate, "Water Resources Research Centers." 88th Cong., 1st sess., report No. 117, Apr. 8, 1963.

*The Federal Council on Science and Technology qualified its acceptance of this recommendation, agreeing that at least one water resources research or analysis center could be established with Federal grants on a permissive basis in each State, under explicit qualifications standards.

country by research on policy, economics, and social issues not elsewhere conducted. In 1964, a distinguished panel of water scientists appointed by the President's Science Advisory Committee joined with the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research to systematically assess the adequacy of water research programs and assign priorities based on the potential for delivering new usable water supplies, and that priorities ought to reflect that potential. The results of this extensive study, lasting nearly 2 years, are published as "A Ten-Year Program of Federal Water Resources Research" issued in 1966 by the Federal Council on Science and Technology.[5]

The first two recommendations for increased priority of funding were in the area of water resources planning including methods and criteria for planning, research on water law, institutional arrangements, benefits and alternatives, cost allocation, cost sharing and pricing, and repayment. During the period 1965 to 1970, excluding research on ecological impacts research in this category increased from $1.1 million to $8.8 million. In the Department of Interior, this increase was from $0.4 million to $6.0 million. The major part of this increase came about through the extramural program of the Office of Water Resources Research. During 1965–66 I served as water resources specialist in the Office of Science and Technology and chairman of the Committee on Water Resources Research. Even though I exercised all the persuasion I could, I found it almost impossible for any Federal agency to respond to this priority by modifying its program.

In 1971, as a member of a panel reviewing the Federal water research program, after 6 years, except for the relatively large expenditures in desalting water quality and atmospheric water resources, the major substantive change in the Federal water research program was that brought about through the program of the Office of Water Resources Research.

I have followed developments in the area of water resources planning quite carefully over the past 8 or 10 years. I see major improvements. The States are now playing major roles, substantial improvements in techniques and much more incisive evaluation have occurred. My strong opinion is that these can be traced in large measure to the efforts of the State Water Research Institutes. Besides the research, I find that much of the knowledgeable manpower in the State and Federal planning agencies has been produced through the graduate programs associated with the institutes.

Water resources planning is only one example of the effectiveness of the institute program, not only in research, but in the training of the people who can put the research into action.

Without the Water Research Institutes, I am convinced that the present water situation would be far less promising than it is now. The Federal component of State research efforts is only a fraction of the total, but it is an important catalyst and an essential element in the water research network. In my own State, the institute (center) usually receives about $100,000 in title Ib matching funds in addition to the $100,000 under title Ia. But the State appropriated $475,000 in cash for water resources research for fiscal year 1975. It will provide unreimbursed indirect costs valued at an additional $100,000 for a total of nearly $600,000 in cash and kind. In 1965, the State dedicated a water research laboratory costing $1.5 million. Recommendation (a) of the task force appointed in 1961 by the President as above cited, stressed the need for all agencies to be able to make grants to universities to meet their research and manpower development needs. In fiscal year 1973, Utah State University's Water Research Laboratory, the State's arm of the water research program, responded by conducting more than $1.5 million worth of research for Federal agencies and private industry.

Under a Federal program which seeks energy self-sufficiency in less than a decade and contemplates an investment in R. & D. for fiscal year 1975 approaching $2 billion, the reduction of the water research allotment program by $594,000 seems singularly anomalous. The critical element in the energy program is not technology or fossil fuel resources but water. Not only are vast quantities needed in fuel recovery processes and to cool thermal powerplants, both nuclear- and fossil-fuel fired, but in the control of pollution and rehabilitation of mined areas. The principal unexploited fossil and nuclear fuel reserves exist in the area of our country where water resources are extremely short. When one considers that a 100,000 barrel per day shale oil plant requires process water amounting

[5] Federal Council on Science and Technology, "A 10-Year Program of Water Resources Research." Office of Science and Technology, February 1966.

to 20,000 acre-feet per year and that needs for coal gasification and cooling water are equally great, it takes only some very simple arithmetic to see that we face serious water problems with our energy program. Many of these problems will require research on reallocation of water supplies and on pollution problems that will have to be solved item by item and case by case. The States, who generally have custodial responsibility for their waters, must share a heavy responsibility in these efforts.

In summary, the pervasive nature of water use, the need for applied as well as basic research, the need for trained manpower and the ever increasing magnitude and complexity of demands on our water resource especially as related to energy development and enhancement of environmental quality call for support of the water research program under the Water Resources Research Act at the full authorized level. In my opinion, Congress could make no more effective use of its research dollars in any program than to take this step.

DEAN F. PETERSON

Dr. Peterson has been engaged in planning, management, and execution of water resources research at university, State, national, and international levels for 25 years. He was a member of the five-man task group representing the American Association of State and Land Grant Universities who presented testimony on the Water Resources Research Act before the Congress in 1963. He has presented written or oral testimony on appropriations under this act several times since then. He was a charter member and the third chairman of the Universities Council on Water Resources Research. During 1965 and 1966 he was water resources specialist for the Office of Science and Technology and chairman of the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. During 1967 and 1968 he was Director of the Water for Peace Office in the Department of State. He was chairman of the Water Resources Research Center at Utah State University since its inception in 1964 until 1973. As dean of engineering he was administratively responsible for the program of the Utah Water Research Laboratory. He is a member of and has been chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. CARLSON, PRESIDENT, THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Congress of the United States, through the increase in funding authorized by Public Law 92–175, has forcefully demonstrated its understanding of the great importance to the Nation of the water resources research program projected to be carried out through the land-grant colleges and universities of the country. Unfortunately, however, failure to fund this program fully has greatly compromised its potential. We recommend, therefore, the appropriation of the entire authorized amount, that is, $250,000 for each designated university under the section 100 "Annual Allotment." $5 million for matching grants to the institutes established at the designated universities and, $10 million for title II grants.

The Water Resources Research Institute at the University of Wyoming has been particularly responsive to the needs and desires of the State and has developed its program in close consultation and collaboration with leading water resources officials within the State. Obviously the research needs so defined are a result of the peculiar activities and developments occurring within each individual State, and, due to the rapidly varying economy, these needs can change from year to year. Therefore, we feel it is important to maintain day-to-day contact with State administrative agencies; and, to accomplish this, the director of our institute is a member of the Governor's Interdepartment Water Conference.

The water resource areas of most concern to Wyoming are: (1) energy development; (2) the environment; and (3) land use planning. Our Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute has research underway in each of these three areas, with part of the funding coming from the Office of Water Resources Research.

The Federal Government is currently, of course, placing great emphasis upon all research related to the production of energy. Crucial to the development of all of Wyoming's vast energy potential is the question of water. The University

of Wyoming has a highly competent faculty and staff eager to pursue the water research so vital to Wyoming, our region, and the United States as a whole. Yet, much of this research is either lagging or going undone because of sharply limited funding. In view of the energy problems confronting our country, this is a situation which cannot be defended and should not be permitted to persist.

April 5, 1974.

STATEMENT BY JOHN C. FREY, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

I am John C. Frey, director, Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources at the Pennsylvania State University. My statement is addressed to the reduced funding for the State Water Resources Research Centers as set forth in the President's budget for fiscal year 1975. Those of us concerned with water resources problems in Pennsylvania regard this reduction as a serious threat to our pioneering work under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and the progress being made toward resolving pressing energy and environmental problems. It is difficult to believe that anyone would consider reducing water resources research funds at a time in our country's history when the greatest demands for reliable supplies of clean water are being made upon our already overtaxed water systems.

The Congress has demonstrated its commitment to the annual allotment program by amending the original act in 1971 to allow for an increase in authorized funds from $100,000 to $250,000. Unfortunately, subsequent increases in appropriated funds approved by Congress have been impounded for other uses. It is my hope that Congress will continue to push for the expanded funding that it has authorized under the Water Resources Research Act as amended.

In recent times the attention of the Nation has been focused on the crises in energy, environmental degradation, and food production, and it is apparent that both more time and money must be devoted to these concerns in the future. It is important, therefore, that water and its relationship to each of these crises be fully recognized and included as a major component in reaching stated objectives. If the pivotal position of water is not recognized the lack of large quantities of good water will limit production; restrict conversion and transportation of energy fuels; thwart reclamation and environmental protection; and reduce food and fiber production.

Pennsylvania is a major supplier of coal crucial to the power generation needs of the Northeast, and it is obvious that even greater demand for this fuel will mean increased production. Revitalization of the coal industry will infuse new economic life into the State, but it will not be without some undesirable side effects. More than 2,500 miles of Pennsylvania streams are already polluted by the 1,330 tons of sulfuric acid discharged daily by coal mine drainage. The result is rivers and streams turned an ugly reddish-yellow where most forms of aquatic life have been eliminated. Treatment of acid contaminated water for human consumption is difficult and expensive.

Modestly funded by the allotment program, scientists working through the Water Resources Center at Penn State already have demonstrated a possible technique of neutralizing stream acid by using crushed limestone barriers. This cheap and unsophisticated method is capable of neutralizing a high percentage of the acid as the contaminated water percolates through the limestone. On the basis of the research findings, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has constructed prototype barriers for hydrologic and chemical evaluation and monitoring of the installations. Benefits to Pennsylvania and other mining States could be enormous. The simplicity and low overall cost of the barrier methods is financially feasible for many areas since no large treatment plant is needed and construction and operating costs are far less than any others.

Using seed money from the annual allotment program the Penn State Water Center has supported other inexpensive yet effective means of treating mine acid contaminated streams. In one study agronomists have discovered that the biological action of selected soils have a buffering effect on acid mine water when mixed in the proper ratios and removes from the water components such as iron which are necessary in the chemical formation of acid. Bacteria have been successfully used in conjunction with polypropelene rings to break the acid formation cycle by removing iron oxide. The findings of this study are of particular importance because they will allow mine operations to remove an important element from mine drainage before it can affect nearby streams.

Pennsylvania and other Appalachian States have suffered greatly from the strip method of mining. There are an estimated 3 million acres of strip-mined soil in the United States, 2 million of which remain to be revegetated. There are 370,000 acres of such land in Pennsylvania alone.

The spoils material left after the coal is stripped away often remains barren for years because the soil is acidic, scaly, infertile, and has a high surface temperature.

Penn State Water Center scientists have been experimenting with a biological method of purifying treated municipal waste water by spray irrigating it on crop and forest lands. Labeled the "Living Filter" scientists supported in part by annual allotment funds found that the plants, trees, and soil absorbed the rich nutrients from the wastewater and returned it to the water table in a pure form.

Encouraged by the increased growth associated with the spray disposal of municipal waste waters these same scientists reasoned that the "Living Filter" concept might be used to successfully revegetate the sterile coal spoils materials in many regions of the State. Using large planters filled with spoils materials, project investigators have had astonishing success in growing grasses and trees in boxes treated with effluent and sludge. The untreated planters have suffered 100 percent mortality—nothing has grown, not even weeds. Methods learned during this work are currently being used to revegetate an anthracite culm bank located adjacent to a municipal sewage treatment plant in Scranton, Pa.

The generation of electric power poses a threat to Pennsylvania's waterways as heated water is discharged from the nuclear plants located in the States major basins. This so called "clean pollution" can drastically raise the temperature of streams into which it is discharged and has a major impact on the natural aquatic life. It is a certainty that this problem will intensify as still more nuclear generating plants are installed.

Water Center scientists are currently exploring a unique means of turning this thermal discharge destruction into a conservation plus. The Agro-Power-Wastewater Complex in operation at Penn State circulates hot water similar to that discharged by a powerplant through a buried pipe network over which treated municipal wastewater is sprayed. The wastewater keeps the soil moist increasing its ability to absorb the heat from the circulating hot water. As the hot water is cooled it is returned to the powerplant for cooling purposes. The nutrients from the spray irrigation coupled with the heated soil increases crop growth, extends the growing season, and reduces damage from frost.

There are but a few of the more than 42 projects currently under investigation by scientists working under the auspices of the Penn State Water Center. They serve to illustrate the relationship of water to some of the environmental crises facing our Nation and the innovative approaches one State water center has used to arrive at realistic answers. They demonstrate that a State water center can contribute to the solution of some of the major water problems of the Nation and that with adequate funding such a center can be an effective organizational unit for attacking some of the new issues that are now emerging.

The annual allotment program, while modestly funded, is crucial to the success of the State water centers. It provides for the initiation of preliminary investigations into broad areas of water resource concern either by developing a data base for future expanded study, or by the solution of preliminary problems in larger studies. Often a modest allotment grant will generate vigorous and continuing research support from other Federal and non-Federal sources. In certain cases, moneys generated have been as much as 50 times greater than the cost of the original proposal, often with the actual per-dollar benefits to the State being far greater.

Planning for the future needs of the State and the Nation requires stability. Unlike other sources of funding, which are based on a project-to-project basis, the allotment program provides a constant year-to-year source of funds upon which the university and the center can plan activities for future years. And, in addition, only in a stable, continuing program can the water center recruit the talent required to continued to be an effective impetus to progress.

STATEMENT FOR FY 1975 APPROPRIATION HEARINGS

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

By Dr. Marvin T. Edmison, Director
Water Resources Research Institute

Oklahoma State University
March 28, 1974

In 1964 the Congress of the United States wisely enacted legislation to insure continued research across our nation on critical water problems; this legislation was revised in 1972, and authorizations were included for increased appropriations to the Water Resources Research Institutes which were created by the original legislation. Currently, the nation is very much concerned about our energy crisis, and rightly so. However, the need for research on energy production does not lessen the need for research on water resources. In fact, the two are closely interwoven in many areas. It will do little good, in the long run, to solve the energy crises if we fail to solve the critical problems related to adequate supplies of water of quality appropriate to its varied uses. The total budget of the Office of Water Resources Research is miniscule compared to the amount of money proposed for research directed toward solving our energy problems, yet there are those who would emasculate the budget of the Office of Water Resources Research with the excuse, at least in part, that the money is needed for the energy program.

Either by design or by negligent oversight, the Institute Directors were led to believe that the Office of Management and Budget had impounded and failed to release $40,000, which was appropriated for each State Institute in FY 73 and $10,000 for each in FY 74. We accepted the impoundment on the premise that it was temporary and that it was necessary in the management of the federal budget. To the surprise of nearly every Director, if not all, it has been found that the $40,000 for each State Institute were released but diverted to other uses than those for which they were originally appropriated and that a request has been made to so divert the $10,000 which was appropriated for each State Institute in FY 74. In addition, it has been requested that the Allotment Budget for each State Institute be reduced to a total of $89,000 in FY 75.

As I stated previously, there is still a critical need for Water Resources Research. The personnel of The Office of Water Resources Research and the Water Resources Research Institutes have been ever mindful of the great responsibility that was theirs and they continue to be so mindful. They are good and faithful stewards of the limited funds that have been entrusted to them. Where State problem areas have been used as a basis for research, every effort has been made to obtain results that were also useful on a national, or at least a regional, basis. Furthermore, the Institutes have formed Regional Groupings to concentrate cooperatively on problems that are of critical importance to more than one state. For example, Oklahoma State University, Texas A&M University, and Texas Tech University are now cooperatively working on research involving the Ogallala Aquifer, which is an extremely important ground water resource to several states.

If research on water resources is drastically reduced or terminated, our whole nation will truly be the loser.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you very much. I am appearing on behalf of Dr. Chamberlain, president of Colorado State University, and chairman of the National Association of Land Grant University Water Committee. It is on behalf of the national association that my testimony is directed to you.

I am director of the Environmental Resources Center at Colorado State University, and a member of Dr. Chamberlain's staff. He wishes me to extend his regrets. The State legislature is right in a crucial place in appropriation hearings there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Dr. EVANS. The association's 130 member universities is, of course, very much concerned about the level of Federal support to the State institutes, and in particular about the withdrawal of appropriated funds and their failure to each of the institutes. That I won't talk more about. I know that is very clear to you, but we want to express our deep concern and in fact are shocked about what has happened with appropriated funds toward water research.

My comment here is going to draw your attention to the background of the Water Resources Research Act, because I think it has tended to be overlooked but I want to call your attention to the statement attached with our materials provided you, prepared by Dr. D. F. Peterson. It follows immediately after Dr. Chamberlain's statement. It is a very nice summary of the historical development leading to the Water Resources Research Act, beginning with the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources chaired by Senator Kerr, which spent several years, probably 3 or 4, analyzing the Nation's water resources and the impending future problems.

There was a task force created by the Federal Council on Science and Technology in the executive office, which carried on from recommendations of the Kerr committee, and in the end the Water Resources Research Act resulted as a response to those extensive and very deep analyses of the Nation's water resources problems and the future of them. I think that if anything forestalled a water crisis at this time, and I believe that we could say we wish that a similar in-depth analysis has been made on the energy problems and energy resources.

We draw your attention to that. We believe that the importance of water in all of the issues that face us, both in States and nationally, is so crucial that it would be unthinkable to retrench in support of water resources research. The problems of energy, of environmental quality, of land use, of food production—all of these which seem to be very serious problems facing our Nation—all lean heavily upon the water resources. Retrenching in water resources research would be folly, in our opinion.

Madam Chairman, on behalf of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, we recommend funding of the OWRR Water Resources Research Act in section 100 at the level of $10,800,000, which is $200,000 in the allotment program per State. We recommend funding of section 101 at the full authorization; and in title II, section 201, at the full authorization. I believe I will stop and ask you if there are any questions that I might answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is well aware of the problem, that is the reason we increased the funding last year for the Office of Water Resources Research in an attempt to meet some of these needs. I am particularly interested in part of your statement relating to coal, oil shale, and geothermal problems. This is one of the reasons the committee is very concerned about the Office of Management and Budget persistently reducing funds for the OWRR, because the committee is well aware of the grave water problems in this whole area.

Dr. EVANS. That is going to be a very serious matter for us in oil shale and coal.

Mr. EVANS. Particularly, Madam Chairman, as you know, there is a great deal of coal in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, in addition to the oil shale. Neither one of those two resources can be developed without the use of water and the careful husbanding of water, not only the use of it but the reuse of it. As one of the prior witnesses stated, cutting down on this area of the budget at a time of crisis when water is so closely related to energy just doesn't make sense.

Mrs. HANSEN. It does not. Thank you very much.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

DR. MERWIN D. DOUGAL, DIRECTOR, IOWA STATE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

DR. HOWARD P. JOHNSON, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished colleague, Congressman Scherle. Would you like to introduce the gentlemen from Iowa State University?

Mr. SCHERLE. First of all, a pleasant good morning to you, Madam Chairman; and also to my fine colleague, Mr. Evans.

Madam Chairman, I would like to introduce to you Dr. Merwin D. Dougal, director of Iowa State Water Resources Research Institute in Ames, Iowa. Dr. Dougal is on the faculty of Iowa State University. The Water Resources Research Institute is the research agency that coordinates and instigates water research for the whole State of Iowa. Dr. Johnson is also on the faculty of Iowa State University, and he wishes to outline the work the State agency has been doing in relationship with the Office of Water Resources Research of the Department of the Interior, and the need for better coordination of executing Federal, State, and local water quality programs. I am confident these two men will have something that will be beneficial to each of us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman. It is a pleasure to have you here today.

Mr. Dougal, your statement will be placed in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statements follow:]

WITNESSES:

(Speaking)
Dr. Merwin D. Dougal
Director
Iowa State Water Resources
Research Institute
403 Town Engineering Building
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

(Supporting)
Dr. Howard P. Johnson
Professor
Department of Agricultural
Engineering
109 Agricultural Engineering Building
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Wednesday, April 10, 1974
Room H-305, U.S. Capitol Building

Regarding Federal Water Resources Research Program Administered By The Office of Water Resources Research, Department of The Interior (P.L. 88-379, as amended).

Chairman (Julia Butler) Hansen, Members of the Subcommittee, Staff Members, and Others in attendance at this appearance: We appreciate most sincerely this opportunity to testify for the Iowa State Water Resources Research Institute and Iowa State University in support of the Federal Water Resources Research Program. This research program has been very useful to the State of Iowa in obtaining solutions to the State's water problems, during the 10-year existence of the program.

We are deeply concerned about several matters relating to this program. These include (1) the impoundment of FY 1974 funds and of their subsequent reallocation from the state institute support category to other Interior purposes, and (2) the administration's proposed budget reductions for the FY 1975 budget. The latter would reduce from $100,000 to $89,000 the amount of funds allocated directly to the state institutes under the annual allotment provisions. However, even greater concern must be expressed now about the future of the entire program --- Title I annual allotment, matching grants and Title II additional research --- since implications obtained through the administration's statements (in other hearings) indicate little Interior support for the program. We would like to offer testimony illustrating that the research program has been and will continue to be effective in solving water problems in Iowa and the Nation. We do support the new problem-oriented, interdisciplinary focus and the state institutes' role in a regional research emphasis deserves continued and even additional support by Congress. Some restructuring of the program would be of considerable benefit, and strengthening of the guidelines and operational procedures of OWRR would also lend more viability to the Title I state institute allotment programs.

Comments about the state institutes

We will continue to support the concept of having an institute in each state, contrary to some criticism directed at the large number of institutes (51) funded by the program. Each state has sufficient geographical area and/or population density, and recognized differences in historical, cultural and water development patterns, that it is important in principle and practical in operation to support individual state institutes. The needs and problems -- both in scope and timing -- can and do vary among the states, and there are sufficient local and state agencies in a state to make research coordination and leadership a full-time position. Application of research results also can be achieved more readily through a "close knit" state structure. The regional coordination as proposed by OWRR will bring large-scale problems crossing state lines into proper focus, using the state institutes as a task force.

That the size of these institutes and their funding requirements should vary is to be expected. The base level of support provided by the OWRR program means that each state under proper guidelines can develop an effective program to meet that state's needs. The national

importance of water resources and its interstate implications as a migratory resource make it necessary that the federal coordinating and supporting role be continued. The parallel of federal support of state activities exists in many other areas, including the agricultural experiment stations, the state highway research boards, and other agencies in which a basic state support level is recognized in meeting national needs.

Support of a strong training and research program with a minimum of administration

Less than 20 percent of the annual ISWRRI budget has been spent for administration. The Director's salary always has been provided by Iowa State University from non-OWRR funds. Of this 20 percent, about one-half is used to support a graduate student as the Administrative Assistant. Therefore, this position also is used for training in water resources. This illustrates that 90 percent or more of the annual allotment funds have been directed into the research effort of the Institute.

These funds, including the annual allotment program and matching grant funds, have been expended each year for support of research projects, in which graduate students are trained through education, research and extension. No faculty salaries are paid from OWRR Allotment funds. As a result, cost-sharing is achieved and maximum use is made of the federal funds. Support of this program as a desirable and needed research area of emphasis will assist in solving Iowa's and the Nation's water resource problems. Continued support and funding of this program will permit us to maintain a level of knowledge and training that can avoid a "crisis" condition from occurring in the field of water resources. It appears extremely short sighted to neglect or consider eliminating a viable research program which at modest cost is providing answers to water problems and leading in establishing the base from which billions of dollars are appropriated for construction grants or programs in water resources development by the construction and regulatory agencies.

Training of students to serve the water resources field is a valuable part of the ISWRRI program. Within the past five years, 57 M.S. and Ph.D. study programs have received ISWRRI support. Most if not all of these students are now employed in water and related resource fields of practice. Our students have obtained employment with federal agencies --- Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers, Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Agriculture, and Others --- with several state agencies involved in the environmental, conservation and water resources fields of endeavor, and with private consultants and/or other local agencies.

State funding support which has been available to ISWRRI

Although the Title I allotment program does not specifically require state or other non-federal matching funds, the ISWRRI program has consistently shown a matching fund relationship. This cost sharing or matching is now reaching or equalling the federal contribution. Iowa State University (and

other cooperating institutions) has provided matching funds in the form of faculty salaries, support services, and in direct and indirect benefit schedules. This is an important point which should be recognized.

We would suggest that the allotment program might be strengthened by requiring matching funds be provided by the states. This would make the the program more equitable and achieve a sharing of state and national concern in water resources.

Accomplishments

The ISWRRI research program has provided several specific answers to state and national water problems, in addition to training of water resources people in many disciplines. It should be emphasized that this program is one of the few that is interdisciplinary in nature, and research scientists can cross discipline boundaries and combine their efforts in attacking relevant problems. This recently culminated in Iowa in a task force study of the environmental impact of water resources development, in which 17 disciplines and 50 researchers were coordinated through ISWRRI. The ability to do this came from the experience gained by the ISWRRI Council members through the years of guiding the state program under OWRR funding. A second key element of the ISWRRI research program is the ability to obtain substantial results from the modest amount of available support. In research initiation projects, including new innovative research, a big step forward frequently has been obtained with the limited funds. Once started, many projects were continued and expanded under additional support of other groups and agencies. We currently have 10 annual allotment research projects and 9 matching grant projects in the ISWRRI program.

The projects completed to date all have related to the eight basic water-use or management categories recognized in the state's water resources program. They consist of priority research categories suggested by ISWRRI's Advisory Board made up of 17 representatives of state and federal agencies concerned with water resources development in the state. These categories include: water supply; water quality control; watershed management and agricultural production; flood plain management; outdoor recreation; fish and wildlife enhancement; energy production; and navigation. No area has been neglected in this research program.

A few key areas researched in depth through the ISWRRI program include the following:

(a) Economic and physical studies of watershed management programs. Study of the economic impact of compulsory soil erosion control measures led to modification of state legislation on conservancy districts and assisted in establishing a state development program for watershed improvement.

From 1967 to 1971 the Iowa Legislature developed and passed conservation legislation designed to hold soil erosion losses

to a reasonable limit. One concern in the development of the bill was apportionment of costs between the farmer and the public. A study led by the Department of Economics entitled Minimizing Abatement Costs of Water Pollutants from Agriculture, completed in 1970, provided background information valuable in arriving at a compromise of cost distribution. By changing the soil erosion constraints, least-cost estimates of achieving successively higher erosion control standards were obtained. In the law 75% of the cost of permanent erosion control structures will be borne by the public, 25% by the farmer. The input from the study was made initially by Dr. Timmons, Professor, Department of Economics, Iowa State University before the Iowa Legislative Council, Environmental Preservation Study Committee, and at other meetings thereafter.

(b) Better use of agricultural lands can be achieved through improved drainage practices, which have been researched through drainage theory studies, improved materials and use, and hydrologic modeling in a mathematical sense. Iowa's flat but rich farmland creates unusual drainage problems, and hydrologic research has shown how the rainfall-runoff process can be regulated.

At present no explicit design technique is available to engineers to define the effect of such activities as tiling, surface drainage and ditching on rates of runoff from the recently glaciated, flat agricultural watersheds of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakotas and Illinois. Engineers of the Soil Conservation Service are now studying the model developed by Haan, DeBoer, Campbell and Johnson (ISWRRI researchers) for use in predicting flood discharges from drained watersheds when storm events, depressional storage, tile drainage, and surface drainage are defined. A request was received from Mr. Russell Knudson, SCS engineering hydrologist, recently (February, 1974) for a copy of the computer program and descriptive material. The last two phases of the model were developed, in part, with OWRR support to the Agricultural Engineering Department, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. The model, which simulates natural processes, was developed between 1967 and 1973.

(c) Comprehensive studies of stream response to effluents from water pollution control plants have led to the identification of many water pollution control problems and alternative solutions for these problems. Advance treatment methods will utilize these results in enhancing water quality in Iowa, which means a modest research program can guide the planning and funding of millions of dollars of plant facilities. The research results have been of value also in establishing stream standards, and in implementing the state's water quality control program.

A water quality simulation model developed through an ISWRRI interdisciplinary research project --- Drs. Baumann, Timmons

and Dougal --- and the extensive water quality study results are being used in the current state program of determining waste assimilative capacities of Iowa streams. This leadership knowledge, obtained in the period 1965-1969, is now reaping substantial benefits for the state. Additional economic research in water quality and water resources allocation has been conducted by Drs. Harl and Barnard.

(d) Many exotic and dangerous substances are introduced into the water environment. Key initial studies sponsored by ISWRRI at ISU relating to water supplies have permitted improvements in measurement methodology until trace impurities and contaminants can be identified and measured quantitatively. This research has received national attention and parallels closely medical research in identifying dangerous or toxic substances and evaluating their effect on human health. Drs. H. J. Svec, J. S. Fritz and G. V. Calder in the Department of Chemistry have had responsibility of this work.

(e) Recreation, fish and wildlife, vegetation and forestry problems have been topics for research. Growth, desire and need for water recreation have been evaluated for the benefit of Iowans, the effect of river changes and lake water quality on fish and wildlife studied to determine better control measures and alternative development concepts, and vegetation changes in water resource and reservoir projects are leading to new design, operation and use concepts. Drs. Bachmann, Haugen, and Landers at Iowa State and Dr. Paulson at the University of Iowa have led this long-term program.

(f) Ice formation is a navigational hazard in a temperate climate. Studies at the University of Iowa funded through the OWRR program have helped provide a better understanding of ice formation in our navigable rivers. This research is an important contribution toward solving a regional problem: Extended period or possible year-round navigation on our border rivers (Upper Mississippi & Missouri Rivers). Dr. J. F. Kennedy at the University of Iowa is in charge of this work.

(g) Studies on the effects of thermal loading of our streams and rivers have been significant in the design and operation of nuclear power plants such as the one at Cordova, Illinois on the Mississippi River. This work also is under the direction of Dr. J. F. Kennedy at the University of Iowa.

(h) Social studies have been conducted to determine the response of individuals and public interest groups to water resources development. The role and effect of public participation in planning and designing water resources programs and project is a key issue in developing a state water plan in Iowa. Dr. Bultena in Sociology has led this research effort. Professor

Hines at the University of Iowa has conducted similar legal studies of Iowa water problems.

(i) Specific mention should be made also of the need for additional energy-related research now being considered.

i. Effect of heated-water or thermal discharges

ii. Occurrence, distribution, & allocation of water for coal utilization, gasification and electrical energy production

1) Iowa - interior and border streams.
2) Wyoming; is there enough for both irrigation & coal, and to meet other main stem demands for hydroelectric power, navigation, water supply, water quality control, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement?

iii. Quantities needed for energy production

1) Iowa coal (washing, gasification)
2) Other types of energy production

iv. Quality of water required for "iii"

Development of regional research programs

The water resources research institutes in the nation have formed regional research associations to enhance further the OWRR and state programs. ISWRRI is participating in the Missouri River Basin Water Institute Consortium (MRBWIC) and the Great Lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Ohio River Basin Association (GLUMORBA). Additional team analysis is being conducted of water problems and identification of broad regional research needs. The coordination being achieved among the institutes, the various state resource agencies, and federal water agencies, shows that a concentrated effort can be directed at real and urgent water problems. The role of water in the energy situation is an example of a broad scale regional (and national) problem being reviewed for research needs and potential solutions for alternative development patterns. This regional research development offers new capabilities in solving water problems. It also permits the state institutes to cooperate in depth with the river basin commission groups formed under the auspices of the Federal Water Resources Council.

Conclusion

We believe that the federal water resources research program has real merit and should continue to be supported and funded by Congress. It is a viable part of the research program in Iowa for solving water resources and related problems through the Iowa State Water Resources

Research Institute. The federal program supports an interdisciplinary problem-oriented research phase that is invaluable in researching complex problems. We would encourage Congress to:

1. Establish a matching grant provision to the annual allotmant program of Title I, and continue to fund it at the $100,000 per institute level as a basic support, leadership and coordinating mechanism.

2. Provide increased funds, as now permitted in the allotment program, into the restructured regional research effort. This may require additional legislation, and possibly shift the emphasis into the matching grant part of Title I.

3. Continue the matching grant support in the Title I program, as a regional-oriented program.

4. Use the Title II program as a national needs category, for new innovative research into areas where little has been explored, or for urgent needs which arise, such as the energy problem.

This program, if continued, will aid in the nation remaining abreast or ahead of its water problems. In this manner, crisis situations can be avoided, and a steady, progressive development and conservation pattern can continue for the water resources area of national interest and concern.

If Congress finds that the water resources research program is sufficiently interdisciplinary and broad in scope, and further that it no longer fits into the mission of the existing Department of the Interior, then consideration might be given to finding a more appropriate administrative entity. A restructured Department of Energy and Natural Resources is one new possibility; the Water Resources Council is a second, with its broad planning and leadership role that includes a regional river basin commission framework which could accept this interdisciplinary water resources research program. A third potential would be a place within the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture. The second alternative appears to offer the greatest interdisciplinary advantages, considering the representation of federal agencies on the Council.

We thank the subcommittee for the time granted to present this testimony. We respectfully request your support of these recommendations.

Dr. DOUGAL. Thank you, Chairman Hansen. We have provided you with written testimony. First of all, we want to thank the subcommittee and the Appropriations Committee for the work it has done in turning around the budget reductions and the withheld funds, reallocation. We earnestly desire to see these funds reallocated to the institues to further our research endeavors. This has been discussed somewhat this morning, and we certainly appreciate it. We feel there is a real need for this. These additional funds do help us strengthen the water resources research programs. I would like to discuss just a little bit about the methodology we have used to use the Federal funds at the State institutes. Emphasize the training nature of it. I think what we would like to conclude with this morning is something how the opportunity can be had with the Federal Government to improve the program. In other words, we would like to offer at least some suggestions for additional enhancement of this program. I think it will be something new for you to hear.

We do want to support the concept of having an institute in each State, as we indicate here. I am also a member of the State Iowa Natural Resources Council, the State water agency; so being also a member of that State agency, I am very familiar with the application of our results into the State water resources framework, so it is a unique opportunity to have someone from a State university on a State agency who can coordinate direct input to a system. It does help us quite a bit.

We feel in Iowa that we have enough agencies. We have about 17 agencies in Iowa and correlated Federal groups to correlate just the Iowa program that we feel an institute in each State is needed. How can we expect all of our agencies to work from some regional structure of some kind? The idea of having 51 institutes, we feel, is a viable program. From the Federal system and from our research efforts and across the institutes, we can closely work with these State agencies in water resources development. We think it is a very valuable thing that we do have 51 State institutes.

It is also a full-time director's position today to correlate all his research people in the various universities in a State, private schools as well as the State-supported schools, and working them with these 17 State agencies. I think you can see if you are going to be effective that this is a full-time proposition.

If you can have a federal system supporting these institutes, a regional framework we will talk about, then work within the States, I think we have a problem solution mechanism that is very valuable. I think as is indicated here it would really be disastrous to lose it.

The other thing we would like to emphasize that hasn't been talked about too much today is the training of students. In this research program in Iowa we are matching the Federal funds in this annual allotment series. In other words, the annual allotment does provide direct Federal funding to the institutes. We more than match this today. If Congress wanted to require matching of the allotment fund it would be very easy for us in Iowa to show we are already doing it, so if this would make it more palatable to the administration we can already show we are doing it. If you want to require it, fine. We can already accomplish that as a fact.

I think the training of students is very important to us. Think in the last 10 years how many students we have trained in the graduate program as well as undergraduates helping, that have gone out into the world and helped solve the water problems. Most of us feel today that we have got graduates in the Federal agencies and they are all private consultants. Congress has passed tremendous legislation in the water quality enhancement program. How would we design and monitor and meet these today if we hadn't trained some of these students? This is another key thing we feel about the program.

We don't want to talk too much today about accomplishments, but we can certainly point out that this is a strong, multi- and inter-disciplinary program. We cross disciplines. There are very few if any Federal programs that cross disciplines, and enable a university to have a group as has been mentioned this morning, a cross discipline to work on big problems. This has been a key part of things we have done.

Just one or two instances of the kinds of things that have been of benefit to Iowa. On page 4 of this document we really begin to show some of the key areas and how we have participated at the State level.

Just one for instance; in 1965 the Federal Government passed the Water Quality Act as first initial efforts to improve the water quality enhancement of our streams. You have now the Water Quality Act of 1972 which offers tremendous responsibilities back to the technical areas. We started stream quality research in 1965, preliminary even to the 1965 act, and all of that knowledge today is being used to do these waste assimilation studies. The additional work it is going to take to implement the Water Quality Act of 1972; we completed that research much far ahead of ever reaching a crisis standpoint.

We are saying this program has enabled us to gain knowledge ahead of a particular need status, so with that you see we can solve problems when they do occur.

The last thing I want to mention this morning is on pages 7 and 8. In trying to strengthen the program, certainly we have quite a problem with 51 institutes. What the Office of Water Resources Research has moved toward and which we in the States fully support is the idea we will form regional research associations. We have done this by the group, in other words, by the water resources council, river basin designation we have begun to coordinate a regional group. In Iowa we are working with the Missouri River Basin, water institute consortium, the MRBWIC, and we are working with the Great Lakes Upper Mississippi and Ohio River Basin Association. We are doing research in other words on a regional basis with this program. We have and we can formalize more if needed by legislation this regional structure, so it is not a diffuse thing. We have the Federal, regional, and State structure. I think that is important.

The last thing to mention is the program authorizations $250,000 per institute in the title I annual allotment funding. We have had Congress appropriate up to $140,000 of that. We have never, however, exceeded over $100,000 being released of this particular fund.

We feel, I think today, that with the energy problems we have in the regional structure perhaps the way to get beyond administrative criticism is that we maintain somewhere between the $100,000 and the 50-percent level of the $250,000 into the institutes as an annual allot-

ment system, but we feel Congress could and should authorize this additional amount. If it is concerned how it is spent we suggest you put it back into the regional framework. In other words, can we take the increase from $100,000 or $140,000 to $250,000? We can accept it, put it into a regional structure and say all right, it is for regional research, regional problems. The institutes can work together in that region and they can go ahead and point out the problems they are going to solve, and the kinds of research that need to be done to solve those problems including the energy problem, so that additional funding could well be spent on a regional structure. It is not diffused out in 51 things but could be done on a regional basis through the Federal system.

We would again encourage you to give us the additional funds to work with, using on a regional basis the title II funds that still are not appropriated from the authorized levels, presently appropriated levels. It could also be used on a regional basis and we think they could be used in the energy situation. We are particularly concerned that in the Interior energy proposal there is no direct funding for OWRR. You will find that Office of Water Research is not listed in the Federal proposals for energy research. We feel that is a tremendous shortcoming as indicated this morning. We think the additional fund in title II could be appropriated and moved into that energy solution from the water side of the picture. That is the methodology we feel we could implement into a viable research structure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. SCHERLE. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Dr. DOUGAL. We thank you for your time.

Mr. SCHERLE. We are going to miss you Madam Chairman. I don't know of anybody who has made more of an impact on the needs of this country than you. I want you to know how we appreciate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your remarks.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESS

JOHN B. HIGHTOWER, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED COUNCIL OF THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. John Hightower, president, Associated Councils of the Arts. Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HIGHTOWER, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED COUNCILS OF THE ARTS

Madam Chairman:

It is a pleasure once again to testify before the Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies regarding the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts.

This year, however, I find I do so with mixed emotions because of your decision to leave Congress, which, in turn, means our loss of your Chairmanship of this Subcommittee. Your knowledgeable scrutiny of the appropriation requests for the National Endowment for the Arts over the years has produced an atmoshphere in the arts that has made us examine ourselves more closely, has led to a more publicly responsive attitude on the part of arts institutions, and has made us assemble more convincing homework for public support of the arts. Your personal counsel and support have been invaluable.

THE FEDERAL ARTS PROGRAM

I strongly urge that the full funding of the authorized ceiling of $100 million be appropriated by Congress.

The reasons could not be more compelling. Virtually all major arts institutions are facing severe budget deficits and will have to eliminate performances and to close galleries in order to survive. The New York Pro Musica, one of the nation's most distinguished musical organizations, has gone out of business this year. It will, for instance, never again perform "The Play of Daniel."

Moreover, the conditions under which most artists work are a serious indictment of America's lack of responsibility for its cultural life. As an example, Mary Hinkson, one of America's top contemporary dancers, was lucky enough to perform 20 weeks last year, in eight cities to audiences of more than 64,000 people. She earned $5,000 before taxes. She rehearses on the money she receives from unemployment insurance--as do most other professional dancers in the United States.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTS TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

A recent Louis Harris survey of public opinion about the arts conducted by its subsidiary, the National Research Center for the Arts, reveals an extraordinary desire and demand for the arts throughout the entire country. Some of the statistical highlights are:

* Forty-nine per cent of the public (16 years and older), or 71.3 million people said they "go to see things like arts shows, museums, historical houses, or antique, craft, or furniture shows." In fact,

more people attend such visual arts activities, museums, and historical sites than attend spectator sports (47% said that they attend spectator sports "a great deal" or "some").

* Seventy-one per cent of the adult public--103.3 million people--had attended at least one live performance of theater, dance, or music, or one museum during the 12 months preceding the survey.

* Two out of five Americans currently engage in woodworking, weaving, ceramics, or other crafts; another one out of five, representing approximately 26.2 million Americans, does not currently engage in crafts but would like the opportunity to do so.

* One out of six Americans currently paints, draws, or sculpts; another one in six, representing about 21.8 million Americans, said they would like to do any one of these activities.

* The American public has considerable respect for those who devote themselves full time to the arts in a professional capacity. At the outset of the interview, before its cultural content was apparent, people were asked the level of respect ("a great deal," "some," or "not much respect") they had for professionals in a variety of fields. The highest levels of respect were accorded to doctors, scientists, school teachers, and policemen. Yet professional musicians outranked both bankers and businessmen in terms of public respect for their professions: 55% of the public registered "a great deal" of respect for musicians, compared with 46% for bankers and 45% for businessmen. On a par with bankers and businessmen came painters, sculptors, architects, and city planners.

* Moreover, when asked whether they would like to see their own children have a career in the arts ("say, as a musician or painter"), 50% responded positively (49% of whites and 59% of nonwhites). Only one in five Americans would be opposed to a career in the arts for their children, mostly because of their concern about financial difficulties.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PROBLEMS OF VISUAL POLLUTION AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT

* Eighty-nine per cent of the public agreed that "every town and city should have an effective and impartial planning board with real control over the quality, appearance, and location of new buildings."

* Eighty-seven per cent of the public agreed that "communities should

make more of an effort to preserve buildings and landmarks from the past. It would make our cities more interesting and pleasant to live in."

* Sixty-five per cent of the public disagreed that "people who try to save old and historic buildings from being torn down are wasting time and money. Modernization is the price of progress."

ARTS AND CULTURAL FACILITIES AS ASSETS TO THE COMMUNITY

* Eighty-nine per cent of the population felt that it was important "to the quality of life in the community to have facilities like museums, theaters, and concert halls in the community."

* Eighty per cent felt that such facilities were important "to the business and economy of the community."

* Receptivity to arts and culture is not limited to a well-educated, affluent, sophisticated elite. Majorities of the entire population--all income groups, all education groups, and both sexes--felt that arts and culture are important to the quality of life.

PREFERENCES IN THE ARTS

* Sixty-three per cent of the public disagreed with the statement: "Unless you know a lot about art or art history, you don't get much from visiting museums."

* Sixty per cent of the public agreed that "to see something acted on the stage is more exciting and meaningful than watching it on TV or in the movies."

* Seventy-nine per cent of the public agreed that "it's important for young people to have the experience of seeing live actors perform on a stage."

* Seventy-five per cent of the public disagreed with the statement: "Symphony concerts are just for highbrows."

AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF CULTURAL FACILITIES

* A substantial 50% of the public--or 72.7 million Americans--felt that there are not enough "places for cultural events--places such as theaters, concert halls and museums in the community where they live." Larger percentages of people in towns and rural areas (57%), in the Mid-Atlantic States (57%), the South (55%), the West (53%),

and 16 to 20 year olds (59%), the 21 to 34 year olds (54%), and nonwhites (63%) said there were not enough opportunities for cultural events.

* That a majority of nonwhites (51%) would go more often to a community playhouse deserves special attention. An additional finding makes it clear that nonwhites would welcome theater that they can call their own: A full 59% of nonwhites said that they "would like to see shows that use actors from my community." Thus, what nonwhites may be seeking is not only a theater that they can reach more easily but also a theater that they can identify with more easily.

* The expense of attending cultural events is clearly a consideration for many people:

> Forty-one per cent of the public agreed that "the total cost of going to events like plays and concerts is an important factor that keeps me from going more often." (People were asked to consider in the total cost things like paying for a babysitter, parking the car or taking a taxi, eating out, and other such expenses.)

* Surprisingly, cost considerations do not vary directly with income. Although the $15,000 and over group expressed somewhat less concern over cost (only 32% of them said that cost was an important factor), like proportions of all other income groups (ranging from 42% to 44%) agreed that they were kept from attending more by total cost.

* Ninety-four per cent of the public--or 136.8 million Americans (adults)--felt it was important for children and young people to have more opportunities for creative events.

* A large proportion felt that arts courses should be offered "for credit as a regular part of the school curriculum, just like math or science or English."

* Apparently the arts world has ineffectively communicated its financial situation to the public: Only minorities of all age groups realize that cultural organizations (museums, symphony orchestras, and dance companies) suffer financial difficulties, and a substantial majority of the public sees most professional theaters as making profits. Unfortunately these misconceptions influence the public's feelings about private and public support of the arts.

* The public's perception of the earnings of artistic professionals also reflects a general lack of awareness of the economic facts of most

artists' lives: for example, 71% thought that professional actors earn more than most salaried people; 49% thought that musicians earn more than most salaried people; and 33% of the public thought that painters and sculptors earn more than most salaried people.

* The public was divided concerning government support of arts and culture. People were asked the following question: "Some people think that if cultural organizations such as museums or symphony orchestras can't pay their own way they should just go out of business. Others think that such organizations are such a benefit to the whole community that their losses should be made up by government support. Which way do you feel -- should cultural organizations have to pay their own way, or should they be able to receive direct government funds to help support them?"

  Thirty-eight per cent of the public said that cultural organizations should receive direct government funds to help support them.

  Thirty-four per cent of the public said that they should pay their own way.

  Fourteen per cent said this would "depend" on the individual case.

* Greater support for government funding came from people in the cities and suburbs, from the Northeast, the Mid-Atlantic States, and the West; people under 50 (and especially the very young), those with incomes of $10,000 or more, the college educated, men, nonwhites, and the frequent and moderately frequent cultural attenders. In no group was a majority opposed to government support of the arts.

* The survey tested the public's awareness of current sources of funding for various arts, cultural, and public institutions by asking people to identify, for each of 15 institutions, the source of "most of their money -- from government support, from private donors and gifts from business, or are they mostly self-supporting through admission or membership charges, fees or dues, or ticket sales?"

* Majorities of the public felt that the following seven institutions relied mainly on government support: public parks and botanical gardens, public libraries, public recreation areas like tennis courts or golf courses, history, science and natural history museums, and zoos.

* Majorities of the public felt that Broadway plays or commercial touring

productions and ballet or modern dance troupes were self-supporting and half the public thought opera companies were self-supporting. The public thought that art museums, unlike history and science or natural history museums, rely primarily on private donors and corporate support rather than on government funding.

* Pluralities of people see non-commercial professional theaters and symphony orchestras as mostly self-supporting; one out of four people thought that they are supported mostly by the private sector.

* Responses to the question, "Which of the organizations are you in favor of - federal, state or local government helping to support?" indicated that, in general, the public is more inclined to favor government support when it thinks a tradition of such support has been established, and is less inclined when it thinks that government support has not been significantly involved (that is, that the organizations are mainly self-supporting or supported by the private sector). For art museums, however, although only 19% thought their main source of support came from government, 41% of the public would favor government support.

* Museums and performing arts organizations may hurt themselves seriously by failing to communicate to the public their real financial situation. With few exceptions, non-profit cultural institutions are not self-supporting and in many cases do receive substantial funds from federal, state, or local government. But so long as people continue to see them as self-sufficient and not the kinds of organizations that government would support, they tend to see no reason to favor government support of these arts and cultural organizations.

* When asked, "Which of these organizations do you think businesses and corporations should help support by contributing money or facilities?" approximately one out of four people favored corporate support for every art or cultural institution, except that an even higher one out of three people favored corporate support of art museums.

* Moreover, large numbers favored general corporate support of cultural activities in their community:

  > Sixty-five per cent of the public agreed that "businesses have a responsibility to help support cultural activities in the community."

* Finally, the survey measured the extent of past, present, and potential support of the arts and culture by individual Americans. More than one out of five Americans (22%) and more than half of the frequent

attenders said that at one time or another in their lives, they have "taken out a membership or donated money to an organization like a museum, a symphony, or a theatre group." (This high percentage makes it seem likely that some respondents may have considered patronage at events as support.)

* There might be many more potential individual contributors to cultural organizations if organizations could better publicize the tax advantages. "As far as you know," people were asked, "are people's gifts to cultural organizations allowed as a tax deduction at present, or isn't this allowed?" Only 57 % of the public were aware that contributions to cultural organizations are currently tax deductible.

* Finally, the study measured public willingness to pay additional taxes "if the money were used to maintain and operate cultural facilities such as theatre, music, and art exhibitions."

  . Sixty-four per cent of the (adult) public -- 93.1 million Americans -- would be willing to pay an additional $5 a year. Even among those with incomes under $5,000, a full fifty per cent say they would accept a tax rise of $5 if they knew that the additional revenues would be directed to support of the arts and cultural facilities.

  . Forty - seven per cent would be willing to pay an additional $25 a year in taxes.

  . Thirty-six per cent would pay an additional $50 a year in taxes if the money went to maintain and operate cultural facilities.

Summary

There has been a lot of talk in recent years about the quality of life in America. Most of us would agree that too little has been done about it. Interestingly enough, if not too surprisingly, the arts have been doing something about it. Moreover, a vast majority of adult Americans know it. As this study of American opinion about the arts proves, eighty-nine per cent of the nation's adult population -- only slightly less than 130 million people -- feel that the arts are important to the quality of life in their communities. In fact, more people -- forty - nine per cent of the adult public (71.3 million) -- attend such visual arts activities, museums, and historical sites than attend spectator sports events.

In the competitive arena where national priorities are set and symbolically

graded with dollars, the arts account for two ten-thousandths of one percent of the national budget. And yet the public's desire, even demand, for them makes the priority they are assigned ironically offensive.

Regardless of the measurement in dollars, there is overwhelming evidence of public recognition that qualities which elude the gross national product are qualities the arts possess. In the September 12, 1972 issue of Word Magazine, Robert L. Heilbroner wrote an article entitled "The Future of Capitalism". In it he said, "Had anyone in the 1930's been told that the U. S. gross national product in the 1970's would surpass $1 trillion -- effectively doubling the real per capita income within the lifespan of the majority of the pupulation then alive - I am sure he would have felt safe in predicting an era of unprecedented social peace and good will... Yet that enormous economic change has taken place and social harmony has not resulted."

The solution to the world's ills may no more lie with greater activity in the arts than it does with an ever increasing gross national product. But the American public is aware that at least some of the elusive, less tangible qualities of making life worth living can be found in the arts.

END.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. Thank you for letting me appear again. I do so with somewhat mixed emotions though, Madam Chairman. I don't like the thought of you leaving Congress at all.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am looking forward to it.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. Yes, so I understand. I read your parting comments. We are going to miss you because you have made us toe the line and do some homework, and it has been good for all of us, and particularly good for the arts community.

As part of my official and prepared testimony, I have included some statements by the Girl Scouts of America, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the American Association of University Women, Arts/worth, which is an organizational subsidiary of the American Council of the Arts and Education and the National Regional Ballet Association.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be made a part of the record.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—APRIL 9, 1974

GIRL SCOUTING SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Wherever State art councils or the national endowment have supported local orchestras, opera companies, ballet companies, or have enabled museums to extend their educational activities whether in special exhibits, summer urban workshops, or special tours and seminars—Girl Scouting has benefited.

One specific example of Girl Scouting receiving the benefits of government support was the large national event in 1968 entitled "The World of Arts." Arts councils and the national endowment gave us encouragement and support in terms of advice, information, speakers, consultative help. Cooperating organizations such as Metropolitan Opera Studio, Garden State Ballet, National Theatre of the Deaf, American Shakespeare Festival, seven museums in New York City, New York City Ballet Co., Old Sturbridge Village, Saratoga Center for the Performing Arts, and consultants such as Penn State folklorists, Joe Papp, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Marian Anderson, Nancy Hanks, John Hightower, opened new worlds of artistic expression to hundreds of girls, who in turn affected hundreds of others. Following this program were several years of follow-up activities worked out often in conjunction with State and local arts councils, museums and orchestras in communities throughout the United States. The results of the world of arts program are still being felt and the resulting cooperation has enabled more and better quality arts programs in Girl Scouting.

Girl Scouts are traditionally interested in the arts. They spend at least one third of their time in art activities. This percentage is probably even higher in the younger age groups.

Even though interested and aware of the value of the arts and humanities in the life of a young girl growing into womanhood today, an organization such as the Girl Scouts cannot employ the kind of art expertise to give our programs depth and continuity. The multiplicity of duties and finances available in local communities do not allow this, and volunteer leaders are rarely trained in art media. For this reason, we must rely, in most cases, on the help of others more equipped to lend substance in the arts. Without expert help, and the chance to work together with cultural organizations in communities, the Girl Scouts would find it much more difficult to offer programs to improve the esthetic development of young people.

Girl Scouting can offer, in a unique way, a supplement to the arts presented in educational institutions. Here, in a relaxed, informal environment, with her friends, a girl can explore media in the visual arts without fear of grades or marks; she can take trips to museums, ballet companies, drama groups with her friends; she can discover the delights of exploring music just for the joy of it; she can visit galleries, talk with artists and watch them work, visit backstage and sometimes get a chance to learn the intricacies of backstage life. If

we are to enjoy beautiful cities and esthetic countrysides, great cultural institutions—quality throughout our country, we must see to it that young people receive this esthetic education now—not just in a half-hour class once a week in seventh grade but in every aspect of their lives.

Last year, at a national event for girls at the Girl Scout National Center in Pleasantville, New York, we relied on the consultative help of artists in Westchester County. Without their help presenting such good quality arts would have been almost impossible.

In Girl Scout events in Michigan and North Carolina, arts councils have been enormously helpful.

In Nashville, Tennessee last year, music was introduced to 145 Girl Scout participants. Without the support of artists and cultural institutions, the exciting opportunities and learnings would never have been possible.

Last December, at the opening night of the Girl Scout opera—Daisy, in Miami, Florida, the Family Opera Workshop of the Girl Scouts of Tropical Florida received a check from the State Art Council. This wonderful program has acquainted hundreds of girls with the beauties of opera over the years. Now, they will be able to expand those learnings to many more young people.

Next summer, the Nelson Art Museum will be working with the Girl Scout Council in Kansas City to present a regional art event for Girl Scouts in the Midwest. Many young people will be exposed to quality art and thus, have new experiences they would not normally have.

Our dreams for an expanded arts program for the future can only become a reality with the help of the artists and cultural institutions that receive grants from the National Endowment.

What are these new dreams? Here are a few:

(1) Music education—cassette tapes for girls to use to enrich their understanding of musical styles, sources of American music and understanding of world cultural differences;

(2) Cooperative ventures with historical societies, museums, and organizations to preserve, protect, restore landmarks and to help with program for young people based on American heritage;

(3) Preparation of books, filmstrips, and other resources for Girl Scouts in all the arts;

(4) Making possible more cultural opportunities for Girl Scouts in music, poetry, painting, sculpture, drama by working with artists in these fields and seeing the museums, dances, orchestras, ballet, and drama which might otherwise be unavailable to them;

(5) Most exciting possibilities could result from the associated councils' proposed arts in the community projects improving the cooperation among community groups and resulting in great cultural enrichment for all ages.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. The reason for that was really just to give you and the other members of the committee an indication of the broad-based support that the arts are developing in the United States, and also the really extraordinary work and proliferation of activities that really reach every corner of the country that the National Endowment on the Arts has been so effectively doing.

The only other things that I wanted to add, not to take a lot of time this morning, was to mention to you and some of the other members of the committee that there has been recently a public opinion poll taken by the Lou Harris Organization on Americans' attitudes towards the arts.

Mrs. HANSEN. I saw that in the paper. It was an excellent story.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. As you know, this is probably one of the most under-researched areas of American life I think, and the statistics are quite revealing. I have always felt that statistics can sometimes be the lowest form of information, but in this instance what it indicates are a couple of things. There is a tremendous amount of desire and demand for increased arts activities at every level of the United States among all economic groupings, among all ethnic groupings, and the survey, which is quite a comprehensive one Harris usually takes for political

purposes a polling of about 1,500 individuals. On this one he took 3,005 personal interviews lasting about an hour and a half each. He figures that the margin of error is plus or minus 2 percent on any of the statistics that have been developed.

I think one of the most significant statistics was one buried back at the end, where in it it says that, "Finally the study measured public willingness to pay additional taxes if the money were used to maintain and operate cultural facilities such as theater, music, and art exhibition."

What it reveals is that 64 percent of the adult public, approximately 39.1 million people, would be willing to pay an additional $5 a year. Even among those with incomes under $5,000, a full 50 percent say they would accept a tax rise of $5 if they knew that the additional revenues would be directed to support of the arts and cultural facilities.

In addition to that, 47 percent would be willing to pay an additional $25 a year in taxes, 36 percent would pay an additional $50 a year in taxes, if the money went to maintain and operate cultural facilities. It is kind of tough and dazzling statistic and one which in the methodology of statistical data gathering was cutout in a variety of different ways so that the questions weren't rhetorical and seeming to force an answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know whether you have seen the statistics on the amount Canada provides for the arts.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. It is pretty impressive.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade, Congressman Hansen of Idaho, and myself were invited to Ottawa this past winter. I couldn't go because I had just gotten back from the West, but Congressman McDade and Congressman Hansen of Idaho made the trip. The Canadian people explained their program and listed all their participation. It is simply amazing to see what Canada has done, using very much the same kind of approach that we are trying to do in this country, but when you measure the total money that Canada is providing against what the United States is, you discover a great difference.

Mr. EVANS. One hundred times more.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. And very impressive.

All of this leads us to the strong conclusion, and is represented in each one of the statements previously prepared for full funding of the authorization by Congress of $100 million, rather than the recommended appropriation amount of $82 million, which is in the President's budget.

Just a brief summary, I had come across an article a year ago by Robert Halbruner, who is a noted economist, and extrapolating that, referring it to the statistics in the Harris study, he said that had anyone in the 1930's been told that the U.S. gross national product in the 1970's would surpass $1 trillion, effectively doubling the real per capita income within the life space of the majority of the population then alive, I am sure he would have felt safe in predicting an era of unprecedented social peace and good will. Yet that enormous economic change which has taken place has not yet resulted in social harmony.

What I would add, is that the solution to the world's ills may no more lie with greater activity in the arts than it does with an ever-

increasing gross national product, but the American public is aware that at least some of the elusive, less tangible qualities of making life worth living can be found in the arts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HIGHTOWER. It is a great pleasure.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESS

ROBERT SIMMONS, FREELANCE WRITER OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Robert Simmons, Freelance Writer of Washington, D.C.

Mr. SIMMONS. Good morning, Madam Chairman and Congressman Evans. I am also concerned about the arts. I am Robert Simmons. I really hope that we can spend a great deal more on the arts and humanities and on conservation and historic preservation. These are my basic interests. My testimony this morning is on the Smithsonian Institution's budget for 1975. The statement which I gave for the record outlines three major points that I would like to bring up.

In the first place, I wish that the committee could ask for an investigation and a report by the General Accounting Office of the excess foreign currency program. It is now several years old, and nothing of that kind has really been done yet.

What concerns me is that I have heard, and it is a reliable source——

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has its own investigators.

Mr. SIMMONS. What I would like is that this would be published, so the public can see what is going on really. It may all be very, very wonderful. I have no criticism for example about the art titles of the various scientific reports that are being made. That is not my concern.

I am concerned though because I have heard from a reliable source that the Institution takes 28 percent from each grant and uses this in some manner, and this manner is not very clearly described. I just don't know what happens to that money. I don't know really if it is 28 percent, but I think the General Accounting Office could look into it in detail and tell what really is done with that money, whether it remains as Federal money or whether it goes over to the private side and is used in some manner there.

For example, I give one instance that bothers me a little bit. Last spring the Secretary of the Smithsonian announced in the Smithsonian magazine in his editorial there that he was planning a brief vacation in the Himalayas to watch the birds fly over during the migration period. What actually proved to be the fact was that he took a 2½-month trip in Bhutan in the fall, taking his wife and either one or two teenage daughters, and among other expenses I have heard that 30 or 40 pieces of luggage were shipped to India by air, and then shipped to Bhutan. This was at the cost of the foreign currency program, and that it wasn't really made through a committee which reviewed his requests and so on, but was simply made almost at the snap of his fingers through a request to the man who is running the foreign currency program. This seems to be a regular practice. This kind of thing I think should be looked into in detail. That is all I have about that.

The other two points are much more important to my interest. The second point is I wish that the General Accounting Office investigation report would be made now of the entire Hirshhorn Museum project starting in 1967. This would include the design and planning of the museum structure, the construction of it, the contract and so on, and also the operation and maintenance of the offices up in New York which have gone on now for 7 years, and there has been virtually no public service come out of that whatsoever. They occasionally justify this by saying that there have been public requests for information that they had 140 or 200 requests for information. This is nothing.

In the Smithsonian annual report, for I think 1964–65, the National Collection of Fine Arts which was operating in a little office over in the Natural History Museum reported that it had 2,000 requests for information that year, and 200 or 300 is not unusual to have in any moderately sized museum. This doesn't represent a justification for spending what is now a grand total of $3,632,000 for that operation up in New York.

I have made a brief summary of what has been spent, which I submitted to each of the members of this committee and perhaps you could put that in the record. It is just four pages. It is called, "The Anatomy of a Boondoggle." It records in outline form the expenditures on this whole program. It has been actually more than that because there have been other expenditures that haven't been made public.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have it on file.

Mr. SIMMONS. This whole thing has brought up an interesting point in the information that came up about the President's income tax last week. The President is being charged now income tax on money that was spent on improving his private property in such buildings as the San Clemente property.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are not the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SIMMONS. This is a matter of concern to all of us as citizens. In the matter of the Hirshhorn project, at least $600,000 has been spent on conservation, repair, restoration, cleaning, framing, and so on of Mr. Hirshhorn's private property which is his art collection. Title to that collection as we know all belongs to Mr. Hirshhorn and some of it is his private foundation which he uses as sort of a tax break where he puts things in and takes taxes off I presume. There is no real other reason for its existence. All of these things belong to him and title won't pass to the Federal Government until after this whole thing is finished which presumably will be sometime later this year but all of these improvements represent an increment in value.

For my own case last year I bought for a few hundred dollars an 18th century English portrait. I had it restored, rebacked, cleaned, end painted, and so on. Now the thing is worth a few thousand dollars. It has an increase in value. Mr. Hirshhorn has pointed out by having appraisals which he has made public over the past few years that his art collection, which was evaluated at $22 million some odd in 1966 increased to a value of $50 million in 1970, and now has increased to a value of $80 to $100 million, and a certain amount of that without any question is due to this repair, restoration, framing, and so on which they admitted was done to his private property at the cost of the Federal Government.

I hope that the IRS has charged him income tax on this $600,000. If he isn't why we are being very unfair to the President.

The third point I want to make is that for 1975 fiscal year, the Smithsonian has asked appropriations of $1,275,000 for the operation of the Hirshhorn Museum. Added to that there is maintenance costs which I haven't been able to find out, but this is for guard service and buildings management which I presume would cost another $1 million or so. They justified this, and I heard it right here in this room a couple of weeks ago, that this represents really last year's base, but it doesn't really represent last year's base. Last year and the year before they were describing this as in part and a large part, $600,000 or $700,000 a year was nonrecurring cost, which was asked for part of the construction actually, for details of things that are added to the building, equipment, and that sort of thing.

These nonrecurring costs obviously, if they are going to recur again, are not nonrecurring; and you can't have certainly and logically a nonrecurring cost being included in the base.

Therefore, I would hope that this committee would not approve of more than $500,000 for the operation of that building for this year. It really can be done well within that.

For example, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which gets no money at all from the Federal Government and never has, operates—that is, the salaries and expenses for the curators and all the exhibitions—and last year they had 52 public exhibitions—that costs $200,000 to $300,000 a year, and that is all. That is a museum that is in service, really doing a big service.

The second part of this third point is extremely important from the point of view that every appropriation as far as I understand the constitution has to be justified by proper legislative authority. That means that if you have some project that you want the Federal Government to undertake, that you first propose a bill or a resolution. That is referred to a committee. The committee studies it, perhaps, and we hope would have public hearings on it so the public can express its understandings and doubts and whatever, and if that is approved by the Rules Committee and so on, it will go to the floor of the House and Senate and be voted on and passed by the Congress and then it is legal. It is legislatively authorized to undertake that project, and then and only then can you really approve of appropriations to take taxpayers' money out of the Federal Treasury to pay for this project.

Well, the Smithsonian last year submitted to this committee a so-called rebuttal to my testimony, which had been made in May. In that, the Secretary described on page 14, I think it was, that in 1966, "Stimulated by the offer of the Hirshhorn collection, the regents and the Congress acted precisely as they had on comparable occasions in the past. By vote of the Board of Regents and by act of Congress, a new, specialized museum of contemporary art was established within the Smithsonian as a separate administrative unit with its own board of trustees and directors."

That simply fails, because the act of Congress was Public Law 89–788, and this is now in title 20, section 76(aa) and the subsequent section. In that it describes use of the museum and sculpture garden. "The museum and sculpture garden shall be the personal home of the

collection of arts of the Joseph Hirshhorn and the Joseph Hirshhorn Foundation."

That is not even contemporary art, "And shall be used for the storage exhibition and studies of works of art and for the administration of affairs of the Joseph Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden."

This is not truly a public museum at all. The trustees are appointed on recommendation of Mr. Hirshhorn, all of them by Mr. Hirshhorn, all nine except for the two ex officio. Their duties there are not to represent you and me and the public interest, but to represent Mr. Hirshhorn's private interests.

The problem is what is contemporary art. In the 1966 hearings in the House and the Senate, it said you have a whole list of Mr. Hirshhorn's art properties, which is a considerable amount of stuff, and there are a lot of very, very fine things there, but these pieces are dated 1910, 1935, 1953, 1958, and so on. This is not contemporary art.

Mr. EVANS. Excuse me for interrupting, but we have so many other witnesses.

Mr. SIMMONS. Twenty seconds. Even this is not contemporary art. This is a picture of Jackson Pollock. This is the most sensitive program that any national museum can get into, and it can't really be properly supervised by Mr. Hirshhorn's board of trustees, and there is no legitimate authority for that museum undertaking the duties of a national museum for contemporary art.

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS (MHD)

WITNESSES

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

DR. RICHARD SHANKLIN III, MANAGER, ADVANCED ENERGY CONVERSION PROCESSES SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Brown who is here to present Dr. Richard Shanklin.

Mr. BROWN. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee today. In support of our Nation's energy program and by way of introduction to your next witness, I would like to offer my endorsement of what I consider a most promising advanced energy conversion process, namely magnetohydrodynamics—commonly referred to as MHD.

My enthusiasm for this energy conversion process is founded in the contribution that it can make to our Nation's future, coal-fired electrical powerplants. In this regard, it is apparent that the Nation's future electrical power generating capability will be dependent upon coal for many years into the future. In view of this dedication to coal as a continuing energy resource, I believe that MHD should be rapidly developed to the commercial stage, since it is the only advanced open cycle concept operating from direct coal firing and holds the promise of increasing the power generated from each ton of coal by as much as 50 percent. Inherent in the process is its ability to burn high sulfur coals while keeping sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides pollutants well within EPA limits.

While these advantages offer tremendous benefits to the Nation as a whole, they hold a particular promise for such States as Ohio. Ohio is first in the Nation in coal consumption, generating 97 percent of all its electricity from coal. Also, since Ohio has approximately 42 billion tons of high sulfur, 4 percent, coal reserves, the promise of a coal-fired energy conversion process producing environmental clean exhaust gases, is particularly welcome.

I would now like to introduce your next witness, Dr. Richard V. Shanklin, a senior scientist employed by Systems Research Laboratories, Inc., located in Dayton, Ohio. Systems Research Laboratory, under a joint MHD program with the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, has developed the only currently operational superconducting magnet designed for MHD use. I have reviewed the proposed program of MHD development that Dr. Shanklin will discuss before your subcommittee and believe it merits your most serious consideration regarding MHD funding for fiscal year 1975.

Thank you for allowing me to testify before your subcommittee this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you Congressman Brown. Dr. Shanklin, your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT

ON A

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC (MHD) POWER GENERATION

by

Dr. Richard V. Shanklin, III

Manager, Advanced Energy Conversion Processes

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It is my objective today to bring to your attention a situation which, if not corrected, will have significant impact upon this nation's future electrical power generating capability. It is clear that fossil fueled power plants will be a necessary constituent of the national energy picture until well after the year 2000, and the abundance of coal reserves in this country makes it the fossil fuel of prime importance in energy planning. The open cycle, direct coal-fired MHD generator, when used in combination with a steam power plant, is a power generating device which can generate up to 50% more power from each ton of coal while operating at lower thermal pollution levels and providing an exhaust meeting the most stringent air quality standards. The recent $283.5 million budget request submitted by the Office of Coal Research (OCR) has given almost total priority to the development of coal conversion pilot plants while essentially ignoring advanced MHD energy conversion development. While increasing the nation's gaseous and liquid fuel supply through coal conversion is recognized as a worthwhile and necessary objective, it is folley to overlook MHD, the most promising of our advanced energy conversion processes.

The OCR budget request for MHD in the fiscal year 1975 was $7.5 million, up only 1.4% from FY74's appropriation. Continuing MHD at this level of funding while our nation's energy crisis cries out for a national development program is beyond all rationale. While Japan and Russia have been investing heavily in MHD over the past several years, the United States has limped along on a very limited budget. Indeed, it was not until fiscal year 1973 that the OCR MHD budget exceeded $1 million. During the past decade Russia has invested over 200 million dollars into their MHD program, and their U-25 pilot plant has supplied electricity into the Moscow Power grid. Based upon my 10 years engineering development work in the field of MHD, it is my belief, as is also the belief of many of my colleagues throughout the MHD community, that the United States must take an aggressive step forward this year in order to move MHD out of the laboratory and into a national program toward timely

commercial development. To do this, will require an aggressive, well planned, coordinated and financed effort. I believe that the dedication and technological expertise exists right now to initiate such a program, and in support of this belief, I am recommending to the committee an increase in the FY75 funding level of MHD to a total of $20 million. This would finance the first year of a 10 year national MHD development program. I realize that this level is a radical departure from the funding of the past several years. However, a few millions of investment now can result in billions of dollars annual savings by the latter part of this century. In support of this request I would like to review some of the benefits expected in light of certain advances that have been made in MHD technology. Finally, I would like to outline a 10 year national plan for the development of MHD.

As you may know, when an MHD generator is used as a topping cycle with a steam turbine-generator bottoming cycle, overall power plant efficiencies can be raised to 55 to 60%[1]. The maximum efficiency of current fossil fueled power plants is approximately 40%. This increase in power plant efficiency will result in tremendous savings in fuel and lower operating costs of new power plants. To illustrate my point, let us assume that all of our nation's coal-fired power plants (presently consuming 355 million tons of coal per year) had an MHD topping cycle and were operating at 55 percent plant efficiency. The resulting fuel savings this year alone would be 97 million tons or an equivalent 430 million barrels of crude oil. This is approximately three times the annual coal consumption of TVA, the nation's largest utility. Assuming a current average coal price of $14.00 per ton, the cost savings would be $1.36 billion. Looking into the future when MHD would make an impact on new power plant designs, (the years after 1985), the savings realizable by the year 2000 could be as great as 188.7 million tons of coal or an equivalent of 845 million barrels of crude oil annually.

Because of the savings in fuel consumption an additional benefit accrues to an MHD/steam plant. Fewer power plants need be constructed since those built would be operating at higher efficiences. It is estimated that the annual savings in coal consumption by the year 2000 would be equivalent to 45 fewer power plants. Considering the land required to site these power plants and the associated transmission lines with their rights-of-way, appreciable additional cost savings can be realized.

Another benefit of the MHD/steam power plant is the reduced levels of pollution. Assuming a 55% efficiency level such a plant will result in 25% less thermal pollution per unit of power output than is obtained in the most advanced current day fossil fueled installations.

A second aspect of the pollution question concerns the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrous oxides (NO_x) to the atmosphere. Attempts to enforce the EPA[2] sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide pollution standards throughout this country have produced a major crisis for our electric

utilities. Those utilities who have installed stack gas scrubbers have found that the scrubber cost amounted to approximately one-third of the overall power plant construction costs, and that once operational, down-time is up significantly due to scrubber maintenance. Additionally, plant efficiency is reduced by 4 to 7%. It is no secret that as of today no device is commercially available with an adequate degree of reliability to solve the problems of SO_2 removal. In order to gain the proper economic perspective of this problem, EPA has estimated that utility companies will have to spend $5.4 billion through 1980 (which equals 1/2 of our nation's energy R&D budget through 1980) to install the required scrubbers.

The need for adding potassium seed material to the products of combustion to make the gas sufficiently electrically conducting for MHD purposes introduces two very important aspects into the overall MHD systems. From economic consideration alone it is necessary to recover substantially all of the seed material. This is usually assumed to be done by an electrostatic precipitator on the system exhaust. At the exhaust end, the seed is in solid form and the precipitator system used for its removal can also handle solid particle carry over. The need to remove seed thus guarantees removal of particulate matter.

A further important aspect of seed reclamation in MHD systems is its demonstrated ability to remove sulfur. Chemically, potassium combines preferentially with sulfur to form potassium sulfate, [2] and therefore reclaiming seed will result in sulfur removal. Experimental results using 2.2 percent sulfur coal have shown that 99.8 percent of the sulfur is removed by this method leaving only .003 LB/million Btu SO_2 in the exhaust gas.[3] This is orders of magnitude below the EPA requirement of 1.2 LB/million Btu.

Oxides of nitrogen are a matter of particular concern to MHD systems because of the high temperature operation involved. It has often been mistakenly assumed that because of the high level of NO_x production in an MHD combustor, a high level of NO_x will be present in the stack gases. This erroneous conclusion is arrived at by failing to study the behavior of oxides of nitrogen as they pass through the temperature gradients of the various sections of an MHD power plant. The procedure in an MHD system is to either burn the fuel in two stages or, alternatively to insure that the combustion gas is cooled sufficiently slowly so that equilibrium conditions are at all times attained.[4] It is only when NO_x concentration is frozen by too rapid cooling that large amounts of NO_x are produced. Recent experimental investigations have shown that MHD systems can meet NO_x emission limits [3,4] with concentrations in the range of 135-220 ppm in the effluent gas. A Japanese study[5] indicates that this may be further reduced to levels of 50 ppm. EPA limits are 600 ppm.

I have said all this in order to put into proper perspective the following recent advancements in MHD technology:

1. Alternating current (AC) power has successfully been generated by Systems Research Laboratories, Inc. using a series resonant device powered by an MHD generator.

2. The only currently operational superconducting magnet designed for MHD use in this country is currently available for use under a joint Systems Research Laboratories/Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory MHD program.

3. Direct coal firing of an MHD generator has been experimentally demonstrated by The University of Tennessee Space Institute.[6]

4. MHD generator operation for continuous periods of up to 15 hours while generating 300 KW of power has been performed by the Avco Everett Research Laboratory.

When these achievements are viewed in combination with the reduced fuel consumption and pollution levels discussed previously one cannot help but be enthusiastic toward the future of MHD and the anticipated contribution it will make to our nation's energy program.

The program I am recommending to bring these benefits to reality is a 10 year national effort commencing in fiscal year 1975 and consisting of three main phases of progressive MHD power plant development plus a continuing effort of basic engineering development. Phase I is devoted to the construction of a 5 to 10 MW pilot facility, the design of which should begin in FY1975. This facility would include a steam bottoming plant, and its overall purpose would be to gain engineering data on coal utilization, materials, combustion and generator configurations and the interactions between the MHD generator and the steam portion of the plant. Its periods of operating times should ultimately approach those of commercial plants.

Phase II of this plan is directed toward the construction and test of a large 50 MW MHD generator plant. This facility includes only the MHD generator portion of the cycle and its size has been selected to reveal problems that may arise in the scale-up from the smaller Phase I plant. This plant would be constructed by FY1980, in time to supply information of large scale generator operation for use in the design of the third phase commercial demonstration plant.

Phase III, the culumination of the government effort, results in construction of an MHD/steam demonstration plant of approximately 300 MW capacity. This plant will demonstrate the commercial practicality of MHD on a scale having relevance to utility sized power plants. Certain systems engineering, parametric plant designs and selected component preliminary designs would begin in FY75 with the main effort for this installation beginning in FY1981 with construction complete in FY1985.

At the end of construction this facility would be an operational power plant providing power into the power grid. Sale of this power would reduce the overall long term investment in this plant.

Continuing throughout the proposed national MHD program is an effort of basic engineering development involving all sectors of the MHD community. Particularly important in this respect is the utilization of existing government laboratories in programs that may cross agency lines. This phase includes almost all of the present OCR programs including the joint US-USSR effort and must be expanded into new areas such as preheater operation, materials studies and generator operation with superconducting magnets. This information is needed in order to supply basic engineering design data for subsequent use in the design of the larger facilities. A strong program in basic MHD technology must be continued so that we increase our knowledge of the basic MHD processes.

By way of summary, Figure 1, which is attached to my testimony, illustrates a suggested schedule for the 10 year national MHD development plan. The projected funding requirements through fiscal year 1985 are given in millions of dollars in the following table:

	75	76	77	78	79	Total 75-79	80-85	Total
Continuing Development	$13.2	$18.0	$18.0	$14.0	$11.0	74.2	19	93.2
Pilot Facility	4.7	6.0	9.5	8.0	4.8	33.0	-	33.0
50 MW MHD Plant	1.6	8.0	18.0	24.0	30.0	81.6	11.4	93.0
Demonstration Plant	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	234.0	243.0
	$20.0	$32.5	$46.5	$49.0	$49.8	$197.8	$264.4	$462.2

I would like to stress that before MHD can be developed to the point where it can bring to reality the previously stated benefits, it must take the first step - and that step is the initiation of the 5-10 MW pilot facility and expansion of the present engineering development phase. Particularly important in this respect is the utilization of existing government laboratories as well as other available facilities. In this regard, I have approached OCR on utilization of two existing facilities. One of these facilities is a superconducting magnet MHD generator system which the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory (located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) has offered to OCR to conduct direct coal fired experimentation. This program is needed to establish the generator performance when operating in conditions simulating those found in commercial power plants. The other facility is a deactivated 6 MW steam turbine-generator power plant owned by the city of Miamisburg, Ohio. This power plant would provide an ideal facility for locating the proposed 5 MW MHD pilot plant, and, if utilized, would represent a 2 to 3 million dollar savings to this

phase of the national plan. With the currently planned funding level OCR is unable to act on proposals such as these no matter how advantageous to the country's energy picture.

I would like to therefore conclude my testimony by asking the committee to give serious consideration to this request for additional funding in the interest of the nation's energy future and the advancement of our efforts to directly generate power from coal, our most abundant energy resource of the future.

Respectfully,

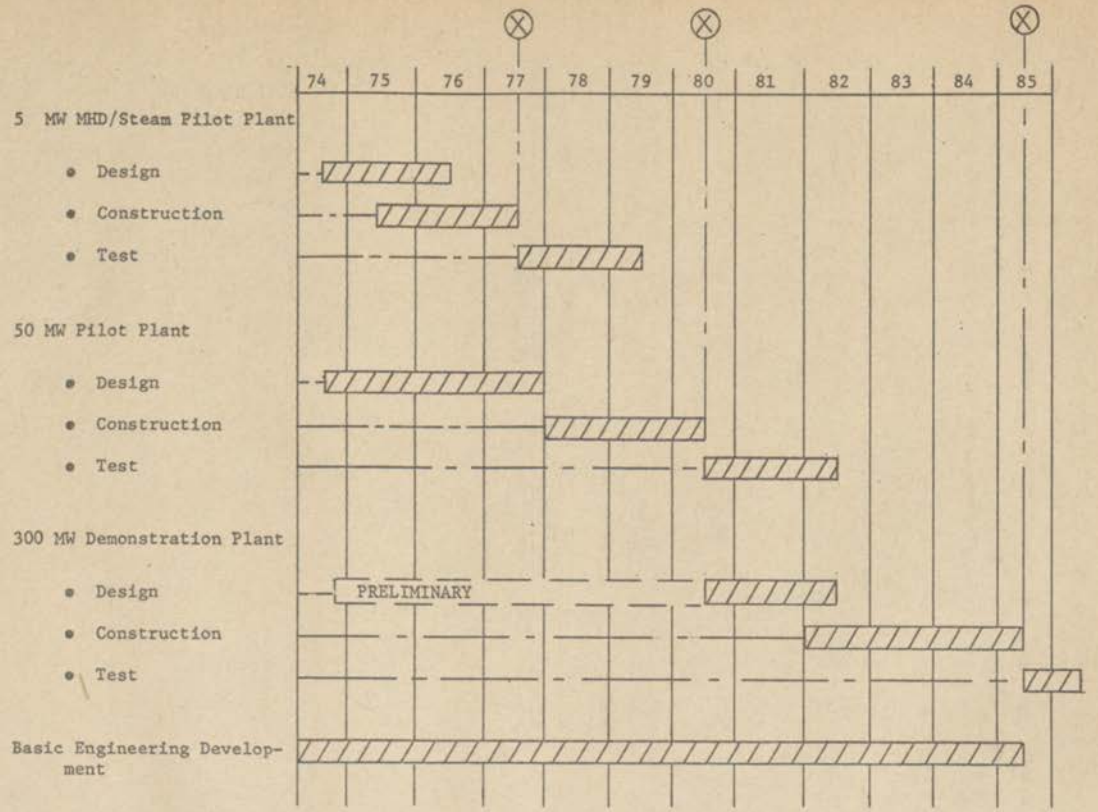
SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

Richard V. Shanklin III

Dr. Richard V. Shanklin III
Manager,
Advanced Energy Conversion Processes

FIGURE 1

SCHEDULE FOR MHD DEVELOPMENT



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Dr. SHANKLIN. I wish to thank Congressman Brown for that introduction. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear in front of your committee, Madam Chairman. I am here today to recommend an increase in funding for the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research 1975 budget, specifically for the purpose of beginning a national development of magnetohydrodynamic which is commonly known as MHD. I am recommending an increase of $12.5 million to a level of $20 million. I will not dwell on the potential benefits of a successful commercial development except to note that power increase of up to 50 percent per ton of coal is potentially realizable. This is the same as a fuel savings of 50 percent per kilowatt hour.

Thermal pollution at the same time will be decreased by 25 percent over current levels, and it can use high sulfur coal while at the same time keeping the exhaust emissions environmentally clean.

I urge the beginning of a 10-year development program starting in 1975 along the following four lines:

One, continuing basic engineering development effort toward component construction, testing and optimization. This is essentially an expansion of existing programs as well as adding new programs where indicated. This effort should cross agency lines where specific advantages to do so are indicated.

The second line is a construction of a 5- to 10-megawatt MHD steam pilot plant. This would be for the purpose of optimizing plant designs, components and interactions between plant areas in an actual operating facility. Operating times of this plant would have relevance to utility operations.

Third, I would urge the construction of a 50-megawatt MHD pilot generator. This is without the steamplant. This is to study the operation of large generators over significant operating periods.

Fourth, a 300 megawatt commercial demonstration plant. This would be a complete plant selling power, and I would envision that this would be the culmination of the Government effort, private enterprise thereafter being able to take over further refinements.

I feel, and many of my colleagues in the MHD technical community feel, that the Office of Coal Research's budget request for $7.5 million is wholly inadequate to do more than insure that the benefits of MHD are never realized.

I should emphasize that MHD is the only advanced open cycle concept capable of using the direct combustion of high sulfur coal at the levels of fuel savings that I previously indicated.

I think that now is the time to take this step. Materials, for example, and the techniques for their utilization, do exist. The basic understanding of the MHD process is well developed. The technical and scientific feasibility of MHD has been demonstrated.

I feel that we must not enter into more paper studies. I feel that the MHD process has almost been paper studied to extinction. I would therefore respectfully recommend an increase to $20 million in the Office of Coal Research in MHD budget for fiscal 1975 as a first step in this 10-year development program. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MCKAY. You are using some Utah low sulfur coal there, aren't you?

Dr. SHANKLIN. Low sulfur coal is certainly utilizable in the MHD process.

Mr. McKay. They are shipping some of our low sulfur coal over to you fellows.

Mrs. Hansen. Senator Mansfield says Montana and the West is not going to furnish the power for the country. Also I understand Japan has been negotiating to purchase a U.S. air base to obtain the coal in that area.

The next thing I might mention is great difficulties in knowing what type of coal legislation will be enacted.

Dr. Shanklin. I certainly appreciate your position. There is a wide diversity of problems.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much. We have been very interested in the MHD process.

Dr. Shanklin. Thank you.

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

WITNESS

ROBERT DE FORREST, AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CORPORATION

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Robert De Forrest, Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation. Mr. De Forrest, it is a pleasure to welcome you again.

Mr. De Forrest. Madam Chairman, let me just add my voice to the previous witness who expressed some concern over your leaving. We consider that to be somewhat unconscionable. I don't see how the committee is going to go ahead.

Mrs. Hansen. They will.

Mr. De Forrest. Madam Chairman, I am indeed pleased to be able to appear before you today to present testimony in support of the Park Service's fiscal 1975 budget request for activities under the preservation of historic properties program.

You may recall in my previous appearance before this subcommittee in April 1972, I testified in support of that line item relating to historic sites surveys with particular reference to the increase to be used for the contracting of additional "Theme Studies" on the identification and evaluation of historic landmarks with strong Afro-American association.

As you may know, the results of the first year's research conducted by the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation (ABC) under the terms of its contract with the Park Service, was reviewed by the Consulting Committee of the Park Service at its February 26 meeting and will be reviewed on April 23 by the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. The purpose of this specially funded project is to insure the long, overdue addition of historic sites within the national park system commemorating the significant contribution of Black Americans in U.S. history.

The up-dating of historical commemoration within the national park system becomes especially important when considering the disparity of such sites within the present park system.

The advent of the forthcoming Bicentennial commemoration provides a tremendous opportunity for correcting such deficiencies while improving the overall image of all of our historic properties.

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I strongly urge your support and approval of the entire budget request for the preservation of historic properties program.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I wish to thank you for your thoughtful and understanding support of ABC's efforts to work with the National Park Service and to promote many Bicentennial participations in the interest of minority Americans. I cannot adequately express how much your encouragement has meant to us. But I thank you again for allowing me to appear before this committee and to present these brief comments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. How are you coming with the cemetery?

Mr. DE FORREST. The cemetery is coming quite well. You might have read something in the paper this weekend.

Mrs. HANSEN. I did.

Mr. DE FORREST. It appears that we are going to be able to salvage that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Good.

Mr. DE FORREST. It was quite a legal battle but I think we have the upper hand here.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a lovely spot. Thank you.

Mr. DE FORREST. Thank you.

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

WITNESS

S. T. DEMETRIADES, PRESIDENT AND TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, STD RESEARCH CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. S. T. Demetriades, president and technical director, STD Research Corp.

Mr. DEMETRIADES. Madam Chairman, I have heard that magnetohydrodynamic today is really a great blot. Unfortunately, it is developing into a tragedy.

Madam Chairman, my name is Sterge T. Demetriades. My title is president and technical director of STD Research Corp., a small business incorporated in 1964 in the State of California and doing business in Arcadia, Calif.

What brings me here today is the strongly held belief that there is no more urgent and important business facing the Nation at this time than the problem of becoming self-sufficient in energy resources.

A strong case for coal-fired base-load magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) electrical power generation, with its inherent higher thermal efficiency—that means production of more kilowatt-hours per ton of coal—as a partial solution to the problem of self-sufficiency in energy, has been made elsewhere—for example, in the May 1973 hearings of this subcommittee—by distinguished leaders of the MHD community in the universities and industry of the United States.

There are many factors that make MHD power even more attractive today than at the time of last year's statement on MHD before your subcommittee. These include:

(1) Economic and political factors such as the great increases in the price of fuel and the U.S. drive for energy self-sufficiency.

(2) Social and environmental factors such as thermal and chemical pollution control and the drive for better use and conservation of our environment and resources.

(3) Technical factors such as the evolutionary development of MHD power generation systems technology at AVCO Everett Research Laboratory, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the University of Tennessee Space Institute, at the Bureau of Mines, at Stanford University, at the Bureau of Standards, at STD Research Corp., and at other Office of Coal Research contractors.

When taken as a whole and properly interpreted, these evolutionary technical developments can be used to show, beyond any reasonable doubt, that MHD power generation can meet all the desirable technical and economic objectives.

And that, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, is, as far as I am concerned, a revolutionary statement because as recently as October 1973, I stated—Business Week, October 20, 1973, page 94H—that "we need more basic research."

If we need more research, it is no longer on whether we can meet all the desirable technical and economic objectives, on whether we can get there, but on precisely how to get there. In other words, we have now entered the stage of development and to push forward a realistic program in MHD development, we need more money.

It is unrealistic to believe that an expenditure of approximately $7,500,000 per year, the present rate of spending on MHD by the Office of Coal Research, will have an early influence on the power industry which represents an investment of the order of $100 billion and which forms the cornerstone of our industrial base.

Let us put the program of investment for development of MHD power in proper perspective. We are assured that the United States has several hundred years of coal reserves. Therefore, for any research and development program to have a significant impact on the better utilization of these coal reserves, it must be concluded in a few tens of years, a few decades. MHD can do that but not at the present rate of funding. At the present rate of funding, it will take more than 100 years, if ever, to develop MHD to the point where it will significantly stretch the life of our coal reserves. In fact, if we allow for the time lag that the training of new generations of MHD scientists and engineers will require, we will significantly stretch the life of our coal reserves. In fact, if we allow for the time lag that the training of new generations of MHD scientists and engineers will require, we will never put MHD power stations on the power grid in significant numbers at the present rate of spending in research and development for MHD.

Past MHD generator funding in the United States has been haphazard and inadequate. It is a triumphal proof of the basic and inherent simplicity of the concept, that MHD generators have worked at all and that we have come as far as we have, with the funding history that MHD has had in this country.

Although it may be considered unfair by some to compare MHD with the very mature technologies of its competitors—gas turbines with combined cycles of all sorts—I welcome such comparison. In a gas turbine to get high efficiency you look for materials and systems with high strength at high temperatures simultaneously, and that is awfully expensive.

In MHD you divorce the high strength from the high temperature requirement. This is fundamental. You do not need high strength at high temperatures. To put it differently, after all these many scores of years of research and development at the rate of something in excess of $300 million per year, the turbine combined cycle can give us an efficiency of 50 percent—maybe—without much more room for stretching. Yet in MHD we can begin at 50 percent efficiency with lots of room for stretching it to 60 percent or higher. Ultimately MHD can give you about twice the gain of the gas turbine in a combined cycle.

Finally, the history of management of science and technology teaches us that all engineering or scientific research and development programs require a certain "critical size" before they can take off and bear fruit rapidly. This critical size ranges from a few score to a few hundred people and the larger the program and its objective, the larger the critical size. In my opinion, the U.S. MHD program, because of necessary capital spending, has not yet received adequate funds to reach this critical size. This country is famous for its principle of maximization of choice. Underfunding MHD, however, is going contrary to this principle because at this rate you are closing this option.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to say to the gentleman it is not this committee that has underfunded that program. This committee has repeatedly added funds in the budget for the MHD program, so I think it is very unfair to say the committee has not been responsive.

Mr. DEMETRIADES. I am sorry. I apologize.

Although even stronger cases can be made for MHD generators with scenarios other than coal—for example, a hydrogen- or methanol- or fusion-based future economy would be a natural for MHD because of the higher flame temperatures available—I limit my remarks today to coal-driven MHD because coal is here now and in abundance.

I have been working on MHD for 16 years. I have spent a good part of the last 10 years in developing computer codes that model and simulate MHD generators with unprecedented sophistication and accuracy, and on doing small-scale bench-top critical experiments and measurements to provide inputs to the computer programs. During these years, I have had support for this work from NSF, AFSOR, NASA, OCR, industry, and others. It is only now that I am beginning to see the highly fragmented national effort on MHD begin to crystallize around the Office of Coal Research.

Your committee obviously takes the credit for that. Large-scale experiments are required now to prove our theoretical predictions. Several options should be pursued simultaneously. These things are not cheap. All this requires considerably more money than in the present OCR request for the paucity of which there is no excuse. If this money does not become available, there will be continuing confusion: Please remember that we are addressing a very large problem. Gradualism does not pay in such cases.

Rather than prolong the agony or the drama of MHD, I urge you to fish or cut bait. I urge you to triple the present budget request of the Office of Coal Research. The cumulative wisdom of Congress and of the scientific community of the United States is formidable and if you decide to cut bait, I think we will take it in a gallon drop.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have been very interested in the process and we have encouraged it by additional funding.

Mr. DEMETRIADES. Actually we are getting less money this year than last because the Russian cooperative program is going to claim something like $2 million, and, incidentally, I want to be on record I do not see why we are going to give the Soviets any of this hard-earned knowledge that started in this country.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. DEMETRIADES. Thank you.

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

WITNESS

DR. RALPH WILLIAM DETRA, AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ralph Detra, Avco Everett Research Laboratory. Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of

Dr. Richard J. Rosa
Chief Scientist, MHD Power Generation Project

Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.
Everett, Mass. 02149
Tel: 617/389-3000

for

The Sub-committee on Interior and Related Agencies
of the Committee on Appropriations

House of Representatives

April 10, 1974

SUMMARY

The statement calls for the Congress to take the lead in establishing an aggressive MHD power generation development program. This is to insure that the efficiencies and economic and social benefits of MHD will be available in the 1980's and thus contribute to the national goal of achieving energy independence.

To accomplish this, the committee is requested to increase the MHD item in the FY 75 budget of the Office of Coal Research from 7.5 million as requested, to $25 million. The funds are to be designated specifically for:

1) the expansion of the technology programs now being conducted at the various MHD centers in the United States.

2) immediately beginning the design and construction of large scale engineering test facilities where the various MHD components can be integrated and tested under realistic conditions.

The engineering need and justification for immediately beginning this effort are discussed.

The statement describes the MHD power system which generates electric power by interacting a high temperature gas with a magnetic field. MHD power generating plants promise to be 50% more efficient in power output and fuel consumption than the most advanced conventional power plant. The system produces virtually no air pollution or thermal water pollution.

The statement describes the progress made in the United States since the world's first MHD generator was demonstrated here in 1959. It comments on the vigorous MHD development programs underway in the Soviet Union and Japan, and the need for urgency if the United States is to maintain its lead in the technology and establish a position as a supplier of MHD components to the world market.

I wish to thank the Committee for the invitation to appear here today to testify on behalf of MHD Power Generation.

You may recall that in May of last year five of the nation's leading MHD authorities submitted a joint statement to this Committee calling for a National MHD Development Program.[1]

It is now one year later and we are no closer to a National Program. Indeed, the budget request from the Office of Coal Research calls for $7.5 million, an increase of only $100,000 over that appropriated last year.

Considering the technical, economic and social benefits promised by MHD, all of which are summarized later in this statement, it is frustrating to observe the slow progress being made by the Government toward mounting the aggressive engineering development program called for by the state-of-the-art and the energy needs of the country.

There are no technical reasons why an aggressive program such as that called for by the authorities mentioned above should be further delayed.

I directed the effort that led to the first operation of an MHD generator in 1959, and I have been engaged in the program ever since. I believe, that I can say with some authority that the accomplishments, described later in this statement, which have been made over the past fifteen years by all organizations now engaged in the program demonstrate it is time to move the program out of the laboratory. There is absolutely no need to convene yet another MHD energy conversion study panel.

Every major MHD component has been operated in the laboratory. I know from personal experience that the majority of investigators are convinced that the next development step is to integrate these components in a large-scale engineering facility. This facility will operate under realistic utility conditions. This conviction is not restricted to those of us who work in the field. Many of the utility companies which support this program are anxious to build a large facility and have indicated their willingness to contribute funds to the effort. The utility engineers know that only in a large facility can the really important engineering problems be attacked and real progress made toward developing hardware of value for meeting the nation's energy requirements.

The Soviet Union has already constructed and is operating an MHD facility which includes all major components of a major power plant. It has already achieved an excess of 6 megawatts. One of the bright spots in the American MHD effort is the collaborative program under which the United States will design and construct an MHD channel for the Soviet plant. The channel is the principal component in an MHD generator since it is there that the electric current is removed from the gas.

The Japanese are also operating MHD facilities comparable to or exceeding in size and sophistication those of the United States.

In the light of our own accomplishments and the steady progress being made abroad, the present minimal United States program represents a dissipation of time and talents. There are no reasons why the United States cannot maintain and even extend its present leadership in this technology and establish itself as a principal source of MHD generators to the world market by 1990. If a national commitment is to be made now, it is only here in Congress that the leadership to do so will be found.

To make the benefits of MHD available in the 1980's and thereby contribute to achieving national energy independence, the committee is respectfully urged to increase the MHD item in the FY '75 Budget of the Office of Coal Research from $7.5 million, as requested, to $25 million. The funds should be designated for the specific purpose of committing the nation to a vigorous MHD development program that calls for:

1. The expansion of the technology programs now being conducted at the various MHD centers in the United States.

2. Immediately beginning the design and construction of large scale engineering test facilities where the various MHD components can be integrated and tested under realistic conditions.

MHD DESCRIPTION AND BENEFITS

MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) is a method of generating electric power by accelerating a very hot gas, as in a rocket nozzle, to a very high speed and passing it through a magnetic field. The motion of the hot gas through the magnetic field generates electricity.

A developed MHD power plant promises operating efficiency 50% better (60% v. 40%) than the most advanced steam turbine plants, and a greater increase (60% v. 32%) over that of nuclear plants. It will burn coal, our most abundant domestic fuel resource. It will operate with greatly reduced stack emissions, well within the specified limits for pollution control. And it will require only a fraction of the cooling water needed for conventional methods, thus greatly decreasing or eliminating thermal pollution.

MHD is currently under development in other countries besides the United States, particularly the Soviet Union which has built and operates a large scale experimental MHD power plant.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT 1959 - 1974

The world's first successful operation of an MHD generator occurred in 1959. During the next decade a $10 million research and development program was conducted at Avco Everett Research Laboratory funded largely by a group of electric utility companies and Avco Corporation. The U. S. Air Force also funded part of the effort.

This effort resulted in considerable progress as illustrated by the MHD generators and allied components that were designed, built and operated between 1959 and 1969.

Major Avco Milestones 1959 - 1969

1959 -	MK I	- 10 kW	- 10 Secs
1962 -	MK II	- 1500 kW	- 10 Secs
1965 -	MK V	- 32,000 kW	- 1 Min
1966 -	LORHO	- 18,000 kW	- 1 Min
1966 -	Superconducting Magnet (World's first and largest stabilized Superconducting Magnet)		- 5 Tesla

In mid-1971, the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research joined the MHD development program and it was broadened to include other investigators and institutions. The following is a representative list of achievements made during this three-year period 1971 - 1974:

1. Long duration operation of the MARK VI generator at Avco operating with electrical characteristics typical of a large scale baseload MHD generator. The generator achieved an average of 300 kW and operated for 80 hours (25,000 kwh).

2. A direct coal-fired MHD generator was operated successfully at the University of Tennessee.

3. Nitric Oxide emission control and recovery was experimentally verified at Avco and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines.

4. The technology of recovering sulphur dioxide from MHD exhaust gas was experimentally verified by the Bureau of Mines.

5. A separately fired air preheater was operated successfully at temperatures up to 3000°F, which is the temperature required by an MHD power station operating at 60% efficiency.

6. U. S. Government agreed to provide a channel, the most important operating component of an MHD generator, to the Soviet Union for use on its experimental MHD power plant. Delivery is scheduled for late 1975.

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1. J. B. Dicks, Professor, University of Tennessee
   R. H. Eustis, Professor, Stanford University
   A. R. Kantrowitz, Chairman, Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.
   K. A. Roe, Chairman & President, Burns and Roe, Inc.
   S. Way, Consultant, Westinghouse Research Laboratory

   Jointly Prepared Statement on a National Program for MHD Central Power Generation - 2 May 1973.

NATIONAL MHD PROGRAM - PROPOSED

	Fiscal Year							Dollars (Millions)
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Basic Research	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0			8.5
Technology and Component Development	16.0	12.3	9.3	8.1	5.6	1.8	.7	53.9
Major Experiments								
Enthalpy Extraction	Construct 1.5	1.0	Test .8					3.3
US/USSR U-25 Program	Des. 1.2	Const. 2.75	Test .5					4.45
MHD Systems								
System Test Facility	Design 2.0	5.0	Construct 9.0	5.0	Test 4.0	4.0	2.0	31.0
Large Scale Generator	Design 2.0	6.0	Construct 25.0	30.0	12.0	Test 6.0	3.0	84.0
Demonstration Plant			Plan .5	1.5	Design 2.0	2.0	.5	6.5
Yearly Dollars (millions)	25.3	29.05	46.6	46.1	24.6	13.8	6.2	
Cumulative Dollars (millions)	25.3	54.35	100.95	147.05	171.65	185.45	191.65	191.65

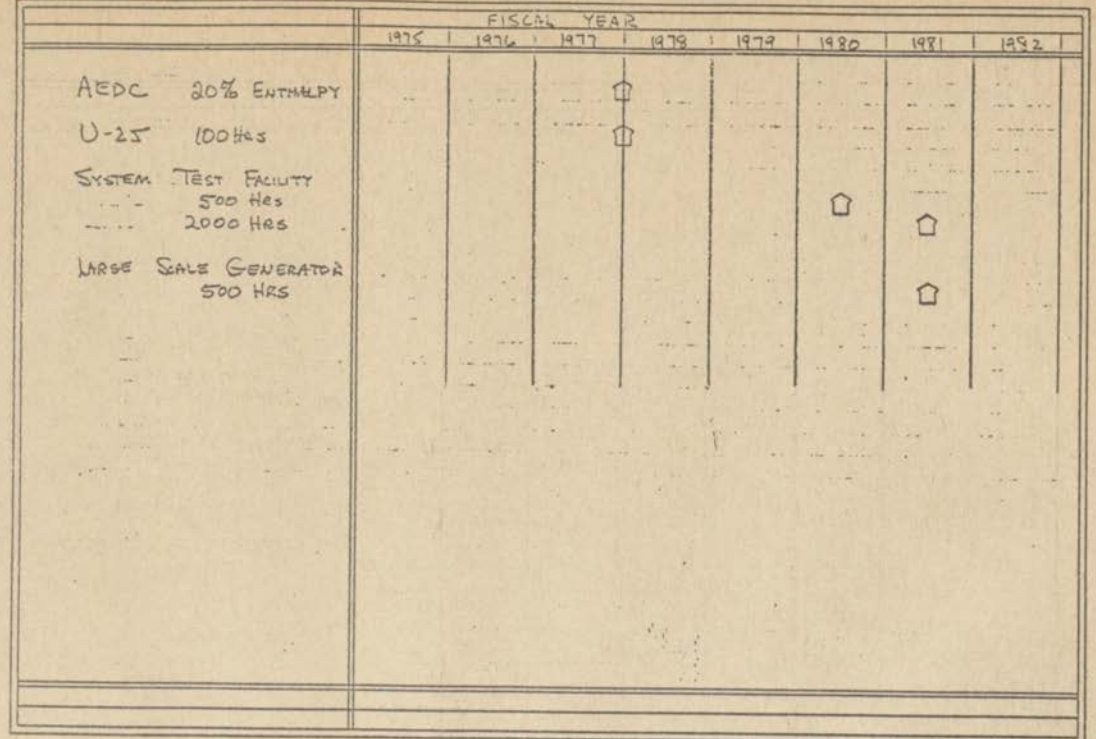
EVERETT

TECHNOLOGY AND COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

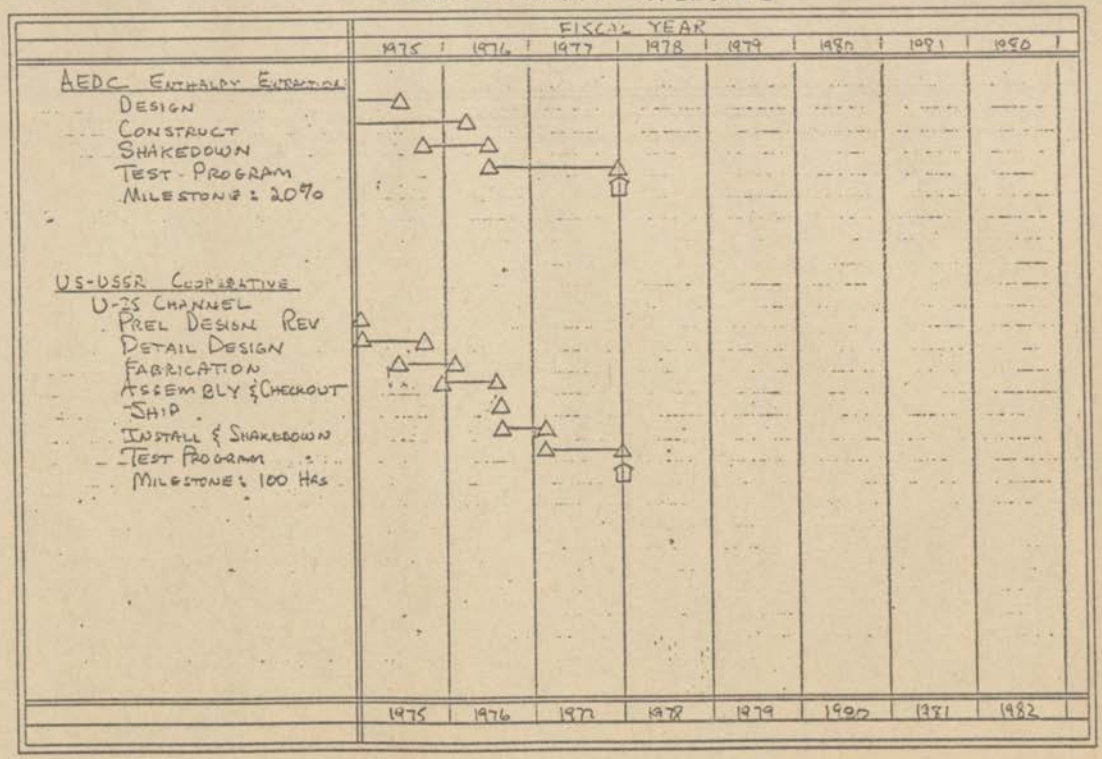
	Fiscal Year							Dollars (Millions)
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Basic Generator Development	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5			12.5
Air Heater Technology	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	.7			5.4
Magnet Technology	6.0	2.0	1.0	.5				9.5
Coal Burner Technology	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	.8		11.3
Chemical Regeneration	.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	.7	7.3
Exhaust Gas Cleaning	.5	.8	.8	.6	.4			3.1
Systems Studies	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5			2.5
US/USSR U-02 Program	.8	1.0	.5					2.3
Yearly Dollars (millions)	16.1	12.3	9.3	8.1	5.6	1.8	.7	
Cumulative Dollars (millions)	16.1	28.4	37.7	45.8	51.4	53.2	53.9	53.9

AVCO EVERETT

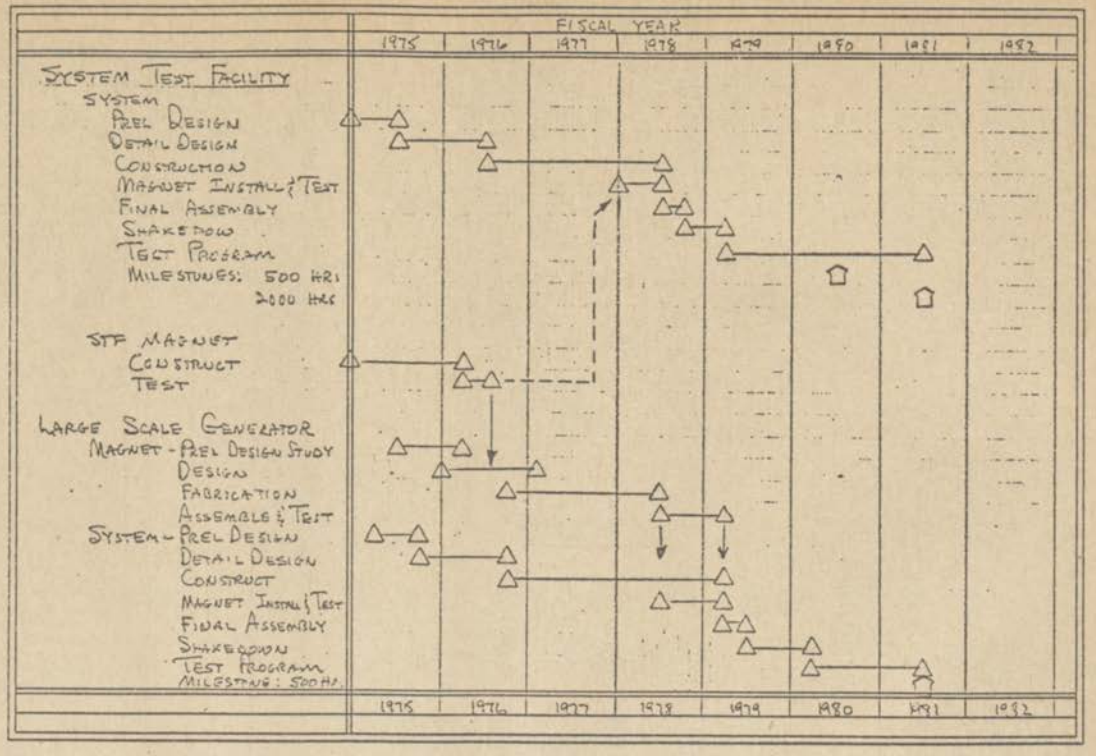
MHD MAJOR MILESTONES



MHD PROGRAM SCHEDULES

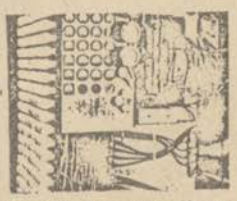


MHD PROGRAM SCHEDULES



PROGRESS IN MHD POWER GENERATION AT AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY, INC. 1959-1973

World's First MHD Power Demonstration



MK I – 1959 10 Kilowatts – 10 secs



MK II – 1962 1500 kW – 10 secs



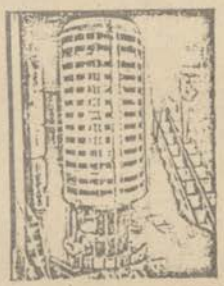
MK V – 1965 32,000 kW – 1 Minute



LORHO – 1966 18,000 kW – 1 Minute



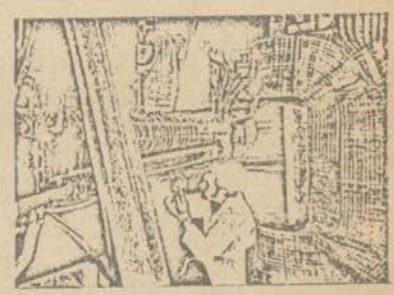
MK IV – 1966 2 kW – 2000 Hours



SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNET 1966 – 5 Tesla



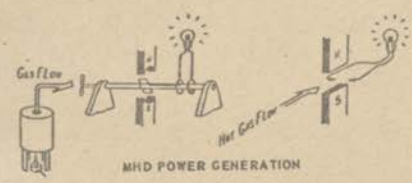
AIR PREHEATER 1973 – 3000° F



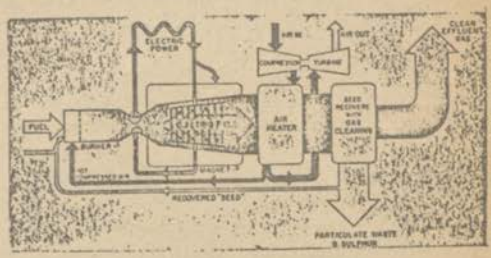
MK VI – 1973 25,000 Kilowatt Hours

TURBO GENERATOR

MHD GENERATOR



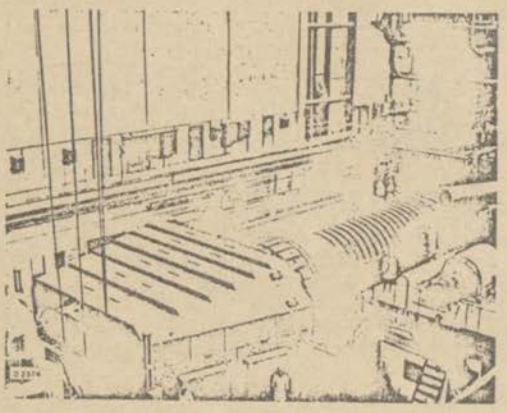
MHD POWER GENERATION



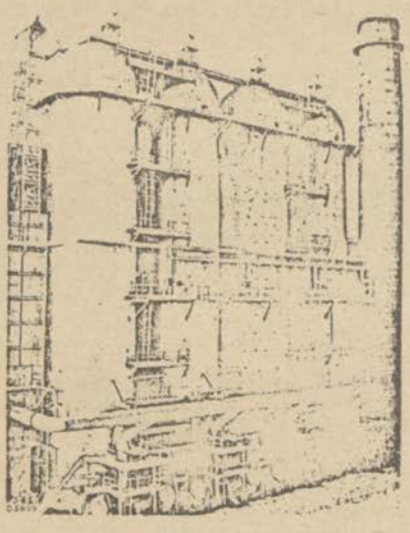
AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY, INC.

2385 REVERE BEACH PARKWAY • EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS 02149

USSR U-25 MHD POWER GENERATION
FACILITIES IN MOSCOW



25-Megawatt MHD Generator in U-25 Plant



Air Preheaters for U-25 Installation

AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY, INC.
2385 REVERE BEACH PARKWAY · EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS 02149

Dr. DETRA. Good morning, Madam Chairman and members of the committee. It is a pleasure to be here today and speak on behalf of the development of MHD power generation. Since the process has been described by many others I would like to diverge from the printed statement and make a few historical comments along with some recommendations I have and I hope then it will be put in proper perspective.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Dr. DETRA. As you all know, MHD is not a new process. It is quite old. In fact the first patents started to appear about 1910. The first meaningful and successful experiment, however, was done at Avco in 1959. This generated quite a lot of interest, and we had following that a very vigorous, rapidly moving program for about 6 years. This program was funded by a group of utilities, Avco, with some small amount of funding coming from the Department of Defense toward the end of the program. During this program we at Avco constructed six MHD generators. They varied in power output from 10,000 to 52,000 kilowatts. During that same program we designed and built the first successful superconducting MHD magnet. All of these devices operated as designed and they operated successfully.

Encouraged by these successes the next logical step was to develop a pilot plant, so that in 1966 a group of utilities along with Avco and some equipment manufacturers got together and pledged funds which would have covered more than half the construction of such a pilot plant. Unfortunately, a request for comparable Federal funding at that time was turned down and as a result the program languished.

Mrs. HANSEN. I imagine it was turned down by the Office of Management and Budget.

Dr. DETRA. I don't know who turned it down.

Mr. EVANS. What was the desired Federal share at that time?

Dr. DETRA. We asked for equal funds, that is, a comparable amount.

Mr. EVANS. In dollars how much?

Dr. DETRA. That would have been on the order of $15 million.

Mr. EVANS. $15 million?

Dr. DETRA. $15 million. Then early in 1971 we at Avco once again convinced a group of utilities to start financially supporting a MHD development program, which they did, and later that same year, largely through the efforts of Congress, the Office of Coal Research, joined in our program and has been participating since then.

The program in fact has been moving ahead but it has been moving ahead very slowly. As you know, for fiscal 1974 the budget request was only $3.5 million and, as you well know, Congress saw fit to increase this authorization to $7.4 million. For fiscal 1975 the MHD budget request of $7.5 million is only 1 percent more than what you have authorized for this year. A budget of $7.5 million will at best continue some laboratory scale experiments which are not likely to get us any closer to the practice utilization of MHD. I believe that the budget request is inconsistent with the potential benefits of MHD and with the current and projected energy situation in the United States. I think it should be larger.

In MHD we do have a conversion system which promises a 50-percent increase in thermal efficiency and while burning coal a MHD power

station will operate with greatly reduced thermal pollution and exhaust gas pollutants well within EPA standards. Surely such projections should demand a national development program which is adequately funded, properly administered, and aggressively pursued. Both the U.S.S.R. and Japan have today active MHD development programs. In fact both countries have pilot plants constructed and are now operating them.

It is indeed unfortunate that here in the United States where the first successful experiments were done we have neither a pilot plant nor a plan to get there.

On the other hand, we have had many studies of MHD. Since 1969 there have been at least three major studies commissioned for the U.S. Government. The results of these studies I believe all concurred in the projected benefits of MHD and endorsed its development. It is my understanding that there are now under way or about to be under way still two more studies of MHD. I am convinced that the technology is in hand and we are ready to move ahead with MHD in the active development of it rather than continuing to study it.

In the absence of any national plan for this development we have put together a program which is part of our statement that we issued to you. This development program calls for expanded technical activities and the immediate start of large-scale engineering and test facilities for MHD. These engineering tests are very crucial to the development of MHD and they cannot be replaced by continued laboratory-scale experimentations.

The ultimate goal of this plan that we have given is to make MHD available to electric utility application in the late 1980's.

Mr. McDade. Dr. Detra, may I interrupt a minute. You indicated you had the first patent on this process and I assume you still own the patent?

Dr. Detra. We do have a number of patents on MHD, yes, sir.

Mr. McDade. All the basic research has been done, and you are ready to go to pilot or demonstration. Why don't you do it?

Dr. Detra. It is a process where we cannot afford to do it and we do believe that the Government should participate. We are currently, as you probably know, enjoying some financial support from the electric utilities.

Mr. McDade. How much?

Dr. Detra. Together with the EPRI, which is of course the new Electric Power Research Institute. We have been getting about 50 percent of our financial support from that organization as well as private utilities located largely in the Northeast.

Mr. McKay. How much is that?

Dr. Detra. It is of the order of $1¼ million a year.

Mr. McKay. I go along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If, as previous testimony indicates, we have the technology and we know what it will do, why isn't there some electric utility that is ready to start a pilot plant and get going?

Dr. Detra. We still have to go through these large-scale engineering tests.

Mr. McKay. You are telling me you don't have the technology perfected then?

Dr. Detra. We have the technology on a laboratory scale. We now have to translate that into engineering-sized units.

Mr. McDade. What you are asking this committee to do is to proceed in almost a parallel fashion to the gasification plants that are being constructed with Government as a cooperator? Is that what you are asking us to do?

Dr. Detra. Yes, sir.

Mr. McDade. You are asking us to treat MHD virtually in the same fashion that the committee and the Office of Coal Research funded other processes which are moving into pilot stage and toward demonstration.

Mrs. Hansen. This would be similar to the participation of the American Gas Association in the coal research program. May I suggest that you talk to the Department of Interior about a similar proposal. I would also recommend that you talk to the Senate. As you know, the entire energy program funding, at the designation of the full committee chairman has been brought together in a special energy bill. We had to consider this bill before we had the privilege of having outside witnesses.

Dr. Detra. As I say, we at Avco have, in fact, been getting a 50-percent share of private moneys.

Mrs. Hansen. I think they should be willing to participate with the Government.

Dr. Detra. We expect that this support will, in fact, continue in the future.

Mrs. Hansen. I think you should work out some kind of basic agreement with the Office of Coal Research.

Mr. McDade. Let me ask you one more question, if I may. If you were to try to envision a commercial MHD plant in operation, what would be the daily usage of coal? How many tons of coal would you envision, and I know that is rather speculative, a plant using MHD would utilize?

Dr. Detra. I don't have the number offhand but on a 1,000-megawatt plant it would be on the order of hundreds of tons per day.

Mr. McDade. A 1,000-megawatt plant is relatively small, isn't it?

Dr. Detra. No; that is a typical size of a central power station today.

Mr. McDade. How many tons?

Dr. Detra. I don't know the exact number.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. McDade knows, we have problems with coal development. Congress is working on a bill to regulate strip mining. You have problems of transportation of coal. The U.S. transportation system is not very good. You have the problem of your labor force. Many people in the West say: "We are not going to become the supplier of the East." I feel somewhat similar. I am a westerner, too, and I know how some of these people feel. There is a whole combination of problems before coal production can be expanded to the degree that many people are forecasting.

Mr. Evans. Madam Chairman, may I pose a question to the witness? Why haven't the private utilities developed pilot projects on their own with their own funds?

Dr. Detra. Well, they have in fact, as I indicated, been participating. The cost of the next step in the program is substantial and——

Mr. Evans. When you say substantial, just guess how much it would cost.

Dr. DETRA. The program that we have outlined going through 1981 costs in the order of $200 million. I would expect that the electric utilities will in fact participate in cost-sharing such a program.

Mr. EVANS. Is this $200 million for one pilot project?

Dr. DETRA. No, sir, it is for the total program. One pilot plant will cost on the order of somewhere, depending on the size, between $70 and $100 million.

Fortunately, MHD is not restricted to the use of coal so we can use other petroleum fuel. I think the biggest advantage, however, is increased efficiency, no matter what the fuel, where for the same quantity of fuel we can generate 50 percent more electricity than can a steamplant.

Mr. MCDADE. Does that apply to petroleum, too?

Dr. DETRA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. Let me ask you this.

Would you, therefore, state that in those States that are now using coal heavily to generate electricity, often with a mine mouth operation or something of that nature, that this process would be so desirable that they would transfer their technology, abandon the older plant, and build a new one using MHD?

Dr. DETRA. I don't know that they would retrofit but certainly new ones to be built would, I am sure, favor MHD.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you.

Dr. DETRA. May I just make one more request of the committee? I would like to request that the committee call for and endorse a national MHD development program such that I have proposed and to authorize funding so that this program can in fact move forward. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

[Discussion off the record.]

COAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

WITNESS

ROBERT V. PRICE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Robert Price, executive vice president, National Coal Association. Did you hear the previous discussion?

Mr. PRICE. I certainly did, Madam Chairman, with much interest.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is all true.

Mr. PRICE. It certainly is.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY ROBERT V. PRICE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

My name is Robert V. Price. I am the executive vice president of the National Coal Association, a trade association representing most of the commercial coal producers of the United States. The address of the National Coal Association is 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and our telephone number is 628-4322.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee.

We support the budget requests for the Office of Coal Research and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. To us, this request by the administration represents a tangible expression of the Federal Government's commitment to the full development of America's vast coal resources. Such a commitment is especially appropriate today as America gropes for an energy policy that will permit us to continue to provide for the material well-being of our citizens and to take an active and constructive role in international affairs.

For many years, coal research has lagged badly in our national economy. The fact that a program exists at all is, in large part, a tribute to the work of the members of this committee and its counterpart in the Senate.

Now that coal has moved to center stage in Federal research efforts, we believe it would be helpful to the deliberations of this committee to discuss what the U.S. coal industry considers to be research priorities and the ingredients of a proper research program.

First, we applaud the proposed program of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the area of mining technology. Such an effort is vital to the future of coal, especially Eastern underground mines and for the future the thick underground seams in the West.

As you well know, mining technology has now become obsolete. The last major technological innovation in coal mining occurred in the 1950's with the introduction and widespread use of the continuous mining machine. Although great strides have been made since then in productivity in underground coal mines and in modification of existing mining technology, the technology itself is now well into the maturity phase, and thus we cannot expect quantum jumps in underground mining technology. We need a whole new generation of mining technology as well as significant advances in present equipment utilization if the coal industry is to meet its anticipated production targets within the strict confines of a proper health and safety program.

For the information of this committee, we have attached as chart I a projection made by the National Coal Association which shows a production target of 1.5 billion tons by 1985. As you can see from the attached chart, that target is at least 2½ times greater than the maximum coal production in any year since coal mining began.

We have reviewed the proposed Bureau of Mines program in the area of mining technology. By and large, we believe it to be soundly conceived, well directed, and aimed in the right direction. We urge that you approve it.

Second, the major increases in the OCR program, as well as in the energy program of the Bureau of Mines in the area of coal conversion technology, is extremely heartening.

We are particularly anxious for the gasification program of OCR to move rapidly through the present pilot stage to the demonseration stage.

We also believe that the new-found interest in coal liquefaction should be carried through on an accelerated basis so that a commercial demonstration of the various technologies can be made as soon as possible.

The request for fiscal year 1975 is adequate for this task, but we believe that there will be a need for further major funding increases if, in fact, this program is to provide for liquid products from coal to the American economy on a timely basis.

In this area, the time has come for some consideration of the shape of a demonstration plant program in the coal research area. This consideration brings to a new level industry involvement in coal research and development.

Demonstration plants are the last step in the commercialization process. We suggest that there must be a heavy private involvement in such demonstration plants, at least in a cooperative venture if the transfer of the technology to the private sector is to be accomplished.

We therefore suggest that much attention be given to this problem. We further suggest that industry should be encouraged as far as possible to build and operate conversion plants. Government funding should be used to pay for research and development efforts which carry a risk factor beyond the normal entrepreneurial risk. The end result of demonstration plant work should be a plant in the private sector providing technology which remains in the public domain.

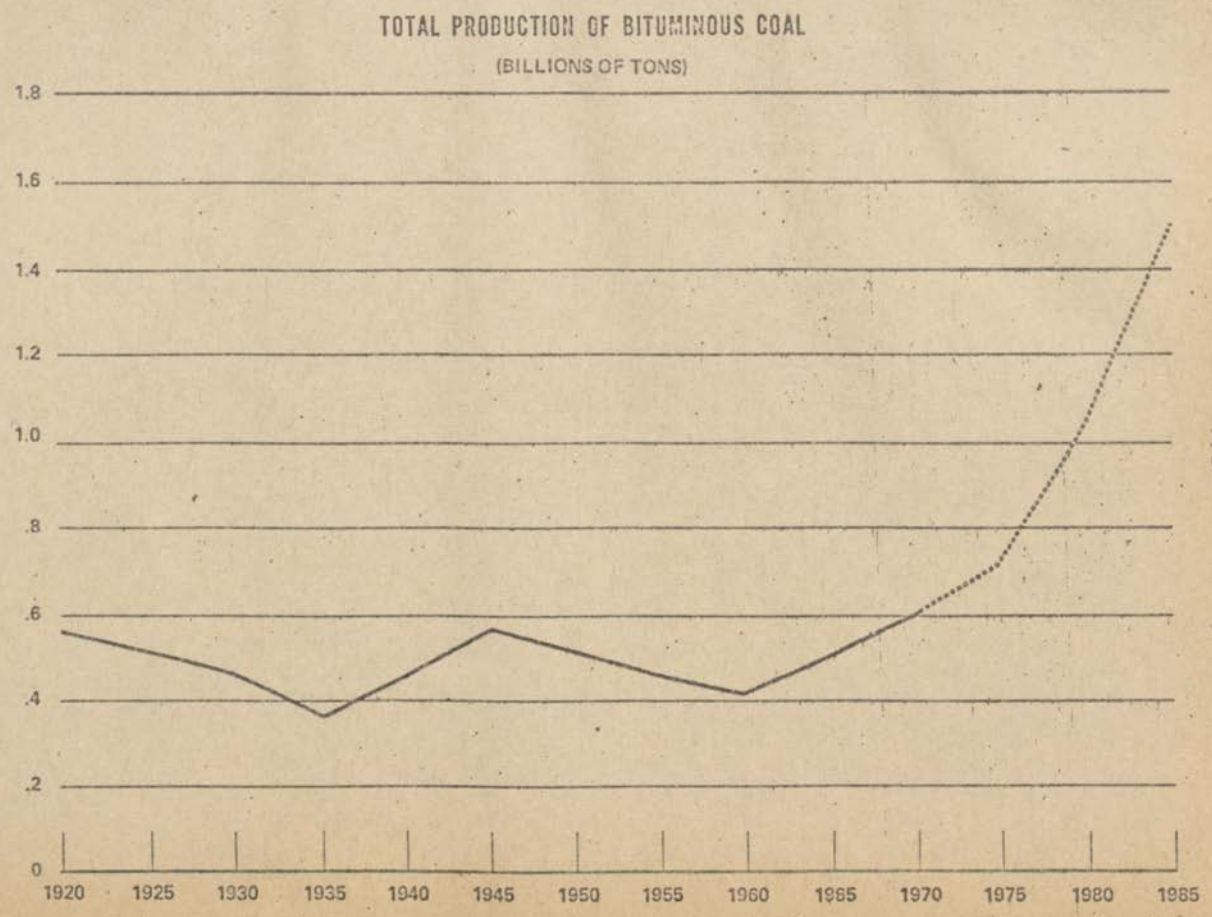
There is some precedent for this in the nuclear area. There, the Atomic Energy Commission has, on many occasions, reimbursed private companies for research and development without assuming any ownership role in the plant itself.

We are suggesting that the private sector be encouraged to build and operate plants while the public role in such demonstration plants will be providing the necessary funding for whatever research and development is required to bring the technology to the point of commercial fruition.

Whatever the final result is, we suggest that as technology matures, the orderly transfer to the private sector through proper cooperative arrangements between Government and industry will bring the benefits of such technology to the American public in the shortest possible time.

Third, we support the new interest being taken in the area of power generation. Quite obviously, we are going to need a new generating technology in the near future. We can no longer accept a technology which is 40-percent efficient, nor can we accept the environmental consequences of a wasteful electric generation technology. Quite obviously, the work of OCR in such areas as fluidized bed combustion, MHD, and the combined cycle is needed and should be accelerated. We look with great enthusiasm to the future for this technology and hope that the committee will urge OCR and the Department of the Interior to carry on the essential work in this area.

In conclusion, we believe that technology represents one major part of the future ability of the coal industry to provide for American self-sufficiency in energy. We believe that this fact has now been recognized and that large public moneys will be spent in this area. We applaud this action as a major first step in the construction of a coal industry truly responsive to its new-found role as a primary energy source. We pledge to this committee and to the appropriate Federal agencies the fullest cooperation of the National Coal Association to insure that the efforts now being made will be brought to early and beneficial fruition. Thank you.


TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL
(BILLIONS OF TONS)
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My name is Robert Price. I am executive vice president of the National Coal Association.

Madam Chairman, I want you to know that we agree with everything that has been said. We are quite distressed at your leaving, and you will be sorely missed on this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. We support the budget requests for the Office of Coal Research and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. To us, this request by the administration represents a tangible expression of the Federal Government's commitment to the full development of America's vast coal resources. Such a commitment is especially appropriate today as America gropes for an energy policy that will permit us to continue to provide for the material well-being of our citizens and to take an active and constructive role in international affairs.

For many years, coal research has lagged badly in our national economy. The fact that a program exists at all is, in large part, a tribute to the work of the members of this committee and its counterpart in the Senate.

Now that coal has moved to center stage in Federal research efforts, we believe it would be helpful to the deliberations of this committee to discuss what the U.S. coal industry considers to be research priorities and the ingredients of a proper research program.

At this point, I would like to try to summarize—I know we are running late—and just hit some of the high points of our testimony.

First, we applaud the proposed program of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the area of mining technology. Such an effort is vital to the future of coal, especially eastern underground mines and for the future of the thick underground seams in the West.

As you well know, mining technology has now become obsolete in many regards. The last major technological innovation was back in the 1950's. Although there has been much improvement on that, we need whole new systems for extracting the coal out of the ground not only to make it safer but to make it a more efficient operation.

For your information we have attached a chart to this testimony which was a projection made by the National Coal Association which shows a projected point of 1.5 billion tons of coal which will need to be produced in this country by 1985.

Mr. MCDADE. Didn't anybody down there ever hear of anthracite?

Mr. PRICE. Certainly has, especially Joe Brennan. He brings it up every day.

Mr. MCDADE. It sure would be nice to see something from the National Association concerning anthracite. Go ahead.

Mr. PRICE. You can see by this attached chart the levels of production that we will have to hit. Improved coal production technology, extraction technology, will be absolutely essential if we are to meet these projections and we think that these projections could even be conservative, faced with our natural gas and oil situation now.

We have reviewed the proposed Bureau of Mines program in the area of mining technology and by and large we believe it to be soundly conceived, well directed, and aimed in the right direction.

Based on this we urge that you approve it.

The second area involves the major increases in the Office of Coal Research program as well as in the energy program of the Bureau of Mines in the area of coal conversion technology, and we find this to be extremely heartening, these increases in this area.

We are particularly anxious for the gasification program of OCR to move rapidly through the present pilot plant stage to the demonstration stage.

We also believe that the new-found interest in coal liquefaction should be carried through on an accelerated basis so that a commerical demonstration of the various technologies can be made as soon as possible.

In this regard we think the time has now come for some consideration in the area of coal liquefaction on what shape the demonstration plant program should take. Demonstration plants, as you know, are the last step in the commercialization process and we suggest that there must be a heavy private involvement in such demonstration plants, at least in a cooperative venture, if the transfer of the technology to the private sector is to be accomplished.

We, therefore, suggest that much attention should be given to this problem. We further suggest that industry should be encouraged as far as possible to build and operate conversion plants. Government funding should be used to pay for research and development efforts which carry a risk factor beyond the normal entrepreneural risk. This has some precedent already in the nuclear area where the AEC has reimbursed private companies for research and development without assuming any ownership role in the plant itself.

We are suggesting that the private sector be encouraged to build and operate plants while the public role in such demonstration plants will be to provide the necessary funding for whatever R. & D. is required to bring the technology to the point of commercial fruition.

Whatever the final result is, we suggest as the technology matures, the orderly transfer to the private sector through proper cooperative arrangements between Government and industry will bring the benefits of such technology to the American public in the shortest time possible.

The third area that I would just briefly touch on today is that we support the new interest being taken in the area of power generation. Quite obviously we are going to need a new generating technology in the near future. We can no longer accept a technology which is 40 percent efficient, nor can we accept the environmental consequences of a wasteful electric generation technology.

Quite obviously, the work of OCR in such areas as fluidized bedded combustion, and, Madam Chairman, we greatly appreciate all the great work you have done in spearheading that effort, also MHD as the witnesses before me today have touched on, and the combined cycle is needed and should be accelerated.

We look with great enthusiasm in the future to this technology and hope the committee will urge OCR and the Department of the Interior to carry on the essential work in this area.

To conclude, Madam Chairman and members of this committee, those are the three areas that we support. We think that the budget is good and sound at this point. We think it is going to have to be accelerated in the years to come but we think this is a good basic start.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

Mr. EVANS. May I ask just one question.

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. EVANS. Which should we proceed with faster? MHD, or coal gasification?

Mr. PRICE. That is a very interesting question.

Mr. EVANS. Can you answer it? Which is closest to producing results?

Mr. PRICE. Probably coal gasification at this point I would say.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. I would never hate to denigrate the work on MHD because that is going to be extremely valuable and that should be carried on to the fullest extent possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the greatest tragedy that happened to the entire energy world was those years from 1965–74 with the compacted budget requests that we have received.

Mr. PRICE. Couldn't agree with you more, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was a disaster because as we were using accelerated amounts of energy there wasn't any provision made budgetwise to be able to meet this problem.

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. It just happened when the oil was cut off that the problem came home, but it has been arriving. It has been arriving in all phases, and no attempt was made budgetwise for almost 10 years to prepare the country for taking the next logical step in the production of energy.

Mr. PRICE. I couldn't agree with you more, Madam Chairman. I think you put your finger on it and I believe it was last year when you called for a national coal policy to be developed.

Mrs. HANSEN. We did last year and the year before.

Mr. PRICE. It certainly needs to be done and I think the Department of the Interior and others are doing just that now.

Mrs. HANSEN. But they should have done it years ago.

Mr. PRICE. I absolutely agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know what the next crisis is going to be? Transportation.

Mr. PRICE. That is correct.

Mr. EVANS. And we don't have a national transportation policy.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is no national transportation policy. There isn't any comprehensive system coast to coast, the kind of system that is going to be necessary in the future.

Mr. PRICE. The National Coal Association on an ad hoc basis has tried to work that out with the rail industry to prevent bottlenecks as they arise. We have been fairly successful but in the longer run there is no question something is going to have to be done.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. PRICE. If I might comment on a statement you made to an earlier witnesses, you are absolutely correct on the surface mining bill, too, which is now being brought up for a vote in the Interior Committee tomorrow, for a very crucial vote, and we are extremely concerned about what is going to come out of Congress in this area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

WILLIAM WHIPPLE, JR., DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. William Whipple, Jr., director, Water Resources Research Institute, Rutgers University.

Mr. Whipple, we will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

April 2, 1974

Prepared Testimony
William Whipple, Jr., Director
Water Resources Research Institute
Rutgers University
P. O. Box 231
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903
Phone: 201:828-2808

Summary

My name is William Whipple, Jr. I have been the director of the Water Resources Research Institute of Rutgers University since 1965, when it was founded under provisions of P.L. 88-379. I am here to testify relative to the proposed appropriation for FY 1975 for the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior.

Although not basically an academic man, I have four degrees, from West Point, Oxford University and Princeton University. My experience with water resources matters extends back a good many years in the past; and when I was in service in the Army Corps of Engineers I was called on to testify before the appropriations committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate in four different years, first as a staff officer in the Office, Chief of Engineers, and later as division engineer of the Southwest Division, Corps of Engineers. In those days my testimony concerned much larger sums of money, mostly for construction of reservoirs; but today I am interested in much smaller amounts, to be used for research. Of the two situations, it is much more difficult to explain and visualize the necessity for support of research, since this is a much more complex and intangible matter. I will try to give you my viewpoint as briefly as possible.

The Water Resources Research Institute, which I head, is a part of Rutgers University, which is the State University of New Jersey. It is not organized as a separate research entity, but uses its funds to organize research in various departments and bureaus of our university besides some interuniversity collaboration. We usually have 20 to 25 research projects underway; and fourteen departments and bureaus in Rutgers have been involved. Our total research budget has averaged about $250,000 annually in Federal funds for the last seven years. In addition, the university has made very substantial contributions, mainly in the form of non-reimbursed salaries by participating personnel, use of facilities, etc. In other words, we have been successful in building up a sizeable program on the basis of the research management capability created by the institute, in cooperation with many strong academic departments.

In the beginning our programs included a lot of projects which represented the narrow interests of particular professors, and some of which were highly theoretical. This is no longer the case. We have had real collaboration with Federal and state officials, and with the Delaware River Basin Commission staff, in deciding which questions are of greatest importance for research. Also, since we are relying for well over half of our funds on programs other than the allotment fund program, we are automatically very responsive to what these funding agencies think is important; and also on the views of agencies which may provide us with matching funds. We have had matching funds provided at different times from the State of New Jersey,

the university itself, from the Delaware River Basin Commission, and from industry, and we are currently negotiating for matching fund support for FY 1975 from the City of Philadelphia. We could not get this assistance if our program were not of broad interest, and problem oriented. Attached for the record is a listing of our ongoing projects at the start of the current fiscal year.

The main field of our research is water pollution and environmental impacts of pollution. This has come about naturally, because of the type of problems which affect our State of New Jersey, which has a rapidly growing population and much industry in a rather restricted area. I know that this committee is far too busy to go into all of the varied research in even a single institute's program. Some of it is oriented directly towards some specific problem of unusual nature, such as the water supply study of the Mullica River basin. More often, it is a matter of a study of a general problem, exemplified in a local area, but with results which are widely useable elsewhere, such as our research on the methodology of removing phenols from water supply. We distribute our project reports and annual reports to individuals, firms and agencies interested in our program, and also publish results for wider distribution in the major national professional journals. If we have a result which appears to be valuable, we push it through any other means open to us.

Example of a major research result

It is a very difficult thing to identify just who uses a particular research finding. Sometimes an informal talk or a conference discussion will pass on a new idea to some alert person, who in turn passes it to the user. At other times, those who most need them are initially indifferent or even hostile to the new methods, but may be led to use them in the end nonetheless. I will tell you of only one research finding today and that is the concept of unrecorded pollution.

Quite early in the institute's program, in the course of an OWRR matching fund project, it was discovered that in three New Jersey river basins, the unrecorded pollution from sources other than the known and recorded point sources, was over two thirds the total load in the rivers. This finding was published and was discussed with various state and regional representatives, one of whom said, "Gee, I hope this doesn't become known!" This was in 1969. This initial lack of interest in New Jersey was not unique; in fact, it is only about one year ago that the EPA accepted the subject of unrecorded or non-point source pollution as a subject worthy of research support. Fortunately, the Office of Water Resources Research was more receptive; and we soon had further OWRR support to define these relationships more clearly, and to find out what kind of activities were causing all of this unrecorded pollution. Of course the practical significance of this finding is enormous. Under the various pollution control acts, hundreds of billions of dollars are to be expended on controlling the nation's treatment plant wastes, under the implied assumption that control of these recorded wastes would clean up our rivers; and now it appears that more than half of the wastes generally comes from other sources, which had not been considered. Obviously, it is of great importance to find out more about these unrecorded wastes, in order that we can realistically analyze our pollution situations.

We were in the forefront of pushing this idea, and developing methodologies of analysis; but we were not alone. Other researchers in North Carolina, in New York, and in Ohio did good work, and some emphasis was added by analyses of polluted urban

runoff in other areas. We were afraid that the few papers published and talks given by 1972 had made little impression nationally, but when the Congress passed the 1972 Pollution Control Act, it required the states to include in their planning some consideration of non-point sources. This provision has stirred both the states and the EPA to get going in this neglected area. It has also helped us get additional funding to do further investigation of the technology involved. We now know what pollution to expect from undeveloped lands, from level row crops, and from single family housing, and we have some preliminary estimates of the much greater pollution which comes from unrecorded urban runoff, spills and leakages in urban and industrial areas.

In my own State of New Jersey, where one senior official was initially hostile to this new idea, and others indifferent, a complete change has taken place; and the more progressive state officials are now starting to introduce the unrecorded loads into their analyses of river systems. This will give some very different and much more realistic answers to the pollution problems in this state. This unquestionably represents a major change and improvement in water quality analysis and planning. There is no doubt that literally billions of dollars could be misapplied if the national planning of water quality were continued on the old basis, with consideration to recorded point sources only.

I emphasize this achievement because it is very clearly related to an issue involving vast sums of money; and also because it is very clear that independent research of a few people was responsible for changing the views and approach of the Federal action agencies, to the advantage of the nation. This finding was not the result of a large, formal research project, but arose independently through several different approaches to other aspects of water quality.

There are other research projects in my university which will be very valuable but which will achieve their results over a longer period of time and less directly, by improving our understanding of basic concepts such as environmental quality, or such as the economic conflicts between housing demands and recreational use of a reservoir. Anything that improves our basic understanding of current problems is valuable; although it is often difficult to specify the benefits precisely.

In my university we felt that Congress acted wisely and helpfully in creating the Water Resources Research Institutes. The institutes have served to mobilize in the service of the nation a significant proportion of the intellectual power of the universities; and also to offer to many fine young graduate students the opportunity to work on problems of real importance.

When I served in the Corps of Engineers I often felt keenly what appeared to be a complete separation between the academic community and the Federal agencies responsible for water resources matters. I often felt frustrated by the lack of interest among intellectuals for the real problems with which my agency was faced. In those days, although huge sums were available for research applicable to military purposes, and to atomic energy, there seemed to be no way to involve the academic community, particularly the social scientists, in the real problems of water resources. The failure to do this sort of advance analysis on a broad basis was responsible, in my opinion, for the fact that plans of the construction agencies later came to arouse such storms of environmental protest. There has had to be an "agonizing reappraisal" of agency plans, under the pressure of public opinion; and

Federal agency planning has suffered a severe setback. The Federal programs now underway are even larger and involve expenditure of much greater resources than in past years, and the need for independent review and analysis of these programs is also greater than ever before. The institutes which you have created, with their very limited means, cannot entirely prevent dislocations from occurring again, but they can help to obtain the application of the knowledge available in the intellectual community to the reality of practical problems.

Without Federal support, some universities would revert to their former condition, wherein each department would go its own way, and other universities would obtain local support for some kind of institute. Each would still apply for whatever Federal research was available. However, the surviving institutes would be state institutes or university institutes, not subject to the guidance and policy direction from the Federal government exerted through the OWRR. The bridge between the universities, the states and the Federal government would have been destroyed. Of course, the current budget does not openly advocate the destruction of the institutes, but only a reduction in their funding; but when that budget is accompanied by high level testimony of a misleading and derogatory nature, and from other information available, it appears that the budget cut may be intended to be only the first step in abolishing the institutes.

What is it that the institutes actually do which would not be as well done without them? From our experience at Rutgers and what I know of other institutes, the main thing is the building up of expertise in research management and planning, and the shifting of faculty and graduate student attention from "ivory tower" research to problems relevant to the region and the nation. The building up of interdisciplinary research is a principal achievement. In my university over the last nine years only the institute has been successful in managing interdisciplinary teams in water related matters. The one big water-related grant involving numbers of faculty which was funded outside of the institute was not a success. Also, inter-university cooperation has been furthered by the institutes. We have worked cooperatively on the Delaware Estuary with Delaware University and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and have involved individual researchers of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania in our projects. We now have just received an award of a Title II OWRR project for regional research, which involves collaboration between five of the institutes, representing, respectively, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Virginia. This project was the direct outcome of a policy initiative of OWRR, and was outlined at conferences between the 13 institute directors of the Northeast United States.

In addition, my institute has had to come to the assistance of another regional consortium of institutions, mostly in Pennsylvania, but also including universities in adjacent states. This consortium has been trying for five years to work up a regional research program in which all participants could cooperate. However, the individuals chosen to prepare the program did not have the right kind of experience, and the efforts were abortive. My institute has now agreed to take the lead in preparing the program, because of our much broader research management experience. However, this capability all stems from the continuous funding of the institute, by Congress, and the help of OWRR, which, fortunately, has had policies which we find extremely helpful.

If I may be permitted to go a little further beyond my immediate institute background, I believe that the institutes can be and should be of special value to the Congress. The institutes are relatively independent of any program-oriented or bureaucratic interest. I say relatively, because none of us can afford to ignore entirely the wishes of powerful Federal agencies which have a great deal of research money. However, we have at least the security of our allotment fund; and so when we feel that something important is being overlooked, or misunderstood, we can afford to say so, even though at times this may not be very welcome in some agency. And also we are able to seek funds to do research which may not be desired by an agency. I am sure committee members are aware that state and Federal agencies may at times find it administratively convenient not to investigate some subject, or not to develop new methodology in particular cases. In view of the vast new powers of some Federal agencies, I would think that the Congress would like to provide at least modest support for a program of objectively evaluating the water problems of the nation, outside of agency channels.

The suggestion which has been made that this is a giveaway program is wholly unjustified. If it were such a program, reputable professionals would certainly not want to be in it. In my view, my associates and I are playing a small but vital role in the nation's water matters, with enough basic support to allow us to organize an effective program, but without any agency or authority to prevent our speaking out when we feel that a mistake is being made or an opportunity missed. All we ask is your support for us to continue this form of public service.

ANNEX I

Continuing Allotment Fund Projects

A-018-N.J.	Optimization of Water Resources Development in the Mullica River Basin (See B-014-N.J. below)
A-025-N.J.	Dynamics of Biochemical Oxygen Demand
A-027-N.J.	The Potential Contribution of Fertilizers to Water Pollution
A-030-N.J.	Distribution of Autotrophic Nitrifying Bacteria in a Polluted Stream
A-031-N.J.	Removal of Phosphate from Water by Aluminum and Iron
A-032-N.J.	Hydrodynamics of Storm Sewers (II)
A-033-N.J.	Removal of Phenolic Compounds from Polluted Waters
A-034-N.J.	Vegetation in Ponds
A-035-N.J.	Stochastic Variations in Water Quality Control
A-036-N.J.	Spatially and Temporally Distributed Discharge of Effluents in Estuaries
A-037-N.J.	Biochemical Reactor Analysis
A-038-N.J.	Chemical and Microbiological Impact of Sewage Sludge on Soil Systems
A-039-N.J.	Nitrification Potential of River Environments
A-040-N.J.	Biology of the Blue Green Algal Virus
A-041-N.J.	Atmospheric Aeration in an Estuary

Continuing Matching Fund Projects

B-014-N.J. B-018-N.J.	Surface and Groundwater Potentialities of the Mullica River Basin
B-022-N.J.	A Study of the Factors Determining the Oxygen Uptake of Benthal Streamm Deposits
B-027-N.J.	Instream Aeration and Parameters of Nitrogenous BOD
B-037-N.J.	Effects of Salinity and Other Water Quality Parameters on N.J. Oyster Beds
B-040-N.J.	Evaluation of Estuarine Site Development Lagoons
B-044-N.J.	Investigation of the Effects of Urbanization upon Precipitation Type, Frequency, Areal and Temporal Distribution, Phase II
B-045-N.J.	Process Control Model for Oxygen Regeneration of Polluted Rivers (IV)
B-049-N.J.	Process Control Model for Oxygen Regeneration of Polluted Rivers (IV cont'd) (See B-045-N.J. above)
B-050-N.J.	Oxidation of Lake and Impoundment Hypolimnia
NSF-RANN	The Delaware Estuary System: Environmental Impacts and Socio-Economic Effects

New Projects

A-042-N.J.	Removal of Phosphates (IV)

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Mr. WHIPPLE. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize your statement for us.

Mr. WHIPPLE. My name is William Whipple, Jr. I have been director of the Water Resources Research Institute for 9 years at Rutgers University.

Before that I had a good many years in the Federal service in the Corps of Engineers, in the course of which I was the First District Engineer in establishing an office in Walla Walla, Wash. I testified before the Appropriations Committee a number of times in the past.

In those days we were testifying for large appropriations for construction. I am now coming in for a relatively small appropriation for research which is a much more difficult thing to explain and justify.

The only reason that I am here is because we previously relied on the Interior Department to present the case to the Office of Water Resources Research and the institutes but this year we have had high level testimony that is inaccurate and derogatory to our program and we have asked for the privilege of coming in to explain to the committee just what these research institutes do.

When I was previously in the Corps of Engineers there was a great gap of interest between the academic community, the intellectual community, and the agencies. We felt at that time in the Corps of Engineers that we couldn't get academic people interested in the real life problems that we had to face, and this was certainly true and the planning of the Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies had gotten into very serious trouble because they didn't anticipate environmental problems particularly and other problems they were faced with.

The institutes at the present time have formed a kind of bridge between the academic communities of the universities, the States, and the Federal Government that has been, I think, extremely effective.

I think, knowing how busy the committee is, I would just like to talk about one practical illustration of how this has worked out. We found out in the case of a small project about 6, 7 years ago that the pollution in three river basins in New Jersey could only be accounted for one-third by the effluents of the treatment plants which were the subject of official concern.

Two-thirds of the pollution was from unrecorded sources. I brought this to the attention of State officials and got a very unsympathetic reception. They said that they hoped this news would not become known because it would upset their plans.

However, the Office of Water Resources Research did back us in this. We got further research. We published papers, made talks, and gradually this news got around. Other people started working on it in Ohio and in New York and in North Carolina and in 1972, although the Environmental Protection Agency would still not take an interest in it, the Congress introduced this concept into the Pollution Control Act of 1972 which requires consideration of nonpoint sources of pollution.

This is tremendously important. Even this partial recognition finally has gotten the Environmental Protection Agency to recognize this as a fit subject for research and it still, however, has not been generally introduced into planning.

My State has finally moved and is introducing this aspect. We have now official estimates of something like $400 billion for pollution control plans for the Nation in the next 20, 30, 40 years. This enormous amount could be very largely misapplied if they are only recognizing half of the problem and not looking into these urban runoff and other resources of unrecorded pollution.

The importance of this is that our little institutes and private research agencies, accidentally tumbling onto this concept and pushing it, were able to move a concept which had been completely overlooked by the planning of the Federal agencies, and we feel that these institutes are doing very important work in bringing together the energies of the institutes of the academic communities.

If the institutes were abandoned or funded so they ceased to have any liaison with the Federal Government they would go back to the old ivory tower approach where each professor and department had his own investigations, none of which related to the practical problems of the Nation except by accident.

We think we have a fine thing going, that Congress has appropriated relatively little money for it, and that they are getting a lot of return for the dollar.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much and thank you for bringing us a very practical answer.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Thank you.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESSES

LEONARD B. DWORSKY, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES AND MARINE SCIENCES CENTER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N.Y.

DR. DAVID J. ALLEE, PROFESSOR OF RESOURCE ECONOMICS AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES AND MARINE SCIENCES CENTER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N.Y.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Leonard Dworsky, director, Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Cornell University. We will place your statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of

Leonard B. Dworsky and David J. Allee
Professor, Civil Engineering and Director, Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, and Professor, Resource Economics and Associate Director of the Center

before the

House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies

April 10, 1974

Dear Madam Chairman:

I am Leonard B. Dworsky, Professor of Civil Engineering and Director, the Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. I am accompanied this morning by Dr. David J. Allee, Professor of Resource Economics and Associate Director of the Center.

We appear this morning in support of the following amounts for the FY 1975 appropriation for the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior.

- For Section 100 - Annual Allotments; $7,140,000 providing for $140,000 for each of the state water resources research institutes. This represents an appropriation equal to the amount appropriated by the Congress in FY 1973, of which some $2,040,000 was impounded by the Executive Office of the President.

- For Section 101 - Matching Grants; $3,000,000, equal to the amount appropriated by the Congress for FY's 1973, and 1974.

- For Title II - Additional Research; $5,000,000, an increase of $1,830,000 over the amount appropriated by the Congress in FY 1974.

We believe that the water resources planning, management and research program of the United States is in jeopardy at a time when water resources must be available in adequate amounts at the right time and of the right quality to support an economy that is confronted with great change. Accordingly, we believe that this appropriation hearing is of extraordinary significance, with the subject and the consequences far outweighing the relatively small amount of money under consideration in this appropriation to which our remarks are addressed.

In developing our statement, Madam Chairman, we would point out three premises which we believe are crucial.

1. Water resources is not a western problem but is, rather, a national problem. For example, estimated historic Federal expenditures between 1905-1970 for irrigation amounted to $2.2 billion* in 1972 dollars while the estimated cost to the Federal Government of the relief bill alone resulting from floods caused by Hurricane Agnes in New York and Pennsylvania amounted to between $3-5 billion.

2. Water resources cannot be treated with complacency. Water reflects the dynamics of American society in a multitude of ways: increasing demands to support a growing urban and industrial society; increasing, and not too well understood, impact of very large electric generating facilities of both fossil and nuclear types on water supply and water quality; salinity increases resulting from development and inadequate management of the Colorado River Basin water resources; the role of water navigation, both coastal and inland, as a part of an integrated transportation systen so clearly needed by the Nation; and the changing nature of water problems resulting from changes in attitudes and values of Americans, illustrate this dynamic characteristic.

3. The energy problem will induce changes in the way the Nation plans, manages, transfers or delivers its water resources. This will effect the inter-mountain west, the coastal zones and Great Lakes, and the mid-west and wherever mining, well drilling, and manufacturing and transportation facilities required for energy purposes are necessary.

In his testimony before this Committee, Secretary Morton and his aides made a number of comments to which we should like to respond. But before doing that, it might be useful to start off with a question - "What was water resources research like before the Congress, in response to the recommendations of the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, enacted the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and established the program in the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior?"

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*Page 505 of the National Water Commission Report, June 1973.

The record shows the following situation existed:

- "Some three dozen bureaus or equivalent units in seven major departments and independent agencies are engaged in water resources research. There are overlapping responsibilities and missions, stemming in part from the pervasive nature of water resources problems", and, "this is a situation that calls for concerted efforts to achieve effective coordination of the research activities of the Federal agencies involved..."*

- "...there is a very wide range of research activity being conducted in our colleges and universities, as well as by Federal agencies, but no assurance that the overall program will produce the results that will be needed in the decades ahead if our water resources needs are to be met."**

- "Unfortunately, at present, we have no institutional structure in the United States to take care of multidisciplinary research in such areas as water. There is a complacency in this regard, a lag in recognition of the need to invest the time, resources, and funds necessary to develop a new structure and a new generation of well-rounded water scientists. In contrast to the heavy emphasis placed upon the development of water supplies, there has been a comparative disregard for the improvement for our understanding of physical and chemical processes, which is so urgently needed if we are to foresee the results of that development. On the whole, we find that it is, in fact, far easier to get approval for new, costly projects than for education or research. Less than a thousand practitioners in the hydrosciences are available in this country."***

- "An additional point, not directly commented upon in the responses to the committee, but apparent to the committee because of the nature of water resources activities reported on by many colleges and universities, was the need for centers throughout the country where State officials concerned with

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*Federal Water Resources Research Activities, Committee Print, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 25, 1963, page 23.

**History of the Implementation of the Recommendations, Committee Print, prepared at the request of Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, page 64

***History of the Implementation of Recommendations, Committee Print, prepared at the request of Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, page 66.

State, regional and local water problems, local officials involved in municipal water supply and waste disposal, farmers dependent on water to produce their crops, recreation planners and administrators, soil conservationists, and many others having special concern with water, could turn for (1) research assistance and (2) for information. In other words, there was an evident need for a system of communication between water users and water researchers. Water problems, it was obvious, stretched along the whole gamut of national, local, State, regional, industrial, and private citizen situations."*

If this is what it was like in national water resources research in the early 1960's, what did the Nation, through cooperation of the Congress, the Executive Office of the President, the Executive Agencies, and the universities accomplish by the early 1970's. The accomplishments were substantial and included:

- Establishment of the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, Office of Science and Technology within the Executive Office of the President, to coordinate Federal Water Research activities;

- establishment of a ten year program of Water Resources Research to guide the nature and priorities of water resources research;

- establishment of water resources research centers at land grant institutions to encourage basic research and research addressed to state and regional problems;

- stimulation and facilitation of multidisciplinary research as a result of encouraging social (politics, economics, law, sociology), life and physical sciences and engineering faculty and students to undertake joint projects;

- production of manpower needed by all levels of government and industry to meet the growing resource management programs and the public expectations of the American people; and

- strong stimulation of information exchange among water research personnel and among them and those requiring the information through the National Water Resources Scientific Information Center, information transfer programs in cooperation with university cooperative extension and through other means.

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*History of the Implementation of Recommendations, Committee Print, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, page 63.

What troubles us is that there seems to be no substantial awareness that the Congress and the Executive Branch, together with the Universities have put together a successful program and in keeping with an original design that had good logic.

Perhaps this is our trouble. Perhaps we have been so reconciled to the idea that Federal programs seem not to have worked well that we cannot recognize a good program when we see one - or are so distrustful that we dare not say so.

We are not wedded to the idea of continuing, out of hand, water resources research institutes, unless there is a useful purpose to be served.

We are not wedded to the idea that water resources research need have the same priority each and every year.

And we understand that there is room for improvement in the present process. But rather than discount the whole, it would make more sense to identify the areas needing improvement and do something about them.

In responding to Secretary Morton's comments in the following paragraphs, we propose a number of specific actions which we believe will strengthen the Federal water resources research program.

In his March 4 testimony before this Committee, the Secretary of Interior said:

- "The fragmented shotgun approach to giving a little money to all the colleges to hire a couple of people is an impossible thing to coordinate..."

Response: We respectfully suggest that the Secretary, and the Congress, consider carefully whether "coordination" of program by some small unit of research administrators will compare with the productivity that has taken place and which will continue to take place, by allowing the best minds in some of the best universities in the Nation to seek the knowledge needed to solve local, regional and national problems. One of the useful contributions of the "Federalism" sought by this Administration is to decentralize government and to allow our most important resource - skilled persons - to apply their talents to the Nations problems.

There are useful ways, however, that can be used to strengthen coordination and I am pleased to report that the Office of Water Resources Research has, in fact, used these techniques. First - we suggest that the opportunity exists for OWRR to review more closely (1) the strategy of program development by each Research Institute to insure that there is

an internal logic to each program; (2) the relationship of each Institute program to the priorities established by OWRR; and (3) and to continue and strengthen the regional cooperative research program which Director Hall has put into effect during the past year and a half.

- "...and an impossible thing to make any very specific technological advances"

Response: Our experience differs with the Secretary's information. A few illustrations of technical advances provided by our research efforts include:

- the early identification of critically low pH (highly acid) rainfall in the Finger Lakes Region which had not been identified earlier by Federal or state researchers; (Prof. E. Likens)

- the identification of initial processes of how DDT disintegrates (Prof. M. Alexander);

- the microbial processes involved in the methylation of metalic mercury in the water environment (Prof's. A. Lawrence and J. Bisogni);

- the determination that phosphorous is the critical element in the eutrophication processes underway in Lake Cayuga of the Finger Lakes (Prof. R. Oglesby);

- enactment of new water law statutes by the New York State Legislature under its Conservation Laws (Prof. Farnham);

- new initiatives through consultation based on the Cornell Center research program in water resources planning, management, and institutions to the North Atlantic Division Corps of Engineers; Susquehanna River Basin Commission; Southeastern N.Y. Water Supply Commission; Great Lakes Basin Commission; and

- new initiatives through consultation with members of Congress on legislation involving Public Works Management; Pure Drinking Water legislation, and Water Pollution Control legislation.

The Secretary continues:

- "We thought that there were other areas, particularly in the energy fields that were more important"

Response: We agree with the Secretary that the energy field is very important. But we need not remind this Committee that recent reports by the National Academy of Science and others indicate that the critical element that is likely to impose restraint on new energy development in the inter-mountain west will be the availability of water; in general the availability of, or the impact on, water will be a major concern in energy exploration, development, refining and use.

A practical way to meet this issue, we suggest, is to increase the amount of funds available in Title II research (we have recommended an increase to $5 million) and allocate these additional funds to western research institutes under cooperatively developed (OWRR and the universities involved) programs.

- "Let us call it what it is. It is not a research bill, it is a college -- a land grant college assistance bill..."

Response: We regret that the Secretary was not provided with better information on this matter. We believe we are engaged in a research program that is delivering products at a price with which either private research entities or government cannot compete.

In support of this belief, Madam Chairman, we offer in evidence the following:

- Table 1 showing the research programs initiated and supported under the annual allotment program since the Water Resources Research Act was passed by the Congress, and the dollar allocation to each title.

- Table 2 which indicates the research coordination strategy followed by the Cornell Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center. This Table shows the research titles listed in Table 1 organized under the four priorities established by the Center to insure against falling into the pitfalls correctly pointed out by Secretary Morton - scatteration, proliferation, lack of coordination, non-productivity and the like. Table 2 indicated the research titles assigned to:

  The Finger Lakes Environmental Studies Program
  Urban Water Resources
  Water Resources Planning and Management
  Engineering Methods and Technology

Table 1

RESEARCH SUPPORT FROM
U.S.O.I. ANNUAL ALLOTMENT
F.Y. 1965 THRU 1974

	YEAR								TOTAL
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
WATER SUPPLY-DEMAND A-001-NY Alire and Talbert — Department of Env. Eng., Resource Econ., Agr. Econ.	7,152	14,550	16,700	9,750	8,350				$ 52,502
MATHEMATICAL DECISION MODELS FOR OPERATING WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS A-002-NY Loucks — Department of Environmental Engineering	7,000	11,650	16,000						34,298
WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES LAW AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS A-003-NY Fairfax — School of Law	8,370	10,000	9,900						27,270
HYDRODYNAMIC AND ENERGY BUDGET ASPECTS OF PAN EVAPORATION A-004-NY Brutsaert — Department of Civil and Env. Engineering	2,428								2,428
INVESTIGATION OF TWO-PHASE PROBLEM A-006-NY Graf — Department of Civil Engineering	896								896
EUTROPHICATION IN WATER RESOURCES IN NEW YORK A-007-NY Edrlow — Department of Ecology and Systematics	13,193	8,998	7,020	3,026					32,167
THE HYDRAULICS OF CHANNELS, CONNECTING TWO RESERVOIRS, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM IN THE GREAT LAKES A-008-NY Graf and Liggett — Department of Civil Eng., Env. Eng.	542	4,700	6,755						11,997
GREAT LAKES IV. HYDROLOGIC SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT LAKES A-009-NY Brutsaert — Department of Civil and Env. Engineering				6,934					6,934
WATER RESOURCES SYSTEMS II - STOCHASTIC MODELS FOR RIVER BASIN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT A-010-NY Loucks — Department of Environmental Engineering				1,852					1,852
WATER RESOURCES SYSTEMS III - STOCHASTIC MODELS FOR HYDROLOGY A-011-NY Frabbo — Department of Operations Research				8,016					8,016
BASIC RESEARCH IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT I - OXIDATION CHARACTERISTICS OF BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS IN NATURAL WATERS A-012-NY Oates — Department of Environmental Engineering			2,175	7,568					9,743
BASIC RESEARCH IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT III - EFFECT OF WATER QUALITY ON FIRST-YEAR MORTALITY OF LARGEMOUTH BASS A-013-NY Hixson-Carlson — Department of Conservation			3,456	3,455	6,950	7,000			20,861
BASIC RESEARCH IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT IV - EFFECT OF CHEMICAL STRUCTURE ON BIODEGRADABILITY OF ORGANIC MOLECULES A-014-NY Alexander — Department of Agronomy			2,100	1,634					3,734
BASIC RESEARCH IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT V - ENZYMATIC DEGRADATION OF DDT BY AQUATIC ORGANISMS A-015-NY Young — Department of Entomology & Limnology			1,605	1,884					3,489
DESIGN OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS TO SATISFY EFFLUENT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS BASED ON INTENDED USE A-016-NY Lawrence — Department of Water Resources Engineering				13,996	21,500	18,400	10,625		64,521
DISCHARGES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEMS A-017-NY Rohe — Department of Water Resources Engineering				5,450					5,450
APPLICATION OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DISCHARGE PROPERTIES OF DRAINAGE BASINS A-018-NY Belcher — Department of Environmental Engineering				1,850					1,850
INVESTIGATION OF PHOSPHORUS AVAILABILITY IN OLIGOTROPHIC LAKES A-019-NY Webster — Department of Natural Resources				6,075					6,075
GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE GEOTHERMAL HISTORY OF GROUNDWATER RESERVES, ICELAND A-020-NY Kjaran — Department of Engineering Geology				2,500					2,500
A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE EXCHANGE OF HEAT AND WATER VAPOR BETWEEN A LAKE MASS AND THE ATMOSPHERE A-021-NY Brutsaert — Department of Water Resources Engineering					5,500	1,000			6,500

Table 1 Continued

	YEAR								TOTAL
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
GUIDANCE ON DECISION MAKING AND RELATED MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF DRIVEN WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMS A-022-NY Black — Department of Business & Public Admin.			5,000						$ 5,000
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR THE LITTORAL ZONE (A CASE STUDY IN THE TOWN OF SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND) A-023-NY Hamilton — Department of Conservation			1,200						1,200
A CASE STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT – AN ANALYSIS OF A PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER A-024-NY Hamilton — Department of Conservation			3,500	2,500					6,000
EUTROPHICATION AS A PROBLEM IN THE FINGER LAKES A-025-NY Oglesby — Department of Conservation			15,000	10,000	7,100	6,850			38,950
MINERALIZATION OF ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS IN OLIGOTROPHIC LAKE SEDIMENTS A-026-NY Webster/Schofield — Department of Conservation				3,800					3,800
A STUDY OF WATER RESOURCE PUBLIC DECISION MAKING A-028-NY Fisley/Conover — Department of Rural Sociology				10,000	13,000				23,000
A STUDY OF NUTRIENT INPUTS INTO CAYUGA AND SENECA LAKES, N.Y. A-029-NY Likens — Department of Ecology & Systematics					7,700	2,900			10,600
MICROBIOLOGY AND WATER QUALITY IN A TRIBUTARY OF CAYUGA LAKE A-030-NY Sanders — Department of Food Science					9,600	8,500			18,100
BURIED AQUIFERS IN FILLED INTERGLACIAL VALLEYS, FINGER LAKES REGION, NEW YORK A-031-NY Kloon — Department of Geological Sciences					2,000				2,000
CONCENTRATION AND REMOVAL OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER RECALCITRANT MOLECULES FROM WATER SUPPLIES BY ULTRAFILTRATION A-032-NY Edwards — Department of Chemical Engineering					7,500				7,500
A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A MANNED SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE TO BE USED FOR THE CONTROL, MANAGEMENT, STUDY OF NATURAL PROCESSES, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF INLAND WATER A-033-NY Crouch — Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics					5,000				5,000
A THERMAL AND FLUID-MECHANICAL MODEL FOR ESTIMATION OF POWER PLANT IMPACT ON A STRATIFIED LAKE A-034-NY Moore — Department of Thermal Engineering					3,400				3,400
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON PHYTOPLANKTON SUCCESSION IN CAYUGA LAKE A-035-NY Burlew — Section of Ecology and Systematics						7,200			7,200
EVAPORATIVE WATER LOSS FROM LARGE LAND AREAS IN THE FINGER LAKES REGION A-036-NY Brutsaert — Department of Environmental Engineering						7,650			7,650
MICROBIOLOGICAL FORMATION OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS ORGANO-METAL COMPOUNDS IN WATER A-037-NY Alexander — Department of Agronomy						6,975			6,975
KINETICS OF MICROBIOLOGICALLY MEDIATED TRANSFORMATIONS OF HEAVY METALS IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS A-038-NY Lamberger — Department of Environmental Engineering						12,815			12,815
A PROCESS FOR REMOVAL OF TOXIC METAL IONS FROM WATER ON WOLLASTONITE A-039-NY Pinn — Department of Chemical Engineering						2,000			2,000
ANALOG SIMULATION OF TROPHIC LEVEL INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN CAYUGA LAKE A-040-NY Lange/Young — Dept. of Theor. & Applied Mech., and Dept. of Natural Resources							6,000		6,000
TROPHIC LEVEL INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK A-041-NY Young/Lehnerty — Dept. of Theor. & Applied Mech., and Dept. of Natural Resources							7,600		7,600
COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL A-042-NY Lynch — Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering							6,100	300	6,100
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND WILDERNESS VALUES: A CASE IN THE ADIRONDACK REGION A-043-NY Martin-Wilklet — Department of Natural Resources							5,100	1,000	6,100

Table 1 Continued

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
A STUDY OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SURFACE WATER QUALITY, PRECIPITATION CHARACTERISTICS AND REGIONAL AIR POLLUTANT TRANSPORT A-044-NY Dethier/Gates/Likens Department of Agronomy, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering and Department of Ecology and Systematics						5,230			$ 5,230
REDESIGNING FLOOD MANAGEMENT - PROJECT AGNES - PHASE I A-045-NY Aller Department Agricultural Economics								40,000	40,000
EFFECTS OF FLOODING ON AQUATIC WEED GROWTH IN CAYUGA LAKE A-046-NY Peverly Department of Agronomy								2,140	2,140
LIMNOLOGICAL GUIDANCE FOR FINGER LAKES MANAGEMENT A-047-NY Oglesby Department of Natural Resources								5,350	5,350
AN EVALUATION OF THE NEED IN FRESHWATER RESEARCH AND RELATED PUBLIC INFORMATION FACILITIES A-048-NY Oglesby Department of Natural Resources								4,400	4,400
STATE LAND USE AND RELATED WATER USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL IN NEW YORK: AN EVALUATION OF THE ADIRONDACK PROCESS A-049-NY McNeil Department of Natural Resources								1,000	1,000
AQUATIC WEED MANAGEMENT IN THE FINGER LAKES A-050-NY Peverly Department of Agronomy								2,000	2,000
INVESTIGATION OF WATER RIGHTS AND WATER LAW AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF NEW YORK STATE A-027-NY Farnham Department of Law			5,200						5,200

Table 2

From the beginning of the program established in 1964 under the Water Resources Research Act the Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center has conformed to the guiding principles against "fractionated" programs pointed out by Congressman Walter Rogers (Texas) floor leader during consideration of the legislation and others like Congressman Aspinall (Colorado), Senator Anderson (New Mexico) and many others.

Accordingly, the Cornell strategy was to establish program priorities in collaboration with state and federal agencies and in conformance with the priorities established by OWRR. Table 2 indicates the allocation and concentration of research programs from FY 1965-1974 within four main priority areas.

FINGER LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Eutrophication in Water Resources in New York
Basic Research in the Aquatic Environment I - Oxidation Characteristics of Biological Treatment Plant Effluents in Natural Waters
Basic Research in the Aquatic Environment III - Effect of Water Quality on First-Year Mortality of Largemouth Bass
Basic Research in the Aquatic Environment IV - Effect of Chemical Structure on Biodegradability of Organic Molecules
Basic Research in the Aquatic Environment V - Enzymatic Degradation of DDT by Aquatic Organisms
Investigation of Phosphorus Availability in Oligotrophic Lakes
Eutrophication as a Problem in the Finger Lakes
Mineralization of Organic Phosphorus in Oligotrophic Lake Sediments
A Study of Nutrient Inputs into Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N.Y.
Microbiology and Water Quality in a Tributary of Cayuga Lake
Buried Aquifers in Filled Interglacial Valleys, Finger Lakes Region, New York
Experimental Studies on Phytoplankton Succession in Cayuga Lake
Analog Simulation of Trophic Level Interrelationships in Cayuga Lake
Trophic Level Interrelationships in Cayuga Lake, New York
Effects of Flooding on Aquatic Weed Growth in Cayuga Lake
Limnological Guidance for Finger Lakes Management
An Evaluation of the Needs in Freshwater Research and Related Public Information Facilities
Aquatic Weed Management in the Finger Lakes

Summary: 32 individual research projects costing $184,000 were carried out under these Research Titles.

Table 2 Continued

URBAN WATER PROBLEMS*

Mathematical Decision Models for Operating Water Resource Systems
Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Storm Water Drainage Systems

*Research pertaining to this project initiated under Section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act has been supported for the past number of years by the appropriations under Title II of that act. Under this arrangement the continuing program has produced the following reports:

Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume I - The Long Run Effects of Water Pricing Policies
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume II - Reservoir Regulation: Some Techniques and Results
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume III - The Political Evaluation of Alternative Metropolitan Water-Resource Plans
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume IV - Models for Managing Metropolitan Surface Water Systems
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume V - A Method of Data Reduction for Water Resources Information Storage and Retrieval
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume VI - Estimating Economies of Scale in Thermal Electric Power Systems Subjected to Environmental Quality Constraints
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume VII - Conflict and Choice: Multiobjective Water-Resources Planning
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume VIII - Some Data and Methods for Analyzing Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse Systems
Studies in the Analysis of Metropolitan Water Resource Systems - Volume IX - Planning and Operation of Urban Water Quality Management Systems

Summary: 5 individual research projects costing $41,000 were carried out under these Research Titles.

Table 2 Continued

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Water Supply-Demand
Water and Related Land Resources Law and Political Institutions
Water Resources Systems II - Stochastic Models for River Basin Planning and Management
Research on Decision Making and Related Managerial Aspects of British Water Resources Programs
Conservation and Development Planning for the Estuarine Zone (A Case Study in the Town of Southold, Long Island)
A Case Study of Water Resources Development - An Analysis of A Proposed Project on the Missouri River
A Study of Water Resource Public Decision Making
Water Resources Development and Wilderness Values: A Study of the Upper Hudson
Redesigning Flood Management - Project Agnes - Phase I
State Land Use and Related Water Use Planning and Development Control in New York: An Evaluation of the Adirondack Process

Summary: 20 individual research projects costing $164,000 were carried out under these Research Titles.

Table 2 Continued

ENGINEERING METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY

Hydrodynamic and Energy Budget Aspects of Pan Evaporation
Investigation of Two-Phase Problem
The Hydraulics of Channels, Connecting Two Reservoirs, with Special Attention to the Problem in the Great Lakes
Great Lakes IV, Hydrologic Systems Analysis of the Great Lakes
Water Resources Systems III - Stochastic Models for Hydrology
Design of Wastewater Treatment Systems to Satisfy Effluent Quality Requirements Based on Intended Use
Discharges of Industrial Waste to Municipal Sewer Systems
Application of Aerial Photographs for the Investigation of the Discharge Properties of Drainage Basins
Geological Structure and its Effect on the Geothermal Hydrology of Southwestern Hreppar, Iceland
Concentration and Removal of Pesticides and Other Recalcitrant Molecules from Water Supplies by Ultrafiltration
A Feasibility Study for a Mobile Submersible Vehicle to be Used for the Control, Management, Study of Natural Processes, Protection and Conservation of Inland Water
A Thermal and Fluid-Mechanical Model for Estimation of Power Plant Impact on a Stratified Lake
Evaporative Water Loss from Large Land Areas in the Finger Lakes Region
Microbiological Formation of Potentially Hazardous Organo-Metal Compounds in Water
Kinetics of Microbiologically Mediated Transformations of Heavy Metals in Aquatic Environments
A Process for Removal of Toxic Metal Ions from Water or Wastewater
A Study of Interrelationships Between Surface Water Quality, Precipitation Characteristics and Regional Air Pollutant Transport

Summary: 24 individual research projects costing $160,000 were carried out under these Research Titles.

33-160 O - 74 - pt.5 - 51

- Table 3 which contains a list of the research and related publications issued by the Cornell Center.

- Table 4 which provides the names and addresses of about 85 persons who requested some 400 copies of the publications listed in Table 3 during a random period of about four months.

- "...I think we would be better off to select states that have a serious water problem...and put substantial money in these and have a program that would really come up with some answers..."

Response: Our previous response is applicable to this point also. We believe that the Secretary would agree with our assessment that, upon close observation, every state has serious water problems. Our earlier stated premise was that water problems are not merely western states problems. In a practical way, too, the Federal Government has not been very successful in allocating money on the strength of a "problem strategy" approach. The more usual approach has, in fact, been to allocate funds so that "everybody gets something" even under those programs tightly administered by centralized Federal authority.

- "...rather than scattering all across the country of $89, $100, $110,000 dollars which just about gives you one professor and a secretary..."

Response: Our experience shows that since the OWRR program started in late 1964 we have been able to attract and engage the interest and intelligence of a wide range of faculty persons and their graduate students to projects supported by annual allotment (Section 100) funds.

Table 5 names the principal investigators (but does not show the student participants who equal or exceed in number the faculty investigators) for all annual allotment programs through FY 1972. The analysis shows that up until that time 33 individual faculty members participated in the program. This figure raises to nearly 50 individuals by adding FY 1973-74 participation.

Table 5 also shows the added value of the annual allotment program by indicating the spin-off to other research support for larger term efforts.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY Table 3

WATER RESOURCES AND MARINE SCIENCES CENTER

The following is a list of publications and technical reports issued under sponsorship of the Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center.[1] These publications can be obtained by writing the Director:

Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center
Cornell University
468 Hollister Hall
Ithaca, New York 14850

*Publications preceded with an asterisk are out of print and no longer available.
**Publications preceded with a double asterisk are being printed.

Publication No.	Title and Author(s)
*1	PORE-WATER PRESSURES DEVELOPED IN HOMOGENEOUS EARTH EMBANKMENT DURING RAPID DRAWDOWN by James A. Liggett and Melvin I. Esrig.
*2	PROFILE OF A WATERSHED: Flint Creek by William H. Farnham.
*3	A REPRINT SERIES IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS by Walter R. Lynn.
*4	SYNTHESIS OF HYDROGRAPHS AND WATER SURFACE PROFILES FOR UNSTEADY OPEN CHANNEL FLOW WITH LATERAL INFLOWS by Robert Malcolm Regan.
*5	NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL SYSTEM by Ronald L. Shelton.
*6	A PROBABILISTIC ANALYSIS OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS by Daniel P. Loucks.
*7	SMALL RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA by Timothy O'Riordan.
*8	THE OPTIMAL ALLOCATION OF STREAM DISSOLVED OXYGEN RESOURCES by Jon C. Liebman.
9	POLLUTION CONTROL AS A BARGAINING PROCESS: An essay on Regulatory Decision-Making by Matthew Holden, Jr.
*10	A STUDY OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF THE POWERS OF NEW YORK STATE OVER THE WATERS OF THE STATE by Armand L. Adams.
*11	CANADIAN-UNITED STATES WATER RESOURCES PROBLEMS AND POLICIES (Term papers of Civil Engineering course 2515 - Fall 1965).
*12	A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MULTIPLE USE OF MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY AREAS by Emmanuel Theodorus Van Nierop.
13	MARKOV CHAIN STORAGE MODELS FOR STATISTICAL HYDROLOGY by William H. Kirby.

[1]This list does not include reprints published in professional journals. Publications No. 3, 21, 24, and 26 include some reprints resulting from this list of reports.

*14	EUTROPHICATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF NEW YORK STATE - A Study of Phytoplankton and Nutrients in Lakes Cayuga and Seneca by John P. Barlow and D. Heyward Hamilton, Jr.
*15	POLICY MODELS FOR OPERATING WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by Daniel P. Loucks.
16	ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLIES - Water Quality Aspects (A Report to the Water Resources Council) by Leonard B. Dworsky and William B. Strandberg.
17	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER QUALITY IN RELATION TO INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY (A Report to the Water Resources Council) by Louis F. Warrick.
18	ATLAS OF INDUSTRIAL WATER USE (A Report to the Water Resources Council) by Barry R. Lawson. ($3.00)
*19	COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS: The Hudson River (A Report to the Water Resources Council) by Carl Steinitz, Stephen S. Fuller and Ronald L. Shelton.
*20	THE ALLOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER SUPPLIES - A Case Study of the Northeastern United States by William B. Strandberg.
21	A REPRINT SERIES IN HYDROLOGY by Wilfried Brutsaert et al.
22	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LARGE WATER SYSTEMS by Nephi A. Christensen.
*23	AGENDA FOR THE NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION (Term papers of Civil Engineering course 2515 - Fall 1968).
*24	A REPRINT SERIES IN SHALLOW WATER HYDRAULICS by James A. Liggett
25	A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE ANALYSIS OF WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by Marshall Gysi and Daniel P. Loucks ($3.00)
26	A REPRINT SERIES IN HYDROLOGY by Wilfried Brutsaert et al. ($2.00)
*27	ECOLOGY OF CAYUGA LAKE AND THE PROPOSED BELL STATION (Nuclear Powered) - Ray T. Oglesby and David J. Allee Summary Report containing Summary and Conclusions with Explanatory Notes of the Ecology of Cayuga Lake and The Proposed Bell Station available at $2.00. (Limited number of copies)

28	SERVICE TO NEW YORK STATE: A Summary Report 1965-69; Leonard Dworsky ($2.00)
29	ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LIMNOLOGICAL AND RELATED LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE FINGER LAKES REGION by D. Child and R. Oglesby. ($1.00)
30	THERMAL POLLUTION: A Short Course by Jeff Romm
31	WATER USES AND WATER DEVELOPMENT IN FALL CREEK - POSSIBLE CONFLICTS by L. Hamilton ($1.00)
32	PREDICTION OF CHANGES IN THE THERMAL CYCLE OF A STRATIFIED LAKE USED TO COOL A 1000 MW POWER PLANT by F. Moore and J. Mackenzie
*33	LAND USE DATA FOR THE FINGER LAKES REGION OF NEW YORK STATE by D. Child, R. Oglesby and L. Raymond.
34	PROBLEMS OF EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION: THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY by J. Wall and L. Dworsky ($2.00)
35	A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE ANALYSIS OF WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by C. Kriss and D. Loucks ($3.50)
**36	MANAGEMENT OF LAKE ONTARIO
*37	THE WATER SUPPLY SITUATION IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK, Sept. 1970 by S. S. Ludlow ($2.00)

Table 3 Continued

Technical Report No.'s	Title and Author(s)
*1	MANAGEMENT MODELS FOR WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by Daniel P. Loucks
*2	INVESTIGATION OF TWO-PHASE (LIQUID-SOLID) PROBLEMS by Walter H. Graf and Ertan R. Acaroglu.
*3	INDUSTRIAL WATER USE - NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES by Barry Lawson.
4	A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS OF DRAINAGE BASINS DERIVED FROM AIRPHOTO ANALYSIS AND CLIMATIC DATA by Donald Belcher and S. Majtenyi. (Limited)
5	STEADY AND UNSTEADY EFFECTS ON DISCHARGE IN A RIVER CONNECTING TWO RESERVOIRS by James Liggett and Walter Graf. ($ .75)
*6	DIFFERENCE SOLUTIONS OF THE SHALLOW-WATER EQUATION by James Liggett and David Woolhiser ($2.00)
*7	THE HYDRODYNAMIC AND ENERGY BUDGET ASPECTS OF PAN EVAPORATION by Wilfried Brutsaert and Shaw Lei Yu.
*8	WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES LAW AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS by William Farnham
*9	THE HYDRAULICS OF CHANNELS, CONNECTING TWO RESERVOIRS, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM IN THE GREAT LAKES by Walter Graf and Kuo-Hsiung Yu.
*10	STOCHASTIC MODELS FOR HYDROLOGY by Narahari Prabhu.
*11	EFFECT OF CHEMICAL STRUCTURE ON THE BIODEGRADABILITY OF ORGANIC MOLECULES by Martin Alexander.
12	HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS FOR LAKE ONTARIO: Stochastic Aspects of Evaporation by Wilfried Brutsaert and Shaw Lei Yu. ($2.00)
*13	PHOSPHATE FIXATION IN ORGANIC LAKE SEDIMENTS by Carl Schofield
*14	THE IRRIGATION DEMAND PHASE OF THE WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROJECT by Gilbert S. Levine
15	OXIDATION REACTIONS OF NITROGEN IN WATER RECEIVING SECONDARY TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS by Charles Gates
16	STOCHASTIC METHODS FOR ANALYZING RIVER BASIN SYSTEMS by Daniel P. Loucks ($3.00)
*17	INDUSTRIAL WATER USE AND PROJECTIONS (Corps of Engineers) by Norman Rollins, David Allee and Barry Lawson ($2.00)
18	THE IMPACT OF RESERVOIR RECREATION ON THE WHITNEY POINT MICROREGION OF NEW YORK STATE by Robert Hinman ($1.50)
19	THE VALUE OF RESERVOIR RECREATION by Jeffrey Romm ($2.00)
*20	THE USES OF A RESERVOIR FOR RECREATION by Charles Hunt and David Allee

Table 3 Continued

21 EUTROPHICATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF NEW YORK STATE: Observations on Nutrient Limitation on Summer Phytoplankton In Cayuga Lake by John P. Barlow, et al. ($1.00)

22 WATER SUPPLY-DEMAND by Louis Falkson, et al.

*23 A KINETIC APPROACH TO BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT DESIGN AND OPERATION by Alonzo Wm. Lawrence ($2.50)

24 FEDERAL EVALUATION OF RESOURCE INVESTMENTS: A Case Study by Robert Kalter, et al. ($2.00)

25 THE LONG RUN EFFECTS OF WATER PRICING POLICIES by Marshall Gysi. ($3.50)

26 RESERVOIR REGULATION: SOME TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS by Marshall Gysi ($3.50)

*27 PLANNING ANALYSIS FOR THE NON-MARKET VALUES OF WATER RESOURCES WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON RECREATION by Robert Kalter

28 A CASE STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT - AN ANALYSIS OF A PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER by Lawrence Hamilton and Carlos Stern

29 MINERALIZATION OF ORGANIC PHOSPHOROUS IN OLIGOTROPHIC LAKE SEDIMENTS by Carl Schofield

30 A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE EXCHANGE OF HEAT AND WATER VAPOR BETWEEN A LARGE WATER BODY AND THE ATMOSPHERE by W. Brutsaert and G. Yeh.

*31 STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by Douglas Haith

32 A CHART OF NEW YORK WATER LAW by Farnham and Bugliari

33 DESIGN OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS TO SATISFY EFFLUENT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS BASED ON INTENDED USE by A. W. Lawrence ($3.00)

34 A WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES by Roger Frenette ($3.00)

35 PROPOSAL FOR A DEMONSTRATION WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ON THE HOLSTON RIVER IN EASTERN TENNESSEE by Paul Wagner ($3.00)

36 A THERMAL FLUID - MECHANICAL MODEL FOR ESTIMATION OF POWER PLANT IMPACT ON A STRATIFIED LAKE by F.K. Moore and Y. Jaluria ($1.00)

37 A STUDY OF WATER RESOURCE PUBLIC DECISION MAKING by James Finley ($1.00)

**38 DISCHARGES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEMS by Vaughn Behn

Table 3 Continued

39 EQUITY AND WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BY Robert Kalter and Thomas Stevens

* 40 STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS by J. R. Fergusson and D. P. Loucks

41 DISTRIBUTIONAL IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF FEDERAL GRANTS FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL by Lois Gosse and Robert Kalter

42 DECISION MAKING IN WATER RESOURCE INVESTMENT AND THE POTENTIAL OF MULTIPLE OBJECTIVE PLANNING: CASE OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS by Leonard Shabman

43 THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF A CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECT REPORT: THE DELMARVA WATERWAY by David Allee, Leonard Shabman, and Peter Willing

44 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST: A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL FORMULATION by Robert Kalter

45 EFFECT OF WATER QUALITY ON FIRST-YEAR MORTALITY OF LARGEMOUTH BASS by Clarence Carlson, Alfred Eipper and John Forney

46 THE "DEMAG" PROCESS--A PROCESS FOR REMOVAL OF TOXIC METAL IONS FROM WATER OR WASTEWATER by Robert Finn

47 MICROBIOLOGICAL FORMATION OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS ORGANO-METAL COMPOUNDS IN WATER by Martin Anderson

48 CONCENTRATION AND ANALYSIS OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER RECALCITRANT MOLECULES IN WATER SUPPLIES BY ULTRAFILTRATION (REVERSE OSMOSIS) by Paul Schubert and Victor Edwards

49 TECHNIQUES FOR MARKING LARVAL LARGEMOUTH BASS WITH ^{85}SR FOR EVALUATION OF PREDATOR-PREY RELATIONSHIPS by Clarence Carlson and M. H. Shealy, Jr.

50 THE CHEMISTRY OF PRECIPITATION IN THE CENTRAL FINGER LAKES REGION by Gene E. Likens

51 STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS VOL. V "A METHOD OF DATA REDUCTION FOR WATER RESOURCES INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL" by Keith Lewinger

52 FILLED INTERGLACIAL VALLEYS AT THE SOUTH END OF CAYUGA LAKE NEAR ITHACA, NEW YORK by Arthur Bloom

53 EUTROPHICATION AS A PROBLEM IN THE FINGER LAKES by Ray T. Oglesby

54 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN by James Arthur Burkholder

55 AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF LAKE ONTARIO by Huey Dale Reynolds

56	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE GREAT LAKES INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AREAS A CASE STUDY OF THE NIAGARA URBAN REGION by Donald Robert Kisicki
57	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT by Arvid Lee Thomsen
58	TOWARD A NATIONAL POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION POLICY: SOME POLICY ISSUES by Lawrence Walter Saunders
59	COST SHARING IN WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT FACILITIES.. SOME ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES by James MacDonald Foster
**60	DISCHARGES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEMS by Vaugn Behn
61	RESEARCH ON DECISION MAKING AND RELATED MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF BRITISH WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMS - EMERGING FORCES IN BRITISH WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT by Edward S. Flash, Jr.
62	A PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ($2.00)
63	KINETICS OF MICROBIALLY MEDIATED METHYLATION OF MERCURY IN AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS by James Bisogni, Jr. & Alonzo Wm. Lawrence, May 1973. ($2.00)
64	REASONABLE STATE REGULATION OF THE INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PERCOLATING WATER by Michael D. White
65	THE FORMULATION OF AN OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY FUNCTION by Eckhart Dersch ($3.00)
66	AN INTERACTIVE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN AN CONTEMPORARY ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEM by Arthur L. Sullivan, May 1973
67	STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCES SYSTEMS, VOL. VI - ESTIMATING ECONOMIES OF SCALE THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS SUBJECTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONSTRAINTS by Charles R. Scherer and Daniel P. Loucks
68	STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS, VOL. VII - CONFLICT AND CHOICE: MULTIOBJECTIVE WATER-RESOURCES PLANNING by Douglas Haith and Daniel P. Loucks

Table 3 Continued

69	COMPUTER SIMULATION OF TROPHIC LEVEL INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN CAYUGA LAKE by Richard Plant, Richard Lance and William Youngs
70	OWASCO LAKE AND ITS WATERSHED by Ray Oglesby, Lawrence Hamilton, Ed Mills, and Peter Willing
71	EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON PHYTOPLANKTON SUCCESSION IN CAYUGA LAKE by Peterson, Barlow, and Savage
72	APPLICATION OF THE LUNR INVENTORY SYSTEM FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT BY THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN by John Roach and John Kelley
73	NEWRIT: AN EXPERIMENT IN INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL by Ahn, Mars, and Mier
74	AN EVALUATION OF THE NEEDS IN FRESHWATER RESEARCH AND RELATED PUBLIC INFORMATION FACILITIES by Ray Oglesby and James Parkes
75	TROPHIC LEVEL INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN CAYUGA LAKE by Douglas Hennick and William Youngs, Ray Oglesby
76	A FEASITILITY STUDY FOR A MOBILE SUMERSIBLE VEHICLE TO BE USED FOR THE CONTROL MANAGEMENT, STUDY OF NATURAL PROCESSES, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF INLAND WATER by Dean Yancey and Edmund T. Cranch
77	MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW YORK'S RIPARIAN LAW by William H. Farnham
78	STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS VOLUME VIII by Yang
79	THE ROLE OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT by David J. Allee
80	PLANNING AND OPERATION OF URBAN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS VOLUME IX (STUDIES IN THE ANALYSIS OF METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS) by Mohamed Mahmoud Elsahragty
81	THE RUNOFF OF WATER AND NUTRIENTS FROM WATERSHEDS TRIBUTARY TO CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK by Gene Likens

Table 4

REQUESTS FOR PUBLICATIONS

Name & Address	Publication Requested
The New York Public Library Preparation Services Acquisition Division Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street New York, NY	Technical Rpt. #17
Academia Boekhandel N.V. Holland	Technical Rpt. #24
Helen Citron Georgia Inst. of Tech. Price Gilbert Memorial Library Atlanta, Georgia	Technical Rpt. #20-61
Joel Swanson Stearns & Wheeler Civil & Sanitary Engineers Cazenovia, NY	Technical Rpt. #21, 53
Geoffrey Wandesforde-Smith University of California Davis, California	Technical Rpt. #43, 42
John Fielden 1216 E. Orange St. Tempe, Arizona	Technical Rpt. #4, 52, 56
Ruth Monson Senior Environmental Analyst New York State Parks & Recreation Albany, New York	Technical Rpt. #65
National Research Council of Canada Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	Technical Rpt. #4, 4, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41 to 61
David Lecher Trenton State College Trenton, New Jersey	Technical Rpt. #50
Lilliam Mack, Librarion The University of British Columbia Vancouver 8, Canada	Publication #25, 35 Technical Rpt. #37
Prof. Bloom Energy Project 304 Olin Hall Cornell University Ithaca, NY	Technical Rpt. #64

Table 4 Continued

Bruce Wilkins
Fernow Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

Technical Rpt. #41, 42, 43, 44

Lawrence Hamilton
Natural Resources
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

Technical Rpt. #50, 52, 53, 57

Acquisitions Librarian
U. S. Geological Survey 18
G.S.A. Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Technical Rpt. #1-4, 7-11, 13, 14, 17-28, 31

Beth Willard, Librarian
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Technical Rpt. #62

Clara Frederick
Associate Prof. of Biology
Urbana College
Urbana, Ohio

Technical Rpt. #62

Nan Burg, Librarian
Dept. Community Affairs Library
Box 155
Harrisburg, Pa.

Technical Rpt. #24

Baylor University
Box 6307
Waco, Texas

Technical Rpt. #4

Susan Moysa, Librarian
Environmental Planning & Research Services
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Technical Rpt. #27

Dora Brown
Olin Library
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

Technical Rpt. #59

A. Coolen
Suresnes, France

Technical Rpt. #16

G. D. Woodcock
The British Library
Great Russell Street
London

All available Publications and Technical Rpts.

Lynn Martinez
Department of Political Science
University of California
Davis, California

Technical Rpt. #43

Richard Abel and Company
1003 Fries Mill Road
Blackwood, N. J.

Technical Rpt. #9

Thomas Tseng
Ag. Engineering
Riley Robb Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

Technical Rpt. #53

Thomas Hannula
University of Maine
Orono, Maine

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U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Geological Survey
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Publication #2

David Cobb
Map and Geography Librarian
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Publication #18

Robert Johnston
University of California
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Technical Rpt. #42

Table 4 Continued

Shermal Williams
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Technical Rpt. #27, 21

Terry Waldele
CRAG Senior Engineer
Columbia Region Association of Governments
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Technical Rpt. #25

Juanita Doares, Chief
Acquisition Division
The New York Public Library
Fifth Avenue and 42nd St.
New York NY

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Prof. Oglesby
Fernow Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

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Arlington, Texas

Technical Rpt. #66

M. C. Chaturvedi
Indian Inst. of Technology
Delhi

Technical Rpt. #16

David Foster
Environmental Information Clearing House
Northland College
Ashland, Wisconsin

Technical Rpt. #62

Acquisitions
Augusta College Library
2500 Walton Way
Augusta, Georgia

Publication #18

Jerome Stein
Copley International Corporation
LaJolla, California

Technical Rpt. #17

British
Boston Spa, Wetherby
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The University of Nebraska
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Ithaca, NY

Technical Rpt. #71

Mr. Remy deJong
deJong and Associates
Miller Star Route, Box 125
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Technical Rpt. #65

S. Aaronson
Queens College
Flushing, NY

Technical Rpt. #29

Linda Hall Library
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Kansas City, Missouri

Technical Rpt. 1-4, 7-11, 13, 13, 17, 20, 31, 38 and continuation

K. Achuthan
Civil Engineering
Tamilnadu, South India

Publication #13

Table 4 Continued

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
CR23F 13479 C
Chalk River, Ontario

Publication #30

Barbara Gabor
SUNY at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY

Technical Rpt. #67

Mrs. Massey, Librarian
Water Reserach Laboratory
The University of New South Wales
Kin St., Manly Vale
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Technical Rpt. #37, 34
Publication #22

Clifford Russell
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Technical Rpt. #65, 19

Edward Corbett
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Technical Rpt. #18

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Technical Rpt. #66

Serials Dept.
University of Illinois at Urbana
Urbana, Illinois

Technical Rpt. #26

Libraries
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Lafayette, Indiana

Technical Rpt. #16

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Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
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Kent State University
Kent, Ohio

Technical Rpt. #70

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Mass. Cooperative Fishery Unit
Holdsworth Hall
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Technical Rpt. #45, 49, 66, 69

Richard Neves
Mass. Cooperative Fishery Unit
Holdsworth Hall
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Technical Rpt. #45, 49, 69, 71

Library
Fullerton College
321 E. Chapman Avenue
Fullerton, CA

Publication #18, 16, 22, 30
Technical Rpt. #22

Timothy Maywalt
34 August Street
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U.S. Geological Survey 18
G.S.A. Bldg.
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Publication #1-6, 9-12, 14, 15, 17, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-28, 30, 31, 33, 36

Table 4 Continued

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Scindia House, New Delhi

Publication #13

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9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois

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Technical Rpt. #21

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Geological Research Lab
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Mammoth Cave, Kentucky

Publication #9, 21, 22
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Daniel Barbee
Dept. of Political Science
Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia

Publication #9

J. Owens Smith
Marine Extension Service
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Technical Rpt. #66

Charles Baker, Director
Union College
Environmental Education Center
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Middlesboro, Kentucky

Publication #16, 30
Technical Rpt. #4, 22, 29, 30, 41, 48, 54, 58, 71

W. N. Lofross
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605 Suwannee Street
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Technical Rpt. #15, 38, 43, 45, 47

E.B.S., Inc. Book Service
290 Broadway
Lynbrook, NY

Publication #30

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Extension Economist
3136 D.H. Hill Library
N.C. State University
Raleigh, NC

Technical Rpt. #39

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U.S.Dept. of Agriculture
Botany Department
N.C.State University
Raleigh, N.C.

Technical Rpt. #50. (3 copies)

F. Eugene McJunkin
The University of North Carolina
Water Resources Research Inst.
Raleigh, North Carolina

Technical Rpt. #73

University of Arizona
Library Serials Dept.
Tucson, Arizona

Publication #32

Joseph Simon
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Technical Rpt. #66

Margaret Eagle
Box 1670 Station B
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN

Technical Rpt. #36

Table 4 Continued

Mrs. Beth Willard, Librarian
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Technical Rpt. #63, 64, 65, 66

Mohini Mundkur, Librarian
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Publication #35

J. F. Hennessey
Philadelphia Book Company
916 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Publication #8

British Library
Boston Spa
Wetherby, Yorkshire

Publication #9

Peggy Lambert
Librarian-Duke Power Company
Power Building Box 2178
Charlotte, NC.

Technical Rpt. #27

Bob Ford
Department of Sociology
SUNY at Buffalo
Buffalo, NY

Publication #9

Martin Fogel
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Technical Rpt. #68

David Arey
South Illinois University
at Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois

Technical Rpt. #42

Wayne Welch
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Texas Water Development Board
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Austin, Texas

Publication #15
Technical Rpt. #14, 16, 19

Table 5

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT YEARS	FOOTNOTES
Allee, Falkson, Levine	A-001-NY	5	*1
Boucks	A-002-NY	3	*2
	A-010-NY	1	
Farnham	A-003-NY	3	*3
Grutsaert	A-004-NY	1	*4
	A-009-NY	1	
	A-021-NY	2	
	A-036-NY	2	
Graf	A-006-NY	1	
Liggett	A-008-NY	3	
Barlow	A-007-NY	4	
	A-035-NY	2	
Prabhu	A-011-NY	1	
Gates	A-012-NY	2	
Eipper-Carlson	A-013-NY	4	
Alexander	A-014-NY	2	*5
	A-037-NY	1	
Young	A-015-NY	2	
Lawrence	A-016-NY	4	
	A-038-NY	1	
Behn	A-017-NY	1	
Belcher	A-018-NY	1	*6
Webster	A-019-NY	1	
Schofield	A-026-NY	1	
Kiersch	A-020-NY	1	
Flash	A-022-NY	1	
Hamilton	A-023-NY	1	
	A-024-NY	2	
Oglesby	A-025-NY	4	*7
Finley-Capener	A-028-NY	2	
Likens	A-029-NY	2	
Bondero	A-030-NY	2	
Bloom	A-031-NY	1	

Table 5 Continued

Edwards	A-032-NY	1
Cranch	A-033-NY	1
Moore	A-034-NY	1
Finn	A-039-NY	1

ANALYSIS

33 INDIVIDUAL PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Principal Investigator's - with one project - 19
Principal Investigator's - with two projects - 7
Principal Investigator's - with three projects - 0
Principal Investigator's - with four projects - 1

SPIN-OFF

*1 Matching Grants (OWRR) on Water Planning, Public Participation
*2 Title II (OWRR) Water Resources and Urban Systems
*3 Matching Grants (OWRR) Water Law
*4 A variety of Grants: NSF: E.P.A. and Predecessor Agencies
*5 O.N.R. grant on D.D.T.
*6 NASA Grant
*7 Matching Grant (OWRR) on Eutrophication

- "...and pays the rent and all the other fixed charges... the university puts on...and you do not come up with the answer to the problem"

Response: The provisions of the Water Resources Research Act and the regulations of OWRR do not allow for payment to Universities of "fixed charges." Cornell's contribution to the OWRR annual allotment program has averaged conservatively an amount at least equal to the annual allotment. During the past nine years, we have not received one penny for "fixed charges."

- "...most of the states are...getting heavily involved in their own hydrological problems"

Response: Our general impression is that states are increasing their involvement in "hydrological problems" in terms of water supply-demand appraisals; in relation to program and project planning in cooperation with the Federal Water Resources Council, of which the Secretary is Chairman, and which we believe is doing a good job in relation to their authority. But we do not believe that state involvement in water resources research is increasing or adequate. Specifically, in New York State, such water resources research that had been carried on has tended to decrease during recent years.

- "...we have differences in the agency approach, the Corps going one way, the Bureau of Reclamation the other way. The Office of Water Resources Research going a third way."

Response: Secretary Morton has touched upon an important point in noting the differences in "agency approach." But we believe this point needs to be viewed in perspective. For example:

- prior to the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 there was essentially no coordination of research effort by the agencies.

- since the Act the Federal Government (1) established the Committee on Water Resources Research under the Federal Council on Science and Technology (now within N.S.F.); (2) established a long range (10 years) national water research program; (3) through COWRR and OWRR, has published annual research priorities as best determined collectively by OWRR in consultation with the Federal Agencies to guide

university and other non-federal research efforts; and (4) has established a water resources scientific information program to inform researchers everywhere on what is under investigation; what the results of research have been made possible by a successful storage and retrieval information system whose significance has not yet been generally recognized.

A major reason for these programs, established by the Congress and strongly supported by this Committee, was the fact that each agency viewed its research needs in terms of the relatively restricted assignments made to each by the Congress (e.g.: Reclamation Bureau in relation to western irrigation; Corps of Engineers in relation to flood management). A major purpose of OWRR was to identify not only national needs but point out that knowledge needed to solve local, state and regional problems in which Federal agencies played little part. In our estimation, OWRR has accomplished this in an effective manner. We would be most concerned if the OWRR program merely reflected the Bureau, Corps or other Federal Agency interest.

This is not what the Congress intended.

This is not what OWRR should do.

In closing, we hope we have been helpful, Madam Chairman, in not merely telling you and the members of the Committee that we believe the OWRR annual allotment and related programs have in fact carried out the intent of Congress in a reasonable and effective way: we have also tried to present the data that supports this view based upon our experience at Cornell University.

We believe the Secretary, the President and the Congress ought to be pointing with pride at a useful, quiet, modestly financed program that has brought and is bringing good benefits to all the people of the Nation.

We do not now suggest it grow beyond its present authority.

We do suggest it be supported, continued and strengthened, in ways such as we have suggested for example, to make it more effective.

Manpower for the Nations needs is again a matter of concern. The appended editorial in Science (5 April, 1974) by Betty M. Vetter of the Scientific Manpower Commission indicates the need to have the Federal Government and the Universities have a coherent manpower program. The OWRR program is of great significance in this problem as it relates to water resources.

We hope that the following quotation from a member of the Congress, to whom we presented one of our reports in May, 1973 would be the basis on which this Committee and the Congress would judge the overall OWRR program. In presenting the findings of our Great Lakes Management studies to his subcommittee on Interamerican Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman Dante B. Fascell said,

> "This morning we are expanding our inquiry beyond the scope of existing institutions and immediate problems to examine alternative methods for more effectively dealing with Great Lakes' issues in the future. To help guide us in this important undertaking we are fortunate, indeed, to be able to draw on a recently completed report of the Canada-United States University Seminar entitled 'A Proposal for Improving the Management of the Great Lakes of the United States and Canada.'
>
> The report was prepared by a distinguished group of United States and Canadian scholars under a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior. It offers a specific set of guidelines for the improvement of public policy and is, in my opinion, exactly the kind of analytical, practical and useful report, the Congress had in mind when it passed the 1964 Water Resources Research Act which established the program that made this report possible."*

We wish to thank you and to say how much we appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee.

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*The Great Lakes, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, March 23, 26, and May 1, 1973, page 109.

5 April 1974, Volume 184, Number 4132

SCIENCE

Assessing the Demand for Scientists and Engineers

Energy research and development is budgeted at $1.8 billion for fiscal 1975; the total federal research and development budget of $19.6 billion is up 17 percent over last year. An effort of this magnitude over the next several years will require large numbers of scientists and engineers trained in a variety of traditional and interdisciplinary fields.

The number of physical scientists and engineers graduating each year is decreasing. These fields accounted for 20 percent of all bachelor's degree recipients in 1950, 14 percent in 1960, and 8 percent in 1971. The National Center for Educational Statistics projects a drop to below 5 percent by 1982. These disciplines constituted 29.2 percent of all doctorates granted in 1965, but are expected to make up only 21.2 percent of the total in 1975 and 17.7 percent in 1982. The increasing size of the college population resulted in a slight rise in the actual number of degrees granted in these fields during the 1960's, but this is no longer true. In both physics and chemistry, the number of bachelor's degrees started to drop in 1970, Ph.D.'s in 1971. Engineering bachelor's peaked at 44,190 in 1972, but will drop each year through 1976, when the class may total only 28,000.

The Council of Graduate Schools reports that graduate enrollment in physical sciences and engineering fell more than 8 percent between autumn 1970 and autumn 1972. A further drop is likely this year.

Meantime, federal support for full-time graduate students in physical science and engineering has dropped steadily from 41.8 percent of those enrolled in doctoral programs in 1969 to 39.8 percent in 1970, to 37.0 percent in 1971, and to 35.8 percent in 1972.

Some signs of technical manpower shortage are appearing already. The College Placement Council reports that 59 percent of all offers made by business and industry to 1974 graduates with the bachelor's degree have been made to engineers, who make up only 5 percent of the graduating class.

News stories of unemployed scientists and engineers proliferated in the early 1970's, as did articles on the "Ph.D. glut." Few of the latter differentiated among fields of study. The best statistics now available indicate that fewer than 1500 doctoral holders in the physical sciences and engineering were unemployed and seeking employment in 1973—an unemployment rate well below 1.5 percent.

Demand for technological specialists will be generated by the nation's energy program, its environmental, and other efforts. Whether enough scientists have been and are being trained in the areas in which they will be needed is not known. Because no federal agency has overall responsibility for manpower planning, top-level representatives from those agencies involved with national research and development programs (including at least the Federal Energy Office, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Management and Budget, National Science Foundation, and Atomic Energy Commission) must examine together the manpower implications of their several and collective segments of this enterprise and set up or fund a program for continuing assessment over the coming decade. Without it, we may be condemned to repeat our recent mistakes, generating expensive crash programs to produce required specialists, only to follow once again with periods of uneven oversupply. Only adequate manpower assessment can reconcile the long educational pipeline through which these experts must pass with the needed manpower component in the current national effort and the likely emphasis of major programs that will follow when such problems as energy have been solved. Dollar budgets can be changed quickly. Manpower budgets require longer planning time if both dollars and manpower are to be used wisely.—BETTY M. VETTER, *Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.*

Mr. DWORSKY. There is Dr. David Allee who has been my associate for a long time.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our testimony for the record. I also want to say, too, in all sincerity that we feel very bad about losing good Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, yourself and Congressman Robison who is our Congressman. Howard is leaving and we feel very bad about his loss as well as yours.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Wyatt is also leaving.

Mr. DWORSKY. We can ill afford that for the Nation and for all of us. We work so closely with all of you people on so many things.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Congress is fortunate in having good men on the committee. They are dedicated.

Mr. DWORSKY. We appear in support of the appropriation for the Office of Water Resources Research and make three points here.

One is in section 100, we ask for $140,000 for each institute. That is the amount that this committee and the Congress appropriated a year ago and which was then impounded by the Executive Office of the President and we would like to ask again for the same amount of money for that section.

On the section 101, we believe that the matching grants can go along this year with the amount that we now have which the Congress appropriated last year, and for the title II fund $5 million. We ask here that it be increased by $1.83 million, and particularly because we believe that this additional fund is needed and can be allocated very well to, in my estimation, the Western States which do need critical additional funds to work out the research problems associated with the energy developments, and while I appreciate very much what you have said about the matter of coal mining in the West and all the other things, the fact of the matter is that the Interior Department is leasing the lands, shale is being developed, coal will be developed someplace between the southern border and the northern border, and water is going to be the critical factor.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee understands.

Earlier before you arrived the committee commented that this was the basic problem underlying the oil shale and the coal problem.

Mr. DWORSKY. As you recall, the National Academy of Science report recently did mark this out as being the critical factor in terms of development of the program so we are really concerned about that. We believe that this extra money can be very well allocated for the intermountain region.

Mr. MCDADE. You wonder about those because of the assumption sometimes. We sit across the table and listen to the experts and they think it will be 1990 or 2000 before we get liquefaction or gasification, et cetera.

You can walk downstairs and sit in front of the National Science Foundation which has the lead role in the development of solar energy and you will hear that by the year 2000 they will be in the position to supply all of our home heating and cooling requirements through solar energy.

Mr. DWORSKY. Two weeks ago I was in Mexico City sitting with the Mexicans and the Southwestern Section of the International Law Association dealing with the question of salinity of the Colorado River. That question is not going to be closed. It is just going to be

opened again even though we just have this new treaty and that reaches all the way up to upper Wyoming, and we are going to meet those problems. We do have these questions.

We make three premises, Madam Chairman.

First of all, water resources is not a Western problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. No; it is a national problem.

Mr. DWORSKY. In our area, the Susquehanna, we spent $3 billion to $5 billion for relief from the flood, as you very well know, and this is estimated as more than the money spent for reclamation since 1905.

We say that water resources cannot be treated with complacency, obviously because it has to be amenable to the dynamics of the American society.

Then we talk about the energy problem that will induce changes and if we don't prepare for that we really are in terrible difficulty.

Secretary Morton made some comments in terms of the centers. This time for the first time in 10 years it was not supported effectively by the Department of the Interior and which is to us a very significant turnaround, and we have his comments in the paper here and will comment upon those.

For example, I think it will be worthwhile to ask ourselves a question—What was the case before the Office of Water Resources Research was established and what was it after it was established?

We make a note here that there were three dozen bureaus and there was no coordination. The record shows that there was no assurance that the universities were going to produce the information we need at all for solving our national problems.

And the record also indicates that they said we had no institutional structure to take care of interdisciplinary research and also there was no basis for translating that research to the users, the people who needed it, local, State, Federal Governments, private sector, industry. So since that time we have had a whole series of actions, and I have marked them out here and I won't repeat them, but the fact of the matter is, Madam Chairman, that what troubles us here is that there seems to be no substantial awareness that the Congress and the executive branch together with universities, have put together a successful program in keeping with an original design that had good logic.

Perhaps this is our trouble, and we are suggesting here that perhaps we have been so reconciled to the idea that Federal programs seem not to have worked well, that we can't identify and recognize a good program when we see one.

It seems to me that we are so distrustful that we dare not to say, "Yes; this is a good program," and I think this point has been made by other people this morning as well.

We are not wedded to the idea of continuing out of hand water resources research institutes unless there is a useful purpose to be served and we are not wedded to the idea that water resources research needs to be high priority. We understand there is room for improvement, and in our paper we make comments with respect to improvements that might be made.

I would like to touch upon just a few points with respect to the Secretary's comments, many that we have here.

First of all he talks about the difficulty of coordination of these matters. I suggest that the most important contribution that the Water

Resources Research Institute program has developed has been to bring a large number of people to use their minds and let them get to exploring these problems we have, rather than being coordinated by three or four, a small handful of bureaucrat executive office people.

I say that as a retired Public Health Service officer.

I helped write the first Federal water pollution control legislation in 1948. I spent 20 years at it and I have some understanding of the Federal processes and I think we need to have an opportunity to use the great talents that exist around the Nation, rather than depend upon just the handful of people who may have to make policy because this is the way the road is traveled.

He suggests that there is no specific technological advances that have been made. Let me point out just a few of them. For example, in studies that we have made of rainfall in the Finger Lakes region the pH is running between 3.9 and 3.7, 4.0. This means a highly acid rainfall and this is going to have an effect upon crops, upon fertilization practices, upon the forestry of that whole northeastern area, and we were the ones who had identified that and the Federal agency when we went to them and said, "What is the acidity or the alkalinity of the rainfall coming out of the ground today," they didn't have any record of that.

This was a contribution we made. We identified the initial process of how DDT disintegrates. DDT is terribly important. We would like to know how it disintegrates. Martin Alexander, international leader at our institution, did develop things of that sort. We have been in a more practical sense, besides basic research, working very closely with the Susquehanna River Basin Exchange, with the northeastern water supply study of the Corps of Engineers, and Dave is the Governor's adviser on both the Susquehanna River Basin Commission as well as the Delaware Basin Commission.

I have also worked with Mr. Johnson in the White House as his assistant on water resources, for Dr. Hornig when he was the science director. So we serve the Nation. We serve both parties. We serve the people in the very best way that we can.

The most important thing I think that concerns us was the Secretary saying this was not a research bill; it was a land grant college assistance bill.

We have table 1 and table 2 which indicate something about the strategy that we follow. In fact, we picked out four points over these last 10 years and made these the focus of our investigations: Finger Lakes environmental studies program because that is logistically correct for us—we have the Finger Lakes right there—urban water resources planning and management, and engineering methods and technology.

Our figures on tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, cover all that. Table 4 does have an interesting thing and that is that it has a list of something like over 300 names and addresses of people who have asked for something like 400 or 500 publications, and I have listed them for you, the names and addresses of the people who write to us.

We don't simply send it out to them. This is in a random 4-month period. It is interesting to see that in fact people are using this material.

Finally, the Secretary indicated that there is enough money for one man and one secretary. Our table 5 indicates that something like 50 people, 50 faculty people, at Cornell which has a total of 1,400 faculty people, far less than that of course in the research area, have been in fact participating actively in this program and it has clearly not been a one-man and one-secretary operation.

Finally, I would just like to make a note here by saying that in fact we have tried to tell you what we have done by the record at our institution and I think this is a good illustration of institutions around the country.

I am going to be leaving that center after 10 years because we have a rule at Cornell that you can't be director or dean or department head for more than 10 years so July ends my term of duty and I hope my good colleague will take over.

At the same time I think I have never experienced a better program in my life, and I have been a career servant in the Government and universities. I think this has been one of the most dedicated groups of people I have ever worked with who have keenly been involved in developing this material.

Finally, for the last comment I just want to present to you what Mr. Fascell said about a report that we sent to him in May of this year in which he said:

> The report was prepared by the distinguished group of United States and Canadian scholars—this had to do with the Great Lakes management program because of the floods and the things in the IJC—under a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior. It offers a specific set of guidelines for the improvement of public policy and is, in my opinion, exactly the kind of analytical, practical, and useful report the Congress had in mind when it passed the 1964 Water Resources Research Act which established the program that made this report possible.

This is Mr. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. DWORSKY. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hansen.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to insert in the record at this point a statement I have received from Mr. John C. Frey of Pennsylvania State University relative to the Office of Water Resources Research. I think the committee will be interested in what Mr. Frey has to say.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY JOHN C. FREY, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

I am John C. Frey, director, Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources at the Pennsylvania State University. My statement is addressed to the reduced funding for the State Water Resources Research Centers as set forth in the President's budget for fiscal year 1975. Those of us concerned with water resources problems in Pennsylvania regard this reduction as a serious threat to our pioneering work under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and the progress being made toward resolving pressing energy and environmental problems. It is difficult to believe that anyone would consider reducing water resources research funds at a time in our country's history when the greatest demands for reliable supplies of clean water are being made upon our already overtaxed water systems.

The Congress has demonstrated its commitment to the annual allotment program by amending the original act in 1971 to allow for an increase in authorized funds from $100,000 to $250,000. Unfortunately, subsequent increases in appropriated funds approved by Congress have been impounded for other uses. It

is my hope that Congress will continue to push for the expanded funding that it has authorized under the Water Resources Research Act as amended.

In recent times the attention of the Nation has been focused on the crises in energy, environmental degradation, and food production, and it is apparent that both more time and money must be devoted to these concerned in the future. It is important, therefore, that water and its relationship to each of these crises be fully recognized and included as a major component in reaching stated objectives. If the pivotal position of water is not recognized the lack of large quantities of good water will limit production; restrict conversion and transportation of energy fuels; thwart reclamation and environmental protection; and reduce food and fiber production.

Pennsylvania is a major supplier of coal crucial to the power generation needs of the Northeast, and it is obvious that even greater demand for this fuel will mean increased production. Revitalization of the coal industry will infuse new economic life into the State, but it will not be without some undesirable side effects. More than 2,500 miles of Pennsylvania streams are already polluted by the 1,330 tons of sulphric acid discharged daily by coal mine drainage. The result is rivers and streams turned an ugly reddish-yellow where most forms of aquatic life have been eliminated. Treatment of acid-contaminated water for human consumption is difficult and expensive.

Modestly funded by the allotment program, scientists working through the Water Resources Center at Penn State already have demonstrated a possible technique of neutralizing stream acid by using crushed limestone barriers. This cheap and unsophisticated method is capable of neutralizing a high percentage of the acid as the contaminated water percolates through the limestone. On the basis of the research findings, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has constructed prototype barriers for hydrologic and chemical evaluation and monitoring of the installations. Benefits to Pennsylvania and other mining States could be enormous. The simplicity and low overall cost of the barrier methods is financially feasible for many areas since no large treatment plant is need and construction and operating costs are far less than any others.

Using seed money from the annual allotment program the Penn State Water Center has supported other inexpensive yet effective means of treating mine acid contaminated streams. In one study agronomists have discovered that the biological action of selected soils have a buffering effect on acid mine water when mixed in the proper ratios and removes from the water components such as iron which are necessary in the chemical formation of acid. Bacteria have been successfully used in conjunction with polypropylene rings to break the acid formation cycle by removing iron oxide. The findings of this study are of particular importance because they will allow mine operations to remove an important element from mine drainage before it can affect nearby streams.

Pennsylvania and other Appalachian States have suffered greatly from the strip method of mining. There are an estimated 3 million acres of strip-mined soil in the United States, 2 million of which remain to be revegetated. There are 370,000 acres of such land in Pennsylvania alone.

The spoils material left after the coal is stripped away often remains barren for years because the soil is acidic, scaly, infertile, and has a high surface temperature.

Penn State Water Center scientists have been experimenting with a biological method of purifying treated municipal waste water by spray irrigating it on crop and forest lands. Labeled the "Living Filter" scientists supported in part by the annual allotment funds found that the plants, trees, and soil absorbed the rich nutrients from the waste water and returned it to the water table in a pure form.

Encouraged by the increased growth associated with the spray disposal of municipal waste waters these same scientists reasoned that the "Living Filter" concept might be used to successfully revegetate the sterile coal spoils materials in many regions of the State. Using large planters filled with spoils material, project investigators have had astonishing success in growing grasses and trees in boxes treated with effluent and sludge. The untreated planters have suffered 100 percent mortality—nothing has grown, not even weeds. Methods learned during this work are currently being used to revegetate an anthracite culm bank located adjacent to a municipal sewage treatment plant in Scranton, Pa.

The generation of electric power poses a threat to Pennsylvania's waterways as heated water is discharged from the nuclear plants located in the State's major basins. This so-called "clean pollution" can drastically raise the temperature of streams into which it is discharged and has a major impact on the natural aquatic life. It is a certainty that this problem will intensify as still more nuclear generating plants are installed.

Water Center scientists are currently exploring a unique means of turning this thermal discharge destruction into a conservation plus. The Agro-Power-Waste Water Complex in operation at Penn State circulates hot water similar to that discharged by a powerplant through a buried pipe network over which treated municipal waste water is sprayed. The waste water keeps the soil moist increasing its ability to absorb the heat from the circulating hot water. As the hot water is cooled it is returned to the powerplant for cooling purposes. The nutrients from the spray irrigation coupled with the heated soil increases crop growth, extends the growing season, and reduces damage from frost.

These are but a few of the more than 42 projects currently under investigation by scientists working under the auspices of the Penn State Water Center. They serve to illustrate the relationship of water to some of the environmental crises facing our Nation and the innovative approaches one State Water Center has used to arrive at realistic answers. They demonstrate that a State Water Center can contribute to the solution of some of the major water problems of the Nation and that with adequate funding such a center can be an effective organizational unit for attacking some of the new issues that are now emerging.

The annual allotment program, while modestly funded, is crucial to the success of the State Water Centers. It provides for the initiation of preliminary investigations into broad areas of water resource concern either by developing a data base for future expanded study, or by the solution of preliminary problems in larger studies. Often a modest allotment grant will generate vigorous and continuing research support from other Federal and non-Federal sources. In certain cases, moneys generated have been as much as 50 times greater than the cost of the original proposal, often with the actual per-dollar benefits to the State being far greater.

Planning for the future needs of the State and the Nation requires stability. Unlike other sources of funding, which are based on a project-to-project basis, the allotment program provides a constant year-to-year source of funds upon which the university and the center can plan activities for future years. And, in addition, only in a stable, continuing program can the Water Center recruit the talent required to continue to be an effective impetus to progress.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1974.

AREAS OF AGREEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

WILLIAM E. TOWELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
JOHN F. HALL, VICE PRESIDENT FOR FORESTRY AFFAIRS, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
BOYD L. RASMUSSEN, CONSULTANT, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
GEORGE A. CRAIG, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
BROCK EVANS, DIRECTOR OF WASHINGTON OFFICE, SIERRA CLUB
MISS PHYLLIS ROCK, VICE PRESIDENT FOR EDUCATION AND SPECIAL AUDIENCES, AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE
W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
KEN POMEROY, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

We have this morning the Areas of Agreement Committee relative to the Forest Service. Mr. William Towell, the executive vice president of the American Forestry Association is the first witness.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

As you well recall, this is the fourth year that we have appeared before you and your committee and for a lack of a better name we call this group the Areas of Agreement Committee.

You may recall some 4 or 5 years ago a great deal of controversy developed over a timber supply bill and it occurred to many of us that our differences probably were not as great as appeared on the surface, so we organized a small group of representatives of conservation groups, and forestry to try to work out some of the points that we could agree upon and hopefully to disregard our differences, our areas of disagreement.

As you know, we have appeared for the past 3 years, this making the fourth, recommending to your committee a balanced and increased total budget for the U.S. Forest Service, what we have called an optimum budget or full opportunity budget.

This year we have a new vehicle with which to work and I understand it already has been presented to you and the committee by the U.S. Forest Service as their environmental program for the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. They have proposed alternative funding levels.

Mr. TOWELL. That is right, where they have a low alternative, a medium and high alternative. This is just exactly, Madam Chairman, the type of approach, the type of recommendation, that we have been trying to make over the past few years. It is the high level, the high alternative, that we as a committee come before recommending to you and the Appropriations Committee of Congress.

We think this is the only way to achieve ultimately the total forestry effort needed. This full opportunity budget this year differs from that in the past in that it applies itself not just to the National Forests but to State and private forestry and to forest research and the whole package. This has already, as I say, been presented to you, but if you will look on page 3 of my statement you will find the summary of the figures both as presented to you in the President's budget and the amount which we as a committee recommend.

I think we all must be realistic and recognize and realize that the chances of getting the full amount in the first year probably are somewhat slim, to be somewhat candid, but on the other hand I feel unless we do look at the total picture, unless we do make an effort to achieve the balance in forest uses and products, we never will achieve the desired result which I know we all seek.

Each member of the committee has a particular recommendation, a particular focus, so that we won't duplicate what each other is saying.

I would like to make a special plea on behalf of my friends, the State foresters. On page 2 of my prepared statement you will see I am supporting very strongly an increase in the cooperative forest management funds.

I think that this is the key really to making our new forestry incentives program effective. We are going to have to get some help to the States in their cooperative forest management, fire forestry programs, and the new urban environmental forestry effort. That is where an increase from the $5.5 million in the budget to $20 million is recommended.

I think we all must recognize and realize the importance of the cooperative forest fire control program, Clarke-McNary CM2 as you may know it better. Here we start supporting their request for a $20 million plus figure in the budget to a $30 million figure or approximately a $10 million increase.

Without taking any further time myself I would like to introduce individually members of the committee and have them each make a short presentation.

[Mr. Towell's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am William E. Towell, executive vice president of the American Forestry Association, the Nation's oldest citizen conservation organization with 99 years of active leadership in behalf of our Nation's forests.

For the past 4 years, Madam Chairman, it has been my privilege to appear with a distinguished committee of conservationists and forest industry representatives, seeking increased funding and better balanced forestry programs. Our group, called the Areas of Agreement Committee, has recognized that forestry

activities in America generally are underfinanced and that through the normal appropriations process many forestry activities are not in proper balance with each other. What we seek is full implementation of a balanced or optimum environmental program for the future on the national forests and sharp increases in funding for other desirable forestry activities. The 1975 fiscal year forestry budget presented by the administration is essentially a static budget. It proposes few increases and is inadequate for the conservation job that needs to be done. Manpower limitations, along with underfinancing, can mean only serious forestry program deficiencies on both public and private lands. We strongly urge that your committee and the Congress give serious consideration to recommendations for increased funding that will provide better balance between program activities along with needed environmental improvements. Some of these forestry appropriations come under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection Subcommittees, we are aware, but it is our intention to appear also before these groups.

The Forest Service has just released a new long-range proposal called an environmental program for the future. It is an attempt to project for a 10-year period optimum levels of management for a balanced multiple-use program. It is these proposed funding increases that we recommend as a necessary first step in bringing national forest programs up to desirable levels. Some might argue with total amounts or with the relationships between various program activities, but in the opinion of reliable Forest Service planners using the best background data available, the figures represent their best judgments of what we should be doing on our Nation's forest lands.

In 10-year projections at three levels of activity and funding, the Forest Service has compared low-level outputs of goods and services from the Nation's forests with moderate levels of growth and also with high or most desirable levels. The high funding levels are an attempt to optimize all of the beneficial goods and services that might be expected on a sustained basis. Costs are considerably greater, as might be expected, but not prohibitively so. The total of the administration's 1975 fiscal year forestry budget is $683.4 million. The optimum level of funding for 1975, as a first step toward realizing these 10-year goals, is only $1,080.5 million of 37 percent more. This seems a small price to pay for getting full benefits from our Nation's forests. We recommend this increase. If the full amount is impossible at this time, then we urge that the Congress implement the environmental program as quickly as it can and as fully as is consistent with other priorities and needs.

You have been furnished with figures for each of the major program areas as proposed in the environmental program for the future, so I will not repeat them here. I would, however, like to call your attention to two budget increases for State and private forestry cooperation that are most urgent at this time. These are:

1. An increase for Cooperative Forest Management from $5,574,000 in the administration budget to $20 million. This is needed to make the new Forestry Incentives program, funded in another subcommittee, and the recently authorized Urban Environmental Forestry program fully effective.

2. An increase in CM2 Cooperative Fire Control funds from $20,177,000 in the budget to $30 million. This recommended figure is still $10 million below authorization yet fire control is the first basic requirement of good forestry. With increasing costs of fire control and growing risks presented by ever-increasing forest usage, the States are in urgent need of this additional help.

With these increases for State and private forestry, along with others that will be sought for Forestry Incentives, Rural Fire Protection, Forestry Extension, and McIntire-Stennis research funds, plus the new environmental program on our national forests, forestry in America can begin to fulfill its mission to all the peoples of the Nation. Considering the importance of the basic forest resource to our whole welfare and economy, we have not given it the attention and support it deserves. I strongly urge this committee to begin making up for this neglect.

SUMMARY

[In millions of dollars]

	President's budget	Amount recommended
Total U.S. Forest Service	683.4	1,080.5
National Forest system	527.5	827.7
Forest research	64.5	98.7
State and private forestry	51.2	84.1
CM, sec. 2	20.2	30.0
CFM	5.6	20.0

Mr. TOWELL. First of all, I call upon John Hall, who is vice president for forestry affairs of the National Forest Products Association.

John.

Mr. HALL. Good morning, Madam Chairman.

We are all united here, of course, recognizing the national forests are a tremendous asset that are being grossly underutilized because of lack of funding for their management. This committee has been well aware of that and most instrumental in raising the level of that management over the years without too much assistance from the Office of Management and Budget and your other friend.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have had no assistance from the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. HALL. As you all recognize, the Forest Service is in a cost-squeeze between the problem of doing a better job and increasing costs, especially the environmental impact statements and related new obligations on the part of the Forest Service.

We recommend that there be some consideration for a line item or at least recognition of this additional cost of doing business in national forest management practices.

For want of a NEPA statement this last year 1 billion board feet of timber did not go up for sale and there is some question where NEPA's statements are required in forest management programs.

This is an issue that needs to be straightened out so there is not any increased disruption in the orderly flow of timber. Reforestation represents a significant opportunity for an increase in the growth and yield of timber on Federal lands and this committee has been instrumental in seeing that those appropriations are increased.

As you recognize, this year's budget has no money for increasing the level of reforestation.

Mrs. HANSEN. As a matter of fact, this year's budget for the Forest Service is down substantially because there is no allowance for the inflationary factor. There is a new item in the budget which many of you may not realize for the rental of space. It totals about $16 million. If you consider these costs and the cost of the environmental statements which is about $28 million, the Forest Service budget is down substantially.

My feeling is that realistically it is down about 15 to 20 percent.

When you look at these figures they are worse than you realize because of this rental item and the environmental impact statement costs.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Ressler mentioned this to us and said their budget literally was a static budget, if not decreased, because of the inflationary factor. Even though it shows a higher dollar figure, it is a static budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HALL. The environmental program for the future which the Forest Service has in preparation and which this committee has reviewed does suggest a program for elimination or at least attacking that backlog.

The full program has a pretty high price tag on it, about $1 billion, to implement the first year's program under the high option, but the benefits to be received under that are also extremely high and are going to be more costly as time goes on.

We are all concerned here again with the low ratio between the potential in the national forests and what is currently being realized. While my particular interest is in timber growing and harvesting, we do support the other programed projects which would raise the use of those services up somewhere near their potential.

We are not only talking about national forest management itself, but recognize that we have an obligation to work on State and private forestry programs, research both for the manufacturer, small sawmill programs, and also for harvesting and improving our techniques on the ground. So we do urge consideration and funding of this first year program with a high option as much as possible under your other restraints.

Thank you.

[Mr. Hall's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. HALL, ON FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am John F. Hall, vice president for forestry affairs of the National Forest Products Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Our association is a federation of 26 regional and wood products associations representing the forest products industry throughout the Nation.

The National Forest Products Association is glad to participate in the activities of this areas of agreement committee in support of more adequate funding of development and sound resource use of the national forests. The national forests are a tremendous national asset. In every respect their resources are being utilized because of lack of development and inadequate provision for their management. This low rate of realization of their potential is a luxury the Nation can ill afford in these times of energy and resource shortages and concern over environmental quality.

The particular phase of national forest resource management of concern to the National Forest Products Association and the area in which I am qualified to speak with some degree of expertise is timber production. The Forest Service timber sale program has been caught in the Government version of a cost-price squeeze. Costs of preparing and administering timber sales have increased substantially to meet new environmental protection standards and to meet rising costs of doing business, but manpower and budgetary controls are making it impossible to attain established goals.

Last year the Chairman of the Cost of Living Council announced that the Forest Service would offer for sale 11.8 billion board feet of timber during the calendar year 1973. This was still well below the allowable cut limit and did not recognize the backlog of unsold allowable cut which should be offered for sale. However, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has prevented sale of the additional 1 billion board feet of timber because no environmental impact statement was filed on this congressionally approved program increase.

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Reforestation and other timber cultural activities on the National Forest System are not scheduled for increase in fiscal year 1975. Reduction of the backlog of nonstocked and understocked lands is a principal means to increase the contribution from the National Forest System to domestic needs. Under the present program the Forest Service will only be able to keep up with regeneration of areas currently being harvested. Effort over the years, with outstanding support from congressional appropriations committees, has built up funds for reforestation. The need for early investment in timber culture to increase both short-term and long-term timber supply becomes clearer and more pressing every year. The Nation can ill afford to be cutting back on its reforestation efforts at this time.

The Forest Service has prepared a draft of its environmental program for the future which has been presented to your committee. That program indicates that with increased annual appropriations a substantial increase in the output of all goods and services is possible from the national forests. There must be emphasis placed on implementing the first-year program of the high-level alternative program. This program, which the Forest Service is attainable for all commodities and values merits your support. The price tag is high—over $1 billion for 1975, but the total public benefits are also high.

My colleagues on the areas of agreement committee are much better qualified than I to speak to the particular needs and problems of the resource use activities they represent. We all have a common problem of under development and a low ratio between realized and potential benefits. We all recognize that within the National Forest System we must live together. Provision must be made to find means to reduce and offset adverse impacts of the various resource uses on one another.

While the National Forest Products Association sincerely believes that support of timber growing and harvesting activities on the National Forests is particularly urgent, we recognize that a part of the support of timber use activities must be provision for preservation of environmental quality and for measures to enable other resources uses to meet impacts generated by timber production.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this statement.

Mr. TOWELL. Madam Chairman, we welcome to our committee for the first time a long-time friend of yours and of ours but in a different capacity. Representing Tom Kimball in the National Wildlife Federation with us today is Mr. Boyd Rasmussen.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to welcome Mr. Rasmussen.

Mr. TOWELL. I know you know him as well as we.

Mr. RASMUSSEN. Madam Chairman, it is a real pleasure to appear before this committee. Madam Chairman, this isn't in my statement.

It has been a privilege to appear before this committee in the past years. As I recall, my first time before you as Director of the BLM it was also your first time as chairman of this committee.

Now I particularly welcome this opportunity to testify representing the National Wildlife Federation. I understand that you are returning to private life at the end of this term. The Federation and I want to wish you success and happiness in your new endeavors.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. RASMUSSEN. We congratulate you on your many years of outstanding service. We have all profited by appearing before your committee. I know I have. We want to wish you the best of future years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. RASMUSSEN. You're welcome.

I will brief my statement.

We congratulate this committee, the Senate, and the Congress on steps being taken to determine fiscal priorities which hopefully will allow the Federal Government to balance expenditures against antic-

ipated income. As we noted last year, our organization has not been happy with the priorities developed by the Office of Management and Budget and believe that greater participation by the Congress can result in more equitable consideration for natural resources and the environment. These now are proposed for only 1 percent of the 1975 budget.

Another representative of the National Wildlife Federation, speaking toward the entire Interior budget, expresses our dismay at the lack of overall dollar increases in the Forest Service budget. The total amount is only $11.3 million, which represents only a 2¼ percent increase—far too little to even offset inflation.

Madam Chairman, we cannot understand the rationale for overall cuts in Forest Service programs down by $1.535 million. Forest Range Management Research is down $1.175 million. Trees and Timber Management Research is funded at the same $13.602 million level while Watershed Management Research is cut 3.4 percent. Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research is slashed 18.2 percent, thereby eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several States in the Northeast, and Forest Recreation Research is whittled away at a 11.9 percent. Frankly speaking, we are dismayed at the proposed cuts $360,000 for research on insect and disease control—a 3.5 percent reduction. How can this be justified when the Forest Service badly needs to develop alternate means of combating the tussock moth and gypsy moth infestations?

We strongly urge that the subcommittee, as a minimum, restore the full $775,000 cut from Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. Rare and endangered species of wildlife will have a better chance for survival; more common species will be better maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment. We particularly recommend that $315,000 be appropriated for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. $300,000 of the increased funds for Wildlife Habitat Research should be earmarked for the North Central Forest Experiment Station. We also recommend $200,000 for continued research in bottomland forests at Stoneville, Miss.; $150,000 for work at Olympia, Wash.; and $50,000 for research at Fresno on management of wildlife in grasslands.

In the latter category of programs whose funding increases do not offset inflation are Recreation Use and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management. We recommend that funding for Recreation Use be increased about 6 percent over last year to a total of $49 million. Second, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management should be raised about 6 percent over last year to a total of $9.54 million.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

[Mr. Rasmussen's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BOYD L. RASMUSSEN ON BEHALF OF THE INTERIOR WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Madam Chairman, I am Boyd L. Rasmussen, consultant for the National Wildlife Federation, which has national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., here in Washington, D.C.

The Federation is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The Federation has affiliates in all States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are com-

posed of groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3½ million persons.

Again, Madam Chairman, as in previous years, it is our privilege and pleasure to appear before you as part of the cooperative Areas of Agreement Committee, composed of segments of the conservationist-environmental community and segments of the timber industry. We continue to feel that this informal committee is a working example of how groups with differing interests can work together on basic principles.

First, we congratulate this committee, the Senate, and the Congress on steps being taken to determine fiscal priorities which hopefully will allow the Federal Government to balance expenditures against anticipated income. As we noted last year, our organization has not been happy with the priorities developed by the Office of Management and Budget and believe that greater participation by the Congress can result in more equitable consideration for natural resources and the environment. These now are proposed for only one percent of the 1975 budget.

Second, speaking in generalities, we recognize that forests play invaluable roles in providing habitat for fish and wildlife, in offering esthetic appreciation and recereational opportunities, and in preserving wilderness as well as in enhancing water supply and timber on a renewable basis. Consequently, we feel quite strongly that balanced programs, recognizing all values, including wildlife, must be developed for all Federal land-managing agencies. In this connection, our organization adopted a resolution at the annual meeting held March 28–31, 1974, in Denver, Colo., and a copy is attached. In this resolution, we call attention to inadequacies of Federal funding for the optimum management of national forests and public domain lands and urge "that the annual Federal budget be revised to reflect a more realistic national priority to national forests and public domain programs associated with the conservation of natural resources."

In 1970, we asked the Forest Service for an analysis of the fiscal situation and the results verified our contention that commercial activities were receiving better financing than outdoor recreation, wildlife, and esthetic appreciation, even though they also have economic values. The analysis, from 1954 to 1970, showed that the Forest Service got 17 percent of the increases sought for wildlife, 20 percent for recreation and public use, 15 percent for soil and water management, 17 percent for reforestation and timber stand improvement, and 66 percent for timber sales administration and management. However, the Congress provided material increases for wildlife management in 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 and for these we are grateful.

Another representative of the National Wildlife Federation, speaking toward the entire Interior (and related agencies) budget, expresses our dismay at the lack of overall dollar increases in the Forest Service budget. The total amount is only $11.3 million, which represents only a 2¼-percent increase—far too little to even offset inflation. We note with great interest that the most significant program increases are found in activities associated with timber sales, such as a 19.2-percent boost (to $121 million) for construction of forest roads and trails. Again, this does not speak well for a balanced program.

Madam Chairman, we cannot understand the rationale for overall cuts in forest research programs, down by $1.535 million to a total of $64.485 million. Forest range management research is down $1.175 million. Again speaking to balance, we note that trees and timber management research is funded at the same $13.602 million level as in fiscal 1974 and forest watershed management research is cut 3.4 percent to $7.716 million. However, wildlife, range, and fish habitat research is slashed 18.2 percent to $3.86 million, thereby eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several States in the Northeast, and forest recreation research is whittled away at a 11.9-percent rate to $1.222 million. And, frankly speaking, we are dismayed at the proposed cuts in $360,000 for research on insect and disease control—a 3.5-percent reduction. How can this be justified when the Forest Service badly needs to develop alternate means of combating the tussock moth and gypsy moth infestations?

We strongly urge that the subcommittee, as a minimum, restore the full $775,000 cut from wildlife, range, and fish habitat research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. The Forest Service will be able to carry on research with a revised total of $4.86 million, continuing a program increasing both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands. Rare and endangered species of wildlife will have a better chance for survival; more common species

will be better maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment. We particularly recommend that $315,000 be appropriated for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to continue ecological research on pinon pine and juniper lands in Nevada, estimated at 17-million acres—a long-term project which should be funded over a period of from 5 to 10 years. And, we feel that at least $300,000 of the increased funds for wildlife habitat research should be earmarked for the North Central Forest Experiment Station to continue its research on endangered species and on preserving their ecosystems. We also recommend $200,000 for continued research in bottomland forests at Stoneville, Miss., designed to increase the compatibility of timber harvesting and wildlife management; $150,000 for work at Olympia, Wash.; and $50,000 for research at Fresno, Calif., on management of wildlife in grasslands.

In the latter category of programs whose funding increases do not offset inflation are recreation use (up $80,000 or .1 percent) and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management (up $209,000 or 2.5 percent). The Federation recommends that: first, in view of the ever-increasing influx of campers and other visitors to the national forests with their demands for suitable recreational facilities and programs, funding for recreation use be increased about 6 percent over last year to a total of $49 million; second, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management be raised about 6 percent over last year to a total of $9.54 million. The additional $312,000 should be used to implement the new Endangered Species Act of 1973 and to upgrade the input made by agency wildlife managers to Forest Service plans and operations.

Thank you for the invitation and opportunity of appearing here today.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 38TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, DENVER, COLO., MARCH 28–31, 1974

Resolution No. 3

FOREST AND RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

Whereas public lands belong to all of the people of the United States and not to a select few or to any special interest group; and

Whereas uses made of national forests and other public land areas frequently are biased in favor of commercial activities such as timber cutting and livestock grazing; and

Whereas commercial exploitation of public lands often comes at the expense of the many natural resource values inherent to such lands, such as wildlife conservation, recreation, and watershed protection; and

Whereas the national forests and other categories of lands in the public domain are, by Federal law, presumed to be managed under the multiple-use, sustained-yield concept; and

Whereas Federal funding for conservation of natural resources is consistently insufficient to provide for optimum management of national forests and public domain lands, including related resources such as fish and wildlife, as exemplified by such inadequacies as the Forest Service's inability to eliminate a long-standing backlog of lands requiring reforestation and/or timber stand improvement, as well as that agency's problems associated with developing environmentally-safe agents and techniques for combating forest insects and diseases; and

Whereas high standard roads constructed by timber producers as part of national forest timber sale contracts frequently are detrimental to many wildlife population and esthetic values: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 28–31, 1974, at Denver, Colo., hereby recommends that programs associated with management of national forests and public domain rangelands be revised, as necessary, to bring them into realistic balance by giving greater emphasis to other revenue-producing uses such as wildlife conservation and recreation; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization urges that the annual Federal budget be revised to reflect a more realistic national priority to national forest and public domain programs associated with the conservation of natural resources, thereby assuring more adequate allocation of resources to accomplish the tasks set forth above; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization recommends that, to assist in developing equitably balanced conservation programs on public lands, especially national forests—aimed at achieving the maximum common good for all citizens, executive branch agencies be required to engage in more assessment and long-range planning and encourage early and frequent involvement of the public as plans are formulated : and be it further

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation urges the use of existing roads whenever possible for the harvest of timber under sustained yield principles. Where new roads are needed they should be built to minimum standards.

Mr. TOWELL. To my left, Madam Chairman, is Mr. George Craig, executive vice president of the Western Timber Association of San Francisco.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam Chairman, we have been particularly concerned about the prospects of a shortage of timber products at reasonable prices in the future and this is based upon a number of studies that we are all aware have recently been made, well done studies by qualified people.

There is no doubt but what the blame for that prospect rests right on the Federal Government, where the national forests were established to provide a continued source of timber and have not been funded to carry out the management that they should have.

We are just not going to have the timber supply that we need without the type of funding that this group appearing here as a panel would like to see put into effect.

An example of the malperformance on the part of the Federal Government was a recent study which showed in 1970 the productivity of the national forests was at a low level of 39 percent of the growth potential as compared to 49 percent on the average for the whole Nation and 59 percent for industrial forests.

We should be doing much better than that certainly if our national forests are to be examples of good forestry, and there can be no other purpose than that they do so.

It is just nonsense, and as you have indicated, that the budgets now for reforestation have been this year reduced below what they have been in the past. This is true of other aspects of the forestry program.

If this program that the Forest Service has outlined were fully funded we could have an increase in the harvest level of 27 percent in the near future, partly because the present allowable cut isn't being sold now, and this is, we are told, because of lack of funding and lack of personnel.

We think that the 1.5 million acres that could be replanted under this program that the Forest Service has outlined in the next 5 years are essential and that funds should be provided and instead of having a cut, reforestation funds should be increased by at least 50 percent.

In addition to that there are cultural opportunities. There are 3 million acres that the Forest Service says needs thinning and other treatment which will increase these yields to the point that the allowable cut itself will be increased by about 24 percent within the decade.

In addition, we recognize that there are other resources and that if this full program were funded they could have recreational facilities that would accommodate more than 1 million people at one time in the national forest recreation areas if they were funded for the maintenance and sanitation facilities that are needed.

They could increase the range potential by 5 million animal-unit months under the program that they have outlined. Wildlife habitat acreage could be improved for over a million acres, 1.2 million.

There are other benefits and they won't come until they get the funding, and it seems to me deplorable that only about 1 percent of our total Federal budget goes into natural resources and it is inexplicable. We were told on the Senate side that our problem is to get adjustments within this area if we want to see the Forest Service budget increased, but the problem is to get an adjustment between this area and the other areas of Federal activity and how that comes about is pretty obscure to us. I wish we could find a magic answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is one thing that is wrong with the budget process and the new congressional budget process will not make many improvements.

People do not seem to understand that the survival of a nation is based on natural resources.

Mr. CRAIG. How can we dramatize that?

Mrs. HANSEN. I have become very discouraged.

Mr. CRAIG. We feel, of course, that this is a very costly program the Forest Service has outlined but we support it and we support it in part because of the legislation that you are sponsoring, the Forest Rangeland and Environmental Management Act for 1974, which has an accounting system in it that will keep close records on performance and set goals based upon reasonable studies, and we think that with that type of an accounting system this finding is justified and we certainly would like to find some way to bring it about.

[Mr. Craig's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT ON FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

Madam Chairman and members of the committee: I am George A. Craig a professional forester and executive vice president of Western Timber Association, an organization of timber purchasers who are dependent on the national forests. Our members buy and process most of the timber sold by the Forest Service in California.

The Nation is facing prospects of a shortage of wood at reasonable prices in the near future according to a number of well-done studies recently completed.

There should be no doubt as to where the blame should be placed for the coming crisis in wood supply. The Federal Government is at fault. More specifically the Federal Government has not met its statutory obligations to manage the national forests to meet the citizens' needs for wood and water (16 U.S.C. 475) and other goods and services (15 U.S.C. 528).

LEAST GROWTH ON NATIONAL FORESTS

To illustrate, in 1970 the national forests had the worst performance of four general classes of ownership as to relative growth achieved on commercial forest land. The national forests grew only 39 percent of what might reasonably have been expected as compared to 59 percent for forest industry and 49 percent for all classes of ownership. Such waste of potential productivity is deplorable and costly to the Nation. It should not be tolerated.

The President's budget would reduce program funds for reforestation and stand improvement. Such funds should be increased by 50 percent. Funds for timber sale, administration, and management are raised only 2 percent in the President's budget. If timber resource management were better funded, present and future supplies of timber could be increased. It would be a sound investment to meet public needs and produce revenue for the Government.

TIMBER YIELDS COULD BE UP 25 PERCENT

Full funding of timber activities under the "High supply alternative" of the Forest Service's proposed environmental program for the future would mean a volume increase of about 27 percent in annual timber offerings by 1979. (Current offerings are well below allowable harvest levels.) It would start construction and reconstruction on 8,750 miles of access roads while timber purchasers built another 40,000 miles on the national forests in 1975–79. (These roads will serve recreationists and other resource management and use.) In addition to reforestation, and so forth, done on current timber sale areas, it would mean reforestation of 1.5 million acres, cultural work such as thinning on 3 million acres of young stands, and commercial thinning and salvage to increase growth and permit an increase in the allowable harvest of about 24 percent by 1984. This is only the beginning. We believe there is the potential for much greater improvement.

Greater investments can bring other benefits. The high supply alternative of the Forest Service's environmental program for the future would permit by 1979 the maintenance of facilities and provision of sanitation and cleanup at Forest Service-operated recreation sites for 1.1 million people at one time. It would increase available grazing by 5 million animal-unit months, improve 1.2 million acres of fish and wildlife habitat and create numerous other benefits.

NEED FOR FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING

To accomplish these objectives, the Forest Service says it needs $827.7 million for fiscal year 1975 and $5,171.2 million (in 1974 dollars) in fiscal year 1975–79 for the national forest system. These figures do not include funds for fighting forest fires, brush disposal, and trust funds. This would mean a 56-percent raise over the President's budget for this program. It is needed because of past failures of the Government to perform its obligations on the national forests.

Each of us is concerned that appropriated funds be well used. We have often noted the need for a good accounting system to accompany increased funding for the national forests. S. 2296, the Forest Rangeland and Environmental Management Act now under review in the House, would provide for the establishment of goals in the management of the national forests that relate to the Nation's needs, the development of programs to achieve the goals, and the provision of annual evaluation reports to "aid Congress in its oversight responsibilities and improve the accountability of agency expenditures and activities." Enactment of S. 2296 is desirable for this and other reasons. It would provide some assurance to taxpayers that their funds would be well used.

With these considerations in mind, we respectfully ask you to enlarge the Forest Service budget for the national forest system to that needed for the high-supply alternative under the environmental program for the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. The unique thing about this committee, Madam Chairman, is that, even though we obviously have differences in philosophy and priorities, we do come to you unified with a single position, and I am very pleased now to welcome, someone new to the Washington area, Mr. Brock Evans, who is director of the Washington office of the Sierra Club.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, I would like to echo what Mr. Rasmussen said. We are going to miss you and we are sorry you are going to leave although I envy your going back to our beautiful State. I sort of wish I could follow you. But we are sorry.

We are delighted to be here. Although as Bill said, obviously we have some differences on specifics, we generally share the view that in many places the forestry program could have more funds.

I am not going to outline to you again our longstanding interest in the national forests. That is on my first page and I know you are well aware of it. Before I get into just a few specifics I would like to outline a few basic principles that we think are important when we are talking about appropriations and management.

First, we think is the principle of balance and to us this does mean following the fundamental principles which were set forth in the Multiple Use Act of 1960, which, as you know, names all the five uses and declares that none is to have priority over another.

Second, as I am sure you know, is our belief that this balance is not a fact of Forest Service policy. The timber portion of the Forest Service program has always received the lion's share of the budget, the vast bulk of personnel and staff attention, and it has correspondingly the greatest impact on the national forests and the other values.

Third, we consider that the present allowable cut is too high and that any meaningful inventory of truly available timber resources, conducted with full attention to and consideration of the other multiple use values, would require a reduction in that cut.

I want to make it quite plain that we are not opposed at all to production of timber from the national forests. We think this is very important, but I outline to you later in my statement ways in which we think the supply can be increased without the damaging impact. We will get into that in a minute.

Applying these principles to this year's budget proposals, and with our view that the present cut is too high, we feel that we can't support a program which would operate to accelerate the liquidation of the public forests, especially the old growth reserves in the West, so while we want to emphasize we do support the reforestation program, we would have to qualify it with the understanding that any increases in growth which might result in the near term would not be translated into increases in cut.

We say this because we think there are too many uncertainties connected in the young stands of growing timber, especially in the earlier years, and it makes it impossible for any agency to successfully assume the extra growth will be there when the growing timber is ready to be cut later, so we say let us proceed with reforestation as fast as possible, and we are right with the industry on this, but let us make it plain that increased cuts are not immediately to result from it at least until we have had a chance to evaluate the success of the program and then we will know and then maybe it is possible.

Second, we feel that much more attention and funding is needed for the critical resource inventory programs. It is our understanding that the basic soils inventories, for example, are nowhere near complete and the detail necessary for real evaluation of what we actually have available in the public forests.

Everybody knows the public forests, especially in the West, got the leftovers and leavings, and the choice lands came to the private industry. The soils are thin in many places. The slopes are steep. We all know many examples of where there have been real problems because of this. So we think it is fundamental that we have much better data base for such things as wilderness, and wildlife, and soil, and water resources before we talk of an increased logging program. Perhaps again after that then we could.

But we do strongly suggest to this committee's attention a much more environmentally beneficial way to increase the supply of wood products and we think this is in the utilization area, and the last two pages of my statement, Madam Chairman, outline some ways.

The mass of paper that you referred to are exhibits, so they aren't all part of my statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was thinking you were in the same category as the New York Times. It takes about 20,000 trees to publish one single Sunday edition.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. That is a problem. I have made sure our statement was on both sides of the page so we couldn't get criticized for that.

In any event, I would like to direct your attention at least to several programs here which we think could use more funding and would help to increase the wood supply.

The first is the forest products utilization program. They are asking for an increase of $1.3 million this year in that. Some of the exhibits refer to and show that they can increase efficiency of mills from 12 to 25 percent and increase yields nationally to about 2.4 billion board feet a year, which we think is substantial.

This is the kind of thing we think could use more funding. I won't go into detail because of the lack of time here on it but my statement does describe it.

A second vital program of the Forest Service in this area is what we call project stretch and this is a research effort which has increased timber yields, or could, by up to 50 percent in some places. Exhibits 4, 5 and 6 describe that.

You probably are all familiar with the edge-glue and rip system, the best opening face, and so on. These are programs which again we think could use much more funding.

Also some of the exhibits refer to improved harvesting techniques now being promoted by the Forest Service to cut shorter stumps, to fell trees without splitting stems or losing tops and so on.

Also construction methods are advanced in order to conserve the timber supply and we think, to sum up, Madam Chairman, that all these things could use a good deal more of attention and I think would help to accomplish at least some of the important needs of the timber industry and yet avoid some of the environmental impacts that you know our groups have been concerned with.

We feel that we no longer can continue at this point in our history to accelerate the cutting and liquidation of old growth reserves at the expense of other environmental values. We may do some more. No doubt we will. But we think there are other things we should emphasize much more at the present time.

That is my fundamental request to this committee at this time.

[Mr. Evan's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, DIRECTOR OF WASHINGTON OFFICE SIERRA CLUB AND FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, APRIL 11, 1974

My name is Brock Evans, and I am here on behalf of both the Sierra Club and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. As you know, both of our organizations have had a long history of concern for the fate and future of our national forests, and a corresponding concern for the manner in which they are managed.

We are privileged and happy to appear here today with representatives of other environmental groups and the forest products industry, and for the past 4 years we have supported the "area of agreement committee," which was put together under the able leadership of Mr. William Towell, of American Forestry Association. Although we have our differences with some of the other members of the committee on some specifics, we do share the belief that in some areas, funds for forestry programs could be increased. At the same time, we also have some strong views, developed over a considerable period of experience in the field, that other

forestry programs could be decreased, if a proper and true balance of all uses of the National Forest System, as required by the Multiple Use Sustain Yield Act of 1960, is to be achieved. We will outline our concern below.

I do not need to inform this committee of the longstanding interest of our organizations in the National Forest System. The Sierra Club was instrumental in the creation of the National Forest System through the Organic Act of 1897, and our members played a strong role in the foundation of the Service itself in 1905. We have been active and deeply concerned in almost all debates and legislative matters before that agency which affect the national forests ever since that time.

In all of this time, our fundamental concerns and beliefs about what the national forests should be have never changed, at least in fundamental outlines. We believe that the national forests do not exist primarily to provide for one set of uses or economic activities, but rather should provide for a balance and a mix. And we do believe that the Forest Service's emphasis should be on a true and balanced program, rather than on any one component. And finally, we think it is self-evident that certain uses and values to be found within the national forests, such as wilderness, most recreation activities in a generally unspoiled environment, and scientific research, are mainly to be found only on the forests which belong to all of us, and not on private forests. In other words, the national forests are the repository of just about all the remaining unprotected wilderness in the lower 48 States.

Over the numerous years that we have considered the program of the national forests, we have several basic concerns, which we would like to share with you today:

First, that the principle always to be involved in considering the appropriate levels of appropriations and management of the national forests shall be the principle of balance. To us, this means following the fundamental principles which were set forth in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, which named five specific uses of the national forests: water, forage, recreation (including wilderness), wildlife, and timber. The Senate on February 20 acknowledged this principle again, when it passed S. 2296, the Forest and Rangeland Environmental Management Act, which again made it plain that all uses were to be considered in balance with each other.

Second, this balance is not yet a fact of Forest Service policy. The timber portion of the Forest Service program, for at least the last two decades, has always received the lion's share of the budget, (the vast bulk of personnel and staff attention, and it has correspondingly the greatest impact on the national forests and the other values.

Third, we consider that the present allowable cut is too high and that any meaningful inventory of truly available timber resources, conducted with full attention to and consideration of the other multiple use values, would require a reduction in that cut. We certainly do not oppose production of timber from the national forests; we recognize it as one of the very valid uses therein. But the overwhelming emphasis upon this use has severely operated in dozens of places in my own direct experience to the great detriment of other irreplaceable values. We hope that this committee can consider this problem, and act now to require better protection of the nontimber values on the national forests.

THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM

Turning to this year's budget proposals, we feel that the fundamental principles of balance which we referred to above should obtain. The present allowable cut is too high, and therefore we cannot support any program which would operate to increase or accelerate the rate of liquidation of the public forests, particularly the remaining supplies of old growth timber in the west. Therefore, while we strongly support the much-needed reforestation program, our support is qualified with the understanding that any increases in growth which may result in the near term not be translated into increases in cut. There are too many uncertainties connected with young stands of growing timber, particularly in their earlier years, to enable any agency to successfully assume that the extra growth will be there when the growing timber is ready to be cut in its turn. Let us therefore proceed with reforestation, but make it plain that increased cuts are not to result from it, until after a period of a number of years and ample opportunities for review of the success of the program.

We feel that much more attention and funding is needed for the critical resource inventory programs. It is our understanding that the basic soils inventories for example are nowhere near complete in the detail necessary for a

real evaluation of what we actually have available in the public forests. As everybody knows, the public forests, particularly in the west, got the leftovers and the leavings of the choice lands; the private industry got the best. Soils are often thin, and the slopes are steep where logging is going on right now. We think it is fundamental that we have a much better data base for such things as wilderness, recreation, wildlife, soil, and water resources, before there is any talk whatsoever of an increased logging program.

We do strongly suggest to this committee's attention a much more environmentally beneficial way to increase the supply of wood products, other than simply logging off more of what old growth we still have. This is in the utilization area.

Over the past several years the Forest Service has stepped up efforts to develop new methods for better utilization of timber. From the forest floor, to the sawmill, to the processor, to the consumer, and then in an expanding cycle, back to the processor and back to the consumer—the Forest Service has been carrying laboratory ideas into the field to increase the yield without cutting more trees.

Much of the Forest Service's attention has been directed to the lumber industry. Thanks to their forest products utilization program, it is now possible to improve the yield of a sawmill by 12 percent over normal output by quality control alone without significant investment in new machinery, and by more than 25 percent over normal production by installing electronic equipment.

Funded mainly under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 and the General Forestry Assistance Organic Act, the forest products utilization program has a $1.6 million budget for fiscal year 1974. For fiscal year 1975, an increase of $1.3 million over that is requested, to total $2.9 million. We believe that this program is a very worthwhile investment, not only because it reduces waste of our Nation's valuable trees, but also because it is very cost effective.

One of the ongoing projects of this program is the sawmill improvement program which has been underway for about a year. To improve the efficiency of sawmills, this program emphasizes two basic approaches: (a) quality control, through computer analysis to determine better choice of log sizes, reduce sawing inaccuracies, lessen cutting waste, and salvage more lumber reside, for a gain of 12 percent without capital outlay, and (b) computer control of the sawing pattern to select the best opening face, the first best cut to make before cutting a log into the most economical sizes and quantity of boards. When installed in the saw, such a minicomputer increases yield better than 25 percent.

The sawmill improvement program deals with 230 softwood mills, each of which cuts 10 to 25 million board feet per year, and which together produce 8 percent of the U.S. supply of lumber. At present it does not assist smaller softwood sawmills, nor does it reach the hardwood mills as yet.

Since the hardwood forests are gravely in need of relief from the rising demand for timber, we feel that this program should definitely be funded at the level which the Forest Service requests for fiscal year 1975, $550,000. If the fiscal year 1974 budget of $230,000 were increased as requested the program would be extended to the hardwood mills.

Another vital project under the forest products utilization program is Project Stretch, a research effort that has increased timber yield by as much as 50 percent. For the past 2 years it has been funded at $560,000 per year, but an additional $1,200,000 is now being requested.

From this project have come an ultrasonic scanner to locate defects and cracks in logs; the best opening face computer program that automatically positions each log at the saw to assure maximum yield; the edge-glue and rip system which produces wide panels from small diameter logs; the press-lam system which eliminates sawdust while producing lumber slabs from thick sheets of rotary-cut veneer; a new structural particle board from forest slash strong enough to be used for flooring; and also a stump extractor to recover tree stumps for pulp.

Improved harvesting techniques are being promoted by the Forest Service, to cut shorter stumps, to fell trees without splitting stems or losing tops, to use the smaller diameter portions of sawlogs which hitherto have been discarded. Construction methods are also advanced by the Forest Service in order to conserve the timber supply. These include panelized systems, prefabricated sections, modules, and the use of newly developed lumber residue products instead of standard lumber.

The Forest Service also advises the pulp industry on salvaging total trees—whole-tree harvesting. Those mills which are able to use a higher percentage of

bark, recycled paper or wood debris in the production of some products are being encouraged to do so.

For more methods to utilize forest residues and mill wastes, the Forest Service maintains the Forest Products Research Laboratory in Madison, Wisc. Much of this laboratory's ideas have been translated into Project Stretch. As we see, the Forest Service performs an invaluable service and must be supported to the fullest extent possible.

In conclusion, we feel that we have reached the point in the history of our national forests where we can no longer continue to accelerate the cutting and liquidation of old growth reserves at the expense of other environmental values. There has been too much of this in the past, and we strongly urge that Forest Service programs be brought by this committee into real balance, with other uses taken into full account. At the same time, we recognize that a supply of wood will always be an important function of our national forests. We suggest that the proper way to increase this supply of wood, if necessary, is to improve utilization and to reduce the waste we now have. This should be the emphasis for the future, and we hope that the committee will adopt it.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Mrs. HANSEN. I wish you would encourage people to quit building such elaborate big houses out of redwood and advertising them in Sunset Magazine.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. Those aren't our clients. We are not very happy at all with that sort of thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. One edition had an article on saving the redwoods and I turned and there are five different ways to use redwood.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. That upsets me, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. One of the problems in the whole housing industry, I think I am correct in saying, is that it pays to tear down rather than to rebuild or reconstruct. The area of historic preservation is very helpful in this because they are trying to keep cities from having to go into destruction and destroying an area.

I think there are so many ways that you could help to get a common understanding of saving the best of the houses instead of destroying them. If people will fix up their houses and repair them over a period of time, you will end up using less lumber.

I have an old house. It is over 100 years old and is built of wood. It isn't the greatest in the world but it is a very comfortable home. But I don't know how many people say, "Why don't you tear the thing down and build a new one." It just happens I don't want a new one. But that is not the fashion.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. This gets into the energy field, as you know.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know. The United States is the most extravagant nation on earth in the use of its materials. It is not the industry's fault. It is the people's fault for not trying to salvage and keep what they have.

Mr. BROCK EVANS. We will certainly work on that and I hope we can work on some of these other things, too, at the same time.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very disturbed about the inability of the Forest Service budget to keep pace with the needs.

Mr. TOWELL. Our next panelist, Madam Chairman, is our educational specialist, Phyllis Rock, vice president of the American Forest Institute.

Miss ROCK. Thank you, Bill. Good morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Glad to see there is one woman on the panel.

Miss ROCK. Sorry we are going to lose you.

My institute is supported by the forest-base industries of the country to inform and educate the public about problems and issues of wood use and we deal primarily with private landowners since we administer the tree farm program but we have been with this committee since its inception because we feel in the first place that the publicly owned lands should serve as a model, which they are not doing, and second, the failure of the national forests to produce their share of goods, services, and environmental qualities, puts a heavier burden on private land.

We hear constantly from the Forest Service that increases in demand for wood are going to have to come from the private sector because the national forests are simply not funded or managed to keep up their share.

The same is true with recreation. We hear from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation that they are not going to spend any money on recreational facilities and it will be up to private land to furnish those opportunities.

When you take a look at this document that the Forest Service prepared showing what they could do at a high supply level, to me that is just the measure of what we are losing and I am glad that Bill mentioned something about the education activities of the Forest Service.

I am sure that nobody in the Congress or even the public is aware that in the field of environmental education, in youth training, I think that dollar for dollar the country gets more out of what the Forest Service does in these areas than any other program that is run through the Labor Department or HEW. They really do the most effective and practical job of environmental education of any agency that I know of, State or Federal.

I am very impressed by what they could do under this optimum level of funding. At the end of my statement here I alluded—perhaps it sounds a little hollow at this point—to the possibility that interest in resource problems among the public might alert people to the fact that here is one crisis we could avert.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what the committee has told this Congress.

Miss ROCK. It is going to be upon us in a matter of decades. I know it is not just the Congress that lives on crises; it is media and the American people. I guess we are all in this together, but here is one crisis that we could avert with a little foresight right now and I feel that the billion dollar price tag that is on that high supply level is nothing to what it is going to cost 20 years from now to do this very same program.

Thank you very much.

[Miss Rock's prepared statement follows:]

AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE STATEMENT TO HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST SERVICE FUNDS FOR FISCAL 1975

I am Phyllis Rock, vice president for education and special audiences of the American Forest Institute. We are supported by forest-based industries to inform and educate the public about the problems and issues of wood use and forest management.

Because we administer the American Tree Farm System for small, independent landowners, we give more time and attention to private land issues than to public land issues. But we have been active participants in the Areas of Agreement

Committee because we believe the national forests are lagging in the provision of their share of goods, services, and environmental qualities that can be derived from the total forest resource. In terms of recreation and timber, for example, private lands are being urged to provide more of both because the low funding level for the national forests restricts its output of all benefits.

With the development of the "Environmental Program for the Future," the Forest Service now has a specific measurement of how much more can be realized from the national forests with adequate financing. One of the most impressive points that Forest Service officials made to our committee in presenting the program is that even at the "high supply" level, none of the activities is maximized, but all are optimized. The American people may not know it yet, but they simply are foregoing the additional amounts of all these outputs they could gain from this additional investment. And by "investment," I don't mean just in timber, which produces a return. I believe the public wants and needs an investment in wildlife habitat, in water and soil protection, and in recreation opportunities including wilderness.

At a time when public awareness of resource problems has been heightened by the energy crisis, Congress and the administration should consider their own responsibility for the management of Federal land. In forest management for any purpose, the future is now. This environmental program should be implemented now for the benefit of the next generation, as well as our own.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, Phyllis.

Also no stranger to you, Madam Chairman, to the committee, is Mr. Bill Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association from Portland.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Madam Chairman, I would like to just highlight a few of the things in my statement if I may.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. First, we would like to support the State foresters very strongly for the increase in the Clarke-McNary section 2 item to $30 million. Certainly if we are going to continue the excellent record that we have hung up since 1924 in the Clarke-McNary Act, in substantially reducing the area burned over in the United States from 30 million acres a year as it was then to less than 3 million acres on the average in the last 5 years, we have to recognize that it costs more money to do things in these times of inflation.

Another thing that I would like to refer to is the fact that we believe that the Forest Service should request funding for selling the full declared allowable cut of the national forests.

I would like to take a moment to refer to allowed cuts a little bit in detail. There is a tendency in the Forest Service when reexamining the timber situation on many national forests to come up with a reduced allowable cut.

Because of today's greater forestry knowledge, because our country is still growing, and because the energy crisis has emphasized the importance of the renewable resources, we believe that the Forest Service should be encouraged, through the appropriations process, to use some imaginative and creative examination of its forestry potential so that allowable cuts can be maintained or increased. The bonuses of this in terms of jobs, commodities and support of local government are obvious.

To give an example of what can be done through creative examination, I have appended to my statement a copy of a letter from the Chief of the Forest Service to Senate Interior Committee chairman Henry M. Jackson which points out that one national forest in the State of Washington has a much higher potential allowable cut than that currently stated, but that it can't be attained without additional capital

investments. I think a similar letter could be written for most of the national forests in our region, and I would encourage this committee to ask the Forest Service to do this national forest by national forest throughout the whole country.

It is something that you people need for really ascertaining what needs to be done in the way of capital investment to really put this house in order, and along with it the balance in the program of all the other activities and services and goods that can come from better managed forests.

With respect to the potential of intensive forestry, we have an exhibit that is not attached but is separate from my statement that I would like to ask be inserted in the record. This is something we just completed on Friday. We worked a couple of months on it. A couple of my younger colleagues worked on it and it shows the potential in western Washington and western Oregon in the Douglas-fir region of what we could do with the kind of intensive forestry knowledge we have today if we really set our minds and hearts to get at it.

You will be very pleased to know, Madam Chairman, that in your own area in western Washington we have the potential of growing 2 billion feet of timber a year more than the average annual harvest of the last 5 years and certainly setting up a goal like that for ourselves with respect to providing the opportunity for employment in the future, to say nothing of the building materials for housing the people of this country, is something worth shooting for.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place your exhibit at this point in the record.

[The exhibit follows:]

PROTECTION OF POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS FROM SEVERAL LEVELS OF INTENSIVE FORESTRY PRACTICE IN DOUGLAS-FIR REGION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON

(Prepared by Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg.)

POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS
FOR WESTERN WASHINGTON

Allowable Timber Harvest Through 2030

Cubic Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume of Timber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{49{,}012{,}000{,}000 \text{ cf}^{2/}}{60} + 1{,}035{,}000{,}000 \text{ cf}^{3/}\text{/yr.} = 1{,}851{,}867{,}000 \text{ cf/yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 227,780,000 cf/yr

Cubic Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 1,514,087,000 cf/yr

Board Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume Sawtimber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{249{,}377{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{2/}}{60} + 4{,}700{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{3/}$$

$$\frac{4{,}156{,}283{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4} + 4{,}700{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}}{1.094} = 8{,}095{,}323{,}000 \text{ bf Scrib./yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 1,214,298,000 bf Scrib./yr

Board Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 6,881,025,000 bf Scrib./yr

Avg. West. Washington Harvest 1968-1972 = 5,713,140,000 bf. Scribner/yr

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POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS
FOR WESTERN WASHINGTON

Allowable Timber Harvest After 2030

Cubic Feet	100% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr	50% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac[1/] X 50% X 141 cf/ac/yr[4/]		669,147,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac X 50% X 141 cf/ac/yr = growth =		669,147,000
9,491,450 ac X 141 cf/ac/yr = growth =	1,338,294,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	200,744,000	100,372,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	267,659,000	133,829,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	334,593,000	167,286,000
Total Growth	2,141,290,000	1,739,781,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	-107,063,000	- 86,989,000
Total Western Washington Sustainable Harvest After 2030	2,034,227,000	1,652,792,000

Board Feet	bf/yr	bf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac[1/] X 50% X 665 bf/ac/yr[4/]		3,155,907,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac X 50% X 665 bf/ac/yr = growth =		3,155,907,000
9,491,450 ac X 665 bf/ac/yr = growth =	6,311,814,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	946,772,000	473,386,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	1,262,363,000	631,181,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	1,577,953,000	788,977,000
Total Growth	10,098,902,000	8,205,358,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	-504,945,000	-410,268,000
Total Western Washington Sustainable Harvest After 2030	9,593,957,000	7,795,090,000

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TIMBER HARVESTED BY OWNERSHIPS IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

1968 - 1972

(Thousand board feet, log scale)

Calendar Year	Private	National Forests	Public Domain & National Parks	Indian	State & County	Total
1968	3,565,609	1,318,600	38,513	216,408	651,085	5,790,215
% Total	61.6	22.8	.7	3.7	11.2	100.0
1969	3,953,228	1,092,275	29,682	173,879	686,612	5,935,676
% Total	66.6	18.4	.5	2.9	11.6	100.0
1970	3,764,598	1,045,406	19,535	157,968	581,680	5,569,187
% Total	67.6	18.8	.4	2.8	10.4	100.0
1971	3,665,424	875,470	68,611	122,890	648,023	5,380,418
% Total	68.1	16.3	1.3	2.3	12.0	100.0
1972	3,729,074	1,005,802	17,289	158,716	979,324	5,890,205
% Total	63.3	17.1	.3	2.7	16.6	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	18,677,933	5,337,553	173,630	829,861	3,546,724	28,565,701
AVERAGE FOR PERIOD	3,735,587	1,067,511	34,726	165,972	709,345	5,713,140
PERCENTAGE	65.4	18.7	.6	2.9	12.4	100.0

NOTE: Data furnished by Washington Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, Washington and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS FOR WESTERN OREGON

Allowable Timber Harvest Through 2030

Cubic Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume of Timber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{64{,}752{,}000{,}000 \text{ cf}^{2/}}{60} + 960{,}000{,}000 \text{ cf}^{3/}\text{/yr} = 1{,}939{,}033{,}000 \text{ cf/yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 290,855,000 cf/yr

Cubic Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 1,648,178,000 cf/yr

Board Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume Sawtimber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{350{,}837{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{2/}}{60} + 3{,}950{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{3/}\text{yr}$$

$$\frac{5{,}847{,}283{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4} + 3{,}950{,}000{,}000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}}{1.094} =$$

8,955,469,000 bf Scrib./yr

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 1,343,320,000 bf Scrib./yr

Board Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 7,612,149,000 bf Scrib./yr

Avg. West. Oregon Harvest 1968-1972 = 7,084,943,000 bf Scribner/yr

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POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS
FOR WESTERN OREGON

Allowable Timber Harvest After 2030

Cubic Feet	100% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr	50% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac[1] X 50% X 125 cf/ac/yr[4]		869,078,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac X 50% X 125 cf/ac/yr = growth =		869,078,000
13,905,250 ac X 125 cf/ac/yr = growth =	1,738,156,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	260,723,000	130,362,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	347,631,000	173,816,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	434,539,000	217,270,000
Total Growth	2,781,049,000	2,259,604,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	- 139,052,000	- 112,980,000
Total Western Oregon Sustainable Harvest After 2030	2,641,997,000	2,146,624,000

Board Feet	bf/yr	bf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac[1] X 50% X 570 bf/ac/yr[4]		3,962,996,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac X 50% X 570 bf/ac/yr = growth =		3,962,996,000
13,905,250 ac X 570 bf/ac/yr = growth =	7,925,992,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	1,188,890,000	594,449,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	1,585,198,000	792,599,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	1,981,498,000	990,749,000
Total Growth	12,681,578,000	10,303,789,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	- 634,080,000	- 515,189,000
Total Western Oregon Sustainable Harvest After 2030	12,047,498,000	9,788,600,000

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TIMBER HARVESTED BY OWNERSHIPS IN WESTERN OREGON

1968 - 1972

(Thousand board feet, log scale)

Calendar Year	Private	National Forests	BLM and Public Domain	Indian	State & County	Total
1968	3,720,995	2,459,076	1,430,983	4,687	169,998	7,785,739
% Total	47.8	31.6	18.3	.1	2.2	100.0
1969	3,444,159	2,233,410	1,179,693	40	213,569	7,070,871
% Total	48.7	31.6	16.7	--	3.0	100.0
1970	3,184,024	1,814,053	1,013,675	1,300	156,206	6,169,258
% Total	51.6	29.5	16.4	--	2.5	100.0
1971	3,691,509	2,010,281	1,304,362	0	163,747	7,169,899
% Total	51.5	28.0	18.2	--	2.3	100.0
1972	3,114,108	2,518,581	1,359,822	2,900	233,532	7,228,943
% Total	43.2	34.8	18.8	--	3.2	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	17,154,795	11,035,401	6,288,535	8,927	937,052	35,424,716
AVERAGE FOR PERIOD	3,430,959	2,207,080	1,257,707	1,785	187,410	7,084,943
PERCENTAGE	48.4	31.2	17.7	--	2.7	100.0

NOTE: Data furnished by Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem, Oregon and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND
IN DOUGLAS FIR REGION
OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON
1970

	Acres	Percentage
Oregon		
Public		
National Forests	4,830,000	33.0
Other Public	2,922,000	20.0
Total Public	7,752,000	53.0
Private	6,883,000	47.0
Grand Total	14,635,000	100.0
Washington		
Public		
National Forests	2,321,000	23.2
Other Public	1,802,000	18.0
Total Public	4,123,000	41.2
Private	5,868,000	58.8
Grand Total	9,991,000	100.0

SOURCE: "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, 1972.

OWNERSHIP OF SAWTIMBER
ON COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS
IN DOUGLAS FIR REGION
OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON
1970

	Volume Billion Board Feet	Percentage
Oregon		
Public		
National Forests	177.252	50.5
Other Public	70.696	20.2
Total Public	247.948	70.7
Private	102.889	29.3
Grand Total	350.837	100.0
Washington		
Public		
National Forests	95.934	38.5
Other Public	45.673	18.3
Total Public	141.607	56.8
Private	107.770	43.2
Grand Total	249.377	100.0

SOURCE: "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, 1972.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
IN YEAR 2030 BASED ON INTENSIVELY
MANAGING 50% OF FOREST LAND

	Forest Industry Employment
Western Washington	
3,155,907,000[5] bf/yr X 6.64[6] jobs/million bf	20,950
50% X 4,639,183,000 bf/yr X 6.64 jobs/million bf	15,400
50% X 4,639,183,000 bf/yr X 6.94[7] jobs/million bf	16,100
	52,450
Plus Additional Woods Work Generated through Intensive Forestry Practices[8]	390
Total Year-long Jobs	52,840
Western Oregon	
3,962,996,000[5] bf/yr X 7.23[6] jobs/million bf	28,650
50% X 6,340,793,000 bf/yr X 7.23 jobs/million bf	22,920
50% X 6,340,793,000 bf/yr X 7.53[7] jobs/million bf	23,870
	75,440
Plus Additional Woods Work Generated through Intensive Forestry Practices[8]	570
Total Year-long Jobs	76,010
TOTAL REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN FOREST INDUSTRY IN YEAR 2030	128,850

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FOOTNOTES

1/ Present commercial forest land acreages reduced five per cent to account for potential future reductions resulting from land use changes, such as real estate development and roading. See Bolsinger, Charles L., "Changes in Commercial Forest Area in Oregon and Washington 1945-1970," Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, PNW#46, Portland, Oregon, 1973.

2/ Present forest inventories taken from "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

3/ Forest growth for formula was estimated as average net growth occurring over the 60-year rotation between 1970 and 2030 from "The Outlook for Timber in the United States," FRR-20, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1973, and "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

4/ Average weighted site index is 140 in Washington and 130 in Oregon. Estimated from Table 5, "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

Annual growth estimates for average site indices 130 and 140 at age 60 are taken from McArdle, Meyer and Bruce, "The Yield of Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest," Technical Bulletin No. 201, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1961. The International 1/8" Log Rule in Table was converted to Scribner Scale by the following:

$$\text{Int 1/8" Rule} \times .905 = \text{Int 1/4" Rule}$$

$$\frac{\text{Int 1/4" Rule}}{1.1175} = \text{Scribner Scale for Second Growth Timber}$$

5/ See the IFA growth estimates that occur under the projection that assumes 50% of the commercial forest land is managed under intensive practices.

6/ See Wall, Brian, "Employment Implications of Projected Timber Output in the Douglas Fir Region, 1970-2000," PNW-211, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon, 1973. Under the assumption that total log exports from Oregon and Washington will remain constant, each million board feet of timber harvest in 2000 generates 6.64 jobs in Western Washington and 7.23 jobs in Western Oregon after correcting International ¼" rule to Scribner with factor of 1/1.12.

7/ The job multipliers cited above were changed to reflect increased labor requirements that will occur in the intensively managed forest because of commercial thinning. About 50 per cent of the timber volume in intensively managed stands will come from commercial thinning. Commercial thinning will require about 20 per cent more man hours in the logging and transportation sectors than present systems.

8/ Intensive practices include pre-commercial thinning, fertilization, planting all acres and practicing site preparation and brush control on ten per cent of planted areas.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Another thing I would like to say is we think the budget request for 1975 which will only plant 152,000 acres of the national forest isn't good enough. We really ought to start tooling up now for reducing this backlog of nonstocked land at the rate of about 250,000 acres a year.

We ought to have a 10-year program and you have to make the arrangements now to tool up for that because if you were to appropriate money for new nursery facilities this year it would be November of 1976 before the first trees would be available.

As you know, our own organization has been in the nursery business. Starting in our own district 33 years ago I bought the land. With the first land that we bought we have grown more than 280 million trees to date and you will be pleased to know, if you haven't heard from home already, that just 2 weeks ago we bought a third nursery site also in your district, in Lewis County, to increase our capacity from 20 to 30 million trees a year for the private lands and if we set the example in the private lands we think that Uncle Sam ought to follow that example and get busy with his backlog.

One last thing that I would like to raise is the question with the committee as to why there is no new road construction indicated for 1975. The budget looks as though there is an increase of $22.8 million over the previous year, but it is our understanding that all this will do is meet the requirements of outstanding contracts.

I also want to note the importance of continuing research in insect and disease control. I have been a member of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station Advisory Committee for more than 20 years, so I have first-hand knowledge of the research efforts in this field, as well as in tree improvement research, which together I believe offer great potential for substantially increasing our timber supply through reduction of mortality and the development of insect-and-disease resistant trees.

Now, finally, I would like to take this opportunity, Madam Chairman, to thank you for your long and constructive efforts on behalf of forestry and the national forests and on the O. & C. lands, along with all the lands in this country.

I want to thank you on behalf of our industry, on behalf of my profession, and on behalf of myself personally and I know that we will miss you here. I know it is my good fortune, inasmuch as I work in Wahkiakum County that our trails will cross again in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope so.

[Mr. Hagenstein's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG., ON FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is W. D. Hagenstein. I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in the States of Washington and Oregon. I am also a registered professional forester in the State of California. I am executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association which has been working for a permanent timber supply for the forest industry of the Douglas Fir region for 40 years. I have been with the association for 33 years and for the last 25 years have been its manager.

Industrial Forestry Association consists of 118 companies and individuals in the business of growing and harvesting trees and manufacturing lumber, pulp and paper, veneer and plywood, shingles and shakes, hard and soft boards, poles

and piling, doors, furniture and other forest products. Our members operate more than 400 wood processing plants and have more than 200 different logging operations in process all the time in our region. They employ more than 85,000 people whose annual payroll is three-quarters of a billion dollars.

We're delighted once again to join our colleagues in conservation for the fourth consecutive year to support jointly a better balanced program for the national forests. With additional funding in many fields—timber management, protection, reforestation, water and wildlife management and recreational development—the national forests can serve their owners, all American citizens, better yet.

We have had an opportunity to review the new long-range plan for management of the national forests released by the Forest Service under the title "Environmental Program for the Future." It provides optimum levels of management for the next decade. We think this is a step in the right direction and congratulate the Forest Service for its initiative and commend the program to this committee as a means for comparing this year's proposed budget and the amount needed to get the intensive program in gear.

Obviously, in the short time one has before this committee, we can't discuss the whole projected program in detail, but certainly anything which improves both the level of management activities and the balance between activities of the national forests is a plus for the American people.

While our interests in the management of the national forests is principally concerned with timber supply, because that's our responsibility to the huge number of people who work for our members and to all the people of our region because our industry's basic employment is the foundation of our economy, we are also interested generally in the activities of the Forest Service that relate to private forestry. Paramount among these is the cooperative forest protection program between the Federal Government and the State Forestry Departments under section 2 of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. We note that this year's budget request for that purpose is little more than for last. This is hardly keeping up with the inflationary cost of doing everything so will result in the level of protection against fire going down at a time when it should be increased. We join the State foresters in recommending that the full authorization of $30 million is needed in 1975 to further reduce the area of productive forest and other rural lands burned over in the United States each year. There's no more effective environmental expenditure that could be made for our country.

We also believe that the Forest Service should request funding for selling the full allowable cut of the national forests. To do less is not reading its responsibilities to provide the American people with the jobs, commodities and the support for local government which they have a right to expect from the national forests. You can't hoard allowable cut. If you don't take it when it's due, you lose it forever. Not replacing the declining, unmanaged, old-growth timber inventory with young, growing trees always results in losing the opportunity to enhance the Nation's timber supply by application of our modern forestry knowledge.

With reference to allowable cuts, there's been a tendency in the Forest Service when reexamining the timber situation on many national forests to come up with a reduced allowable cut. Because of today's greater forestry knowledge, because our country is still growing and because the energy crisis has emphasized the importance of the renewable resources, we believe that the Forest Service should be encouraged, through the appropriations process, to use some imaginative and creative examination of its forestry potential so that allowable cuts can be maintained or increased. The bonuses of this in terms of jobs, commodities and support of local government are obvious.

To give an example of what can be done through creative examination, I have appended to my statement a copy of a letter from the Chief of the Forest Service to Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson which points out that one national forest in the State of Washington has a much higher potential allowable cut than that currently stated, but that it can't be attained without additional capital investments. I think a similar letter could be written for most of the national forests in our region. I would like to see this committee encourage the Forest Service to do so and to come before you, national forest by national forest, and point out their potential in terms of all the social and economic values that can come from the application of intensive forestry.

We noted recently that the Forest Service has reduced the backlog of national forest lands needing reforestation and says that there are now about 2½ million acres. This chore should be accomplished in a minimum of a decade, or 250,000

acres per year. We note that the budget request for 1975 will only plant 152,000 acres. This isn't good enough. We ought to get started tooling up now with new nurseries and other facilities so that within 3 years the Forest Service can plant a minimum of 250,000 acres annually until all the nonstocked lands are busy growing trees.

One of the keys to national forest protection and management is the completion, at as early date as possible, of the permanent transportation system. That's why we would like to raise the question with this committee as to why there is no new road construction indicated for 1975. The budget looks as though there's an increase of $22,800,000 over the previous year, but it is our understanding that all that will do is meet the requirements of liquidation of outstanding road construction contracts. While we recognize that the successful bidders of national forest timber will be required to build some roads as part of their contracts, the Government itself must build a lot of them and particularly in areas where the timber values won't pay for them because roads in such areas are frequently built to a higher standard than needed for a workmanlike job of forest harvesting because of other public uses, such as recreation.

One thing I'd like to bring to the attention of the committee, after having come before you periodically for more than 25 years to support more adequate funding and a better balanced program for the protection, management and development of the national forests, is my concern about things environmental.

For example, in both 1969 and 1973, following a sharp increase in housing starts, there developed a short-term supply crunch in building materials which rapidly raised their prices. Immediately the homebuilding industry and many home buyers wondered publicly and politically what happened. The Banking and Currency Committees, as they were then called, on both sides of the Capitol, held exhaustive hearings. Their conclusion, both times, was that a much better job must be done by the Forest Service to see that the national forests contribute their fair share to the Nation's timber needs—in other words, not continue to have some of the private lands of the country over-cut while the national forests were being under-cut.

Beginning in 1969 there were continued attempts in Congress to enact legislation which would authorize adequate and sustained funding for improved forestry on the national forests. They were largely motivated by the need for a sustained flow of timber from the national forests into the Nation's pipeline to prevent the chaotic conditions which always occur when short-term demand outruns short-term supply. One such bill, S. 2296, has now unanimously passed the Senate and is awaiting House action.

But another thing happened in 1969 which is having a severe short-term effect and may have a more detrimental long-term effect upon that portion of the Nation's wood needs which should be provided by its national forests. I refer to the National Environmental Policy Act. No one argues with the desire of the Congress for a better environment. Every thinking citizen wants it too. Every corporation whose future depends upon a healthy country wants it. The question becomes then, what is environment and just how do we balance the ebbs and flows to make certain we don't inundate it with such restraints environmental, that we create artificial constraints economic and social?

This occurred in the decision of a U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. on February 19, 1974. The Court decreed that the additional billion board feed of timber which the executive and legislative branches of the Government instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to put on the market and into the pipeline this fiscal year so that 12 to 30 months down the road we could lessen the chances of another supply-price crunch when homebuilding picks up, was in violation of the Environmental Policy Act because such additional sale of national forest timber constituted "a significant act which would affect the human environment." Hence, the court said it could only be done after filing an environmental impact statement by the Forest Service. The fact that the additional billion board feet was well within the declared allowable cut of the national forests, pursuant to the National Forest Organic Act of 1897 and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, was given little or no consideration by the court. Failure to allow this billion board feet to be put into the pipeline in and of itself, following the court decision, will be a "significant act affecting the human environment." It will reduce opportunities for employment in many communities dependent on national forest timber. It will reduce available supplies of homebuilding materials for the short-term. It will be detrimental to the school and road systems in public land counties which regard the 25 percent share they receive from sale of na-

tional forest timber as an important part of their tax base. Aren't jobs, homes and support of schools and roads an important part of our environment too? I think they are. I believe the decision made by the court in the case in question fails to read the intent of Congress when it enacted the National Environmental Policy Act. I would suggest that it is futile for this committee and those of us from the private sector, interested as we both are in funding a better balanced program for the national forests, if the beneficial result we are trying to accomplish for all the American people is continually thwarted and frustrated by such court decisions. May I respectively suggest that this committee address itself to this problem and recommend to the appropriate legislative committee amendment of the National Environmental Policy Act to make certain that opportunities for employment, a flow of essential commodities and support for local government from the national forests are all clearly spelled out as important elements of the "human environment."

Another question we would like to raise is the cost of Forest Service environmental impact statements. We don't see any line item appropriating money specifically for this purpose and, therefore, we can only conclude that such activities are financed entirely from appropriations made for other purposes. We'd like to see the public have a chance to find out what this work is costing so that an analysis can be made to determine if such costs bear some reasonable relation to the results. If forest protection, reforestation and timber management generally are suffering because money appropriated therefor is being siphoned off to analyze situations and prepare statements pusuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, then we ought to known about it and make suggestions accordingly. Without knowing the demands on the money, we always suspect that the appropriations for timber sale preparation are used for a lot of other things too.

Because of the difficulties that we've had in the Pacific Northwest with the argument that the Secretary of Agriculture be allowed to control a virulent tussock moth infestation. I want to note the important of continuing research in insect and disease control. Where laboratories for this purpose are underway, they should be completed, equipped and staffed because there's no more important task in forest protection than learning how to solve the environmental dilemma of forest insects and diseases. I've been a member of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station Advisory Committee for more than 20 years, so have first-hand knowledge of the research efforts in insect and disease control, as well as tree improvement research, which together I believe offer great potential for substantially increasing our timber supply through reduction of mortality and the development of insect- and disease-resistant trees.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this committee and to express our gratitude for its diligent efforts and generous appropriation for continuously better forestry on the national forests. The job is only well started. Let's continue it and put our national forests in the role their founders in the Congress long ago wanted them to play in supplying abundant, renewable resources to every citizen-stockholder.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1974.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is in reply to your letter of November 6, 1973, with enclosures from Mr. W. D. Hagenstein voicing his concerns about a proposed reduction in annual allowable harvest on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

We share IFA's concern about the effects a reduction in allowable harvest on this Forest would have on the local economy and upon the national goal of increasing the national forests' contributions toward satisfying the Nation's wood needs.

It is true that our new calculations of sustainable allowable harvest levels for the Gifford Pinchot do indicate that, if we continue to manage this forest's timber resource at the present level of intensity, we cannot maintain the past level of annual allowable harvest. These same calculations also indicate, however, that the opportunity exists to maintain and/or increase the past level of sustainable annual allowable harvest through funding and full implementation of the intensive timber management practices that we presently have the technological ability to execute.

Briefly summarized, our allowable harvest calculations on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest show that:

1. The potential annual sustainable yield under fully intensive management (i.e., implementation of each intensive practice now technologically feasible to each qualifying acre) would be 527.4 million board feet per year.

2. If we continue to manage the Gifford Pinchot at its present level of intensity, the programable annual allowable harvest would be 345.5 million board feet per year.

3. The present regulated allowable harvest in the presently approved timber management plan for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in 416.4 million board feet per year.

The difference between the potential sustainable annual yield (item 1 above) and that which would be programed under present levels of management (item 2 above) is 181.9 million board feet per year. This figure represents an opportunity that could be realized and programed if all currently feasible intensive management practices were accomplished on the ground.

We feel that our proposed new management plan for the Gifford Pinchot and the attendant allowable harvest calculations present alternative levels of allowable harvest rather than a single allowable cut as did the previously approved plan. We have attempted in the new plan to state a potential allowable harvest level (527.4 million board feet) for the next decade which we believe is attainable under the most intensive management that we believe to be technologically feasible for the next 10 years. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest has a detailed description of the intensive management practices and investments that would need to be implemented to obtain this higher level. We would be pleased to supply the more detailed information if requested.

In summary, our calculations do indicate that if we continue to manage the timber resource on the Gifford Pinchot at the present level of intensity, we cannot sustain the present allowable harvest level. They also indicate, however, that ample opportunity does exist to maintain and significantly increase present allowable harvest levels through increasing the level of management intensity. The attainment of this potential level of sustainable yield will be dependent upon the resource investments (in dollars and manpower) that the Forest Service is able to make.

Sincerely,

R. E. WORTHINGTON,
(For John R. McGuire, Chief).

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. TOWELL. To highlight our broadened interest, Madam Chairman, in the private and nonindustrial lands, forest lands, as well as industry and Government lands, we invited the National Association of State Foresters to be an active part of this Areas of Agreement Committee and they are represented today by Mr. Kenneth Pomeroy, the Washington representative, also a long-time friend here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Madam Chairman, Mr. McKay, I want to tell you that I am very conscious of this paper shortage and I am trying to do my bit. That is why I didn't submit a statement to you.

The State Foresters feel that a determined effort must be made now if this Nation is to meet the needs of future generations for wood, and specific recommendations of the State Foresters will be made known to you later in the day when the president of the organization appears.

My purpose in being here is to assure you by my presence that we endorse and support the recommendations of these other organizations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. I hope that all of you will take the opportunity to read the committee record and the discussion with the Forest Service on the road problem. The committee was deeply disturbed for a wide variety of reasons.

They are simply saying that the only people who will be able to bid on timber are those companies with a large capital.

This restricts bidding I think to just a few large owners and I question the wisdom of that.

The second thing is the receipts to the Government are going to be much less because the bids are going to be let with the road costs built into the bids. Therefore, the direct result will be a reduction in revenues to the counties for their schools and their roads.

As you are well aware, many of these counties are very hard pressed financially to support their schools. The counties have the job of maintaining rather difficult routes to carry their schoolbuses.

The committee also is very concerned that there will not be continuing quality engineering control and management by the Forest Service on roads. You are well aware of the problems that there have been through the years to develop a cadre of engineering people who did have multipurpose uses in mind.

So I do urge you to read our hearings on it because the management of this road problem I think is going to be a very difficult problem in the future.

The committee has a very dismal view of the administration's viewpoint on this. I think they are extremely shortsighted.

Mr. CRAIG. I represent timber purchasers, both large and small, and I might say we are in total agreement with you that this is absolutely wrong.

Road costs in California have gone up fivefold. It has considerable impact on the counties. It is an imposition on people who want to buy timber. They don't want to go and build roads.

Mrs. HANSEN. They don't have the capital.

Mr. CRAIG. The roads should be done by professional roadbuilders under Government contract.

Mrs. HANSEN. There will be an urgency to cut that may not be the most advantageous to the environment. It will be those places that you can construct a road and get out rather quickly than perhaps being more selective.

Mr. TOWELL. One member of our committee couldn't be with us and that is Dan Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute. He will file a statement for the record, but he asked if I would please urge you to be as generous as you can with funds for wildlife management on our forests. So I have conveyed his message.

I want to thank you very much for your courtesy and extra time you gave us today.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it has been very worthwhile and I congratulate you on appearing as a group with your varying viewpoints to help us develop a solution.

I wish some of you would form a committee to go down and visit the Office of Management and Budget and convince them that it is as much in the Nation's interest to preserve our natural resources by adequate management as it is to spend money in Cambodia.

Mr. TOWELL. We did visit them last year right after this hearing, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the budget for 1974 there was $3.8 billion for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. In the 1975 budget there is $3.119 billion. I would call attention that this committee funds 27 agencies and our budget is only $3.5 billion.

I think this is something that we better think about.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you very much.

WITNESS

ROBERT LEDERER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Robert Lederer, executive vice president, American Association of Nurserymen. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

Please highlight it for us.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, INC.

Madam Chairman, I am Robert F. Lederer, executive vice president of the American Association of Nurserymen, a trade association representing over 2,200 member firms engaged in the production, sale, and distribution of nursery stock.

Because of the enormously important role of planted materials—trees, shrubs, grass, plants—in the ecological balance, the people of the nursery industry recognize that green is truly the color of survival in the environmental crisis.

The trees in rural and urban communities and in the forests can play a definite role in the battle against pollution. Trees are one of nature's most efficient dust traps. About 12 million tons of particulate matter (the dirt in the air we breathe) are released into the atmosphere of the United States every year—and trees act as natural traps for this airborne matter. The hairy leaf surfaces clutch falling particles and keep a steady rain of dust and dirt from saturating the air with solid pollutants. In fact, trees are such effective dust catchers that one of our cities, Los Angeles, has to wash its trees periodically in a detergent solution. In another area, the dust count on the sheltered side of a planted section was 75 percent lower than a similar count on the windward side.

We still have to learn just how effective different kinds of trees and different combinations of plantings are in removing particulate matter from polluted air. We also still have to learn just what role trees can play in reducing or in diluting gaseous pollutants.

Trees, however, not only affect air pollution, but they are, in turn, affected by continuous long-term exposure to air pollutants. Tree health and vigor can decline, increasing tree susceptibility to insect and disease attacks that can kill it or destroy its beauty and utility. At this time, we do not have the tools available to use to identify trees that are in a weakened condition. Neither do we have the knowledge needed to counteract the effects of air pollution when the visible effects are noted.

An expanded program of research on air pollution and tree problems by the Forest Service Insect and Disease Laboratory at Delaware, Ohio, could help the public find ways to use trees more effectively to reduce air pollution, as well as maintain the beauty and health of those in and around our rural and urban communities. Unfortunately, funds for this vital research program are not in the budget. We respectfully urge you to add $450,000 to the Forest Service research budget in fiscal year 1975 as the first step in increasing the air pollution and tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. The additional $450,000 could be added 2 years hence, after research efforts currently underway have been accelerated.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the testimony of the American Association of Nurserymen. We hope you will find it possible to support this additional program we have proposed for the Forest Service.

Mr. LEDERER. It speaks to one addition we would like to have made to the Forest Service budget. That is an addition of $450,000 to begin some research in the effect of air pollution on trees, both in the forests and in downtown areas. You may recognize the request. You approved it some years ago. It was impounded.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the Forest Service Laboratory in Ohio?

Mr. LEDERER. In Ohio. Then it was approved a second time in a

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supplemental appropriation. That was attached to the cessation of bombing Cambodia and that was vetoed, so the Congress has said it wants this and we hope very much that you will put it back there once again and we will try to get it through.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEDERER. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

ERWIN KULOSA, MANAGER, SOUTHWESTERN FOREST RESOURCE AFFAIRS, FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Erwin Kulosa, manager, Southwestern Forest Resource Affairs, Federal Timber Purchasers Association. Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION, REGARDING THE PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET FOR THE FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I am Erwin Kulosa and I am manager of Southwestern Forest Resource Affairs for Federal Timber Purchasers Association. I am representing our member forest product manufacturing firms who harvest and utilize timber from the national forests in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Members of Federal Timber Purchasers Association depend on timber from Federal timberlands for a major source of the raw material supply which they require and need. The annual volume of lumber, plywood, and other products produced by Federal Timber Purchasers Association members approximates 1 million board feet, lumber scale. Federal Timber Purchasers Association members have a sizable economic stake in the continued good health and success of all aspects of the operations of the Forest Service, but most importantly in its timber growing and harvesting programs.

We are appearing before you, as we have in past years, in support of greatly increased appropriations for the Forest Service. We believe that the fiscal year 1975 budget for the Forest Service, which is being proposed by the Nixon administration, is sadly out of step with the needs which have been stressed and emphasized repeatedly in recent years, and particularly this year in a series of excellent reports by several reputable agencies.

For example, in a recently issued General Accounting Office report on reforestation and timber stand improvement activities of the Forest Service, it was noted that there is an estimated 18-million acre backlog of national forest land needing such work. Also reported was the fact that, for fiscal years 1968 through 1973, the President's budget request for reforestation and timber stand improvement totaled about $51.8 million less than the Forest Service's estimated need. Congress did appropriate, for those same years, about $7.4 million more than requested, but part of this was impounded by the Office of Management and Budget.

We have had an opportunity to consider and study specific aspects of the Forest Service's proposed environmental program for the future. Full funding of timber growing activity under the "high supply alternative" of this program would mean a volume increase of about 27 percent in annual timber offerings by 1979. It would also assure construction and reconstruction of 8,750 miles of access roads while, at the same time, timber purchasers would be building another 40,000 miles on the national forest during 1975 through 1979. Funding of this same high supply alternative would mean reforestation of 1.5 million acres, thinning and stand improvement on 3 billion acres of young stands, and salvage and commercial thinning to increase growth and permit an increase in the allowable harvest of about 24 percent by 1984.

To accomplish these and other resource use objectives which are related to recreation, wilderness, grazing, and water production, the Forest Service says it needs $827.7 million for fiscal year 1975 and $5,171.2 million total for the period fiscal year 1975 thru 1979 for the national forest system. This would mean that the

budget proposed by President Nixon would need to be increased by more than half again to meet the goals of this program. We constantly monitor Forest Service activities with respect to timber management, road construction, and related programs, and we fully support this requested increase in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975 to the level indicated. In addition, we have some special considerations to propose for the consideration of the subcommittee.

FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PREPARATION

The Chief of the Forest Service has estimated that the requirement for the preparation of environmental impact statements covering most activities undertaken by the Forest Service is costing in the range of $24 million to $30 million per year. This activity is not funded through a line item in the budget, but it is accomplished by divesting funds from all sectors of activity within the Forest Service. We believe that the preparation of environmental impact statement has become a major Forest Service program and should stand on its own terms of funding and recognition by the committees of the Congress which have an overview function on Forest Service fiscal matters.

FOREST SERVICE ASSUMPTION OF ALL SLASH DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

The cleanup and disposal of the debris remaining after timber harvest is completed on an area has become a burdensome activity for purchasers of Federal timber. In addition to shortages in available manpower and problems with adequate appraisal allowances for the performance of this work, it often takes time, equipment and financial resources away from other activities in the timber harvest process which might be more satisfactorily conducted if this task was not required of timber purchasers. We believe that the Forest Service should assume full responsibility for the supervision and performance of this needed work as a land management function. We further submit that, properly funded and conducted it could provide a much-needed source of employment for semiskilled labor in rural areas and economically depressed areas where many of the national forests are located. We respectfully request that the Congress give full consideration to funding this activity as a program supervised and conducted exclusively by the Forest Service.

LUMP-SUM TIMBER SALES

The Forest Service is moving headlong into a program of offering timber for sale on a lump-sum basis. This flies in the face of traditional selling methods in most areas of the West where the timber from a sale is measured and paid for as it is harvested. The present method of log measurement provides safeguards for both the seller and the buyer which are eliminated when lump-sum timber sale methods are used. The log measurement method presently used assures the government a full return on the timber that it sells, and it assures the purchaser that he is paying only for the usable wood fiber which he has harvested. The old-growth timber areas of the West contain high-value timber species with varying and difficult-to-predict amounts of defect. These areas, particularly, will not lend themselves to the satisfactory use of lump-sum timber sale methods. We urge that the appropriations subcommittees specifically prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the furtherance of this method of selling public timber in the national forests of the West.

We have appreciated this opportunity to present our views on these important aspects of our forest products business.

Thank you.

Mr. KULOSA. I am Erwin Kulosa representing the Federal Timber Purchasers Association. Our members represent many of the forest manufacturing firms in Western States and we are very concerned with the Forest Service budget, because we do have a sizable economic stake in it. We are appearing before you today, as we have in the past, in support of the greatly increased appropriations for the Forest Service. We believe that the fiscal year 1975 budget for the Forest Service, which is being proposed by the Nixon administration, is sadly out of step with the needs, as has been said by the committee preceding me.

I would like to introduce to the committee a report to the Congress by the Comptroller General which I presume you are familiar with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, we are very familiar with it.

Mr. KULOSA. There is one sentence in there I would like to point out. It says:

> The Forest Service has estimated that it could increase the yield to about 25 million board feet by the year 2000 if sufficient funds and manpower are made available for more expensive forestry management practices, including reforestation and TSI.

Our support is for the high supply alternative that has been outlined in the NEPA statement, the draft NEPA statement of the Forest Service. We constantly monitor Forest Service activities with respect to timber management, road construction and related programs. We fully support this requested increase in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975 to the level indicated.

Madam Chairman, in addition we have some special consideration to propose for the consideration of the subcommittee. One is that there be a line item for preparation of NEPA statements. This ranges from between $24 to $30 million, and is accomplished by diverting funds from all sectors of activity within the Forest Service. We believe that the preparation of environmental impact statements should stand on its own, and not detract from programs.

In addition the clean up and disposal of the debris, remaining after timber harvest is completed on an area, has become a burdensome activity for purchasers of Federal timber. It is an activity that has been done largely by the Forest Service in the past, but due to OMB direction this has been reduced, and is detracting from many of the other activities that the industry should be attending to. Very often the fair responsibility for this is such that they do not have the manpower—I am speaking about the purchasers—to properly control the slash burning and it would be better to have the Forest Service reassume this responsibility to a greater degree.

The Forest Service is moving headlong into a program of offering timber for sale on a lump-sum basis. This flies in the face of traditional selling methods in most areas of the West where the timber from a sale is measured and paid for as it is harvested. The present method of log measurement provides safeguards for both the seller and the buyer which are eliminated when lump-sum timber sale methods are used. The log measurement method presently used assures the Government a full return on the timber that it sells, and it assures the purchaser that he is paying only for the usable wood fiber which he has harvested. The old-growth timber areas of the West contain high-value timber species with varying and difficult-to-predict amounts of defect. These areas, particularly, will not lend themselves to the satisfactory use of lump-sum timber sale methods. We urge that the appropriations subcommittees specifically prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the furtherance of this method of selling public timber in the national forests of the West.

Madam Chairman, we very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, we appreciate having you appear.

Mr. MCKAY. Is the industry doing something to find methods to

use the slash and other things that they are now burning, and so on? Is there any effort being made to find a viable economic use for that?

Mr. KULOSA. I think that possibility is being examined each month. I think it really is. This is a problem, disposing of the slash. If there is any opportunity to even break even with the costs involved, I am sure that the industry would be very happy to turn it into a usable product.

Mr. MCKAY. Are they doing something about it or are they waiting for somebody else to come up with the answer.

Mr. KULOSA. Utilization is getting to smaller tops all the time. Whether you call slash the very small diameter material or the limbs is two different things. We are talking about getting down to as little as 4-inch diameter material. That doesn't leave much more than the limbs.

Mr. MCKAY. The more of it you can use the less you are going to have to shove on the Forest Service to clean up afterward. That is what I am getting at.

Mr. KULOSA. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have two types of forests. You have your pine forest which is relatively easy to dispose of your slash or what was formerly waste. But in the Douglas fir area you have a difficult time in cleaning up to the standards that are necessary. Isn't that correct?

Mr. KULOSA. Yes; Madam Chairman, that is right. It is a problem in either case. It is a matter of degree, however. Just like we are trying to dispose of the wigwam burners, we are trying to eliminate the slash disposal as well. If we can turn it into a usable product I am sure we will.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

WITNESS

ERNEST DICKERMAN, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ernest Dickerman representing the Wilderness Society. Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

NORTHERN MICHIGAN WILDERNESS COALITION,
Marquette, Mich.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 9, 10, AND 11, 1974, IN BEHALF OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR $800,000 AT THE MCCORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST AT MARQUETTE, MICH., WITHIN THE RECREATIONAL RESEARCH BUDGET FOR THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

	Organization
Witness:	
Robert A. Hanson, 906-249-1713	Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, P.O. Box 999, Marquette, Mich. 49855.
Supporting witnesses:	
Harry B. Crandell, 202-293-2732	The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
Virginia Prentice, 313-668-7784	Mackinac Chapter, Sierra Club, 507 Walnut, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.
Margaret Hanson, 715-682-5564	Northern Environmental Council, P.O. Box 89, Ashland, Wis. 54806.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

These statements are in behalf of a proposal requesting research funding for the U.S. Forest Service Recreation Research Budget at the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Mich., in the amount of $300,000.

This funding is requested in the fiscal year 1974–75 budget, to make operational urgently needed research programs which will assist Federal and State land management agencies to plan and deal with people-user related problems in the rapidly expanding areas of eastern wilderness, dispersed recreation problems and user-conflicts, and the ecological management of eastern national forest lands.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 9, 10, AND 11, 1974, IN BEHALF OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR $300,000 AT THE MCCORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, MARQUETTE, MICH.

Madam Chairwoman, I am Robert A. Hanson of Marquette, Mich., the coordinator of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, and I have with me today as supporting witnesses: Mr. Harry Crandell, Director of Wilderness Reviews of the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Virginia Prentice of the Mackinac Chapter of the Sierra Club, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Margaret Hanson, Consultant to the Northern Environmental Council, Ashland, Wis.

I wish to testify in behalf of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, an affiliation of 19 environmental groups and 600 individuals from throughout northern Michigan. I do not know how many additional individuals and groups I can speak for, but many are also concerned about this project, and we all urge that you appropriate $300,000 to begin in the 1974–75 fiscal year—for the research program proposed by the North Central Forest Experiment Station at St. Paul, Minn., for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Mich. Support for these urgently needed projects comes from all levels; local, State, regional and national, as indicated by the witnesses appearing on behalf of this project today, as well as many supporting letters I wish to present to you with this statement, or to be received by your subcommittee.

I am personally familiar with the McCormick Experimental Forest, having served as a member of the Forest Service Ad Hoc McCormick Advisory Committee in December of 1969. I have been involved in efforts to gain funding for research and management of the McCormick Experimental Forest since early 1970.

The McCormick Experimental Forest is a 17,000-acre back-country area which was given to the U.S. Forest Service in 1969 by Gordon McCormick, grandson of the inventor of the reaper, with the wish that it be used for research purposes. All of us are indebted to the McCormicks for having provided this extremely valuable research area. The Forest Service has dedicated the McCormick Experimental Forest, due to its unique natural qualities, for research programs in ecological processes and studies on man's relationship to, and interaction with, a natural environment.

This experimental forest is in a near natural condition—having essentially escaped the consumptive user pressures after the white pine loggers left over 70 years ago. This area was used by the McCormicks as a natural area—mainly for hiking, with over 100 miles of hiking trails. Even most of these have been reclaimed by natural processes and are often not detectable from their surroundings. Hence, creating unusual conditions to study the ability of nature to reclaim the wilderness areas of our eastern forest lands, as this process at McCormick is several decades ahead of other areas in the east. The area contains 17 lakes and a variety of scenic highlands with the presence of marsh and swampy lowlands. The forest is headquarters for five major streams flowing outward in three directions. A large dedicated natural area in the northeast of the forest has received no use in historic times, retaining even the giant white pines from recent centuries.

We believe that the McCormick appropriation becomes increasingly important this year—considering the excellent progress of eastern wilderness legislation in both the Senate and House. The McCormick Experimental Forest is an ideal location to provide those research studies that will be desperately needed as eastern wilderness areas are established within the next few years.

The lake states are now experiencing a rapid growth in hiking and backpacking activities. This user-demand is especially strong among our younger citizens and extends to forest areas under Federal, State, and private manage-

ment. These user-demands will most likely require facilities for dispersed recreational opportunities rather than the more traditional campgrounds, and as such are creating new problems for land managers—who must plan for these activities and still provide protection to the resource base. It is important that land managers must learn from research programs the value and nature of man's interaction with his natural environment, how best to plan the use of forest areas for dispersed recreation, the capacity of areas in the east to contain this type of activity without overcrowding. It must be learned the nature of—and how best to handle conflicts between different user groups, the motivation of different user groups, and various desired forest related activities.

Research questions of these types could be studied through planned research efforts at the McCormick Experimental Forest under the direction of the North Central Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service. These studies could then be shared with Federal, State, and private land managers throughout the eastern United States. This transfer of knowledge would be particularly useful for the eastern wilderness areas as they are similar to McCormick in size, location, geography, ecological resources, and prior use history. Ecological and baseline research on primitive environments at McCormick would likewise be pertinent in providing a benchmark to studying the effect of various user activities on forest land in the East and North.

Michigan is an ideal location for this research activity as the State has long been active in planning for large scale recreation use of its forest resources, as well as land use activities relating to natural environments. Michigan has a State Wilderness Act, Wild Rivers Act, Inland Lakes and Streams Act, Shorelands Protection Act, and several other State land use protection measures. In addition, a large variety of back country study areas on national and State forest lands in close proximity to the McCormick Forest, are available within Michigan as an expanded research base.

Supporting research facilities and scientists are available at Michigan universities and other research facilities to provide support and cooperative research efforts. A small beginning effort in this direction has already been made as evidenced by the Naturalist, spring 1973 issue on the McCormick experimental forest, published by the Minnesota Natural History Society, and herewith presented to this subcommittee.

We urge that Congress assert its constitutional prerogative and provide the leadership so essential at this time in our Nation's history—by appropriating an add-on budget item for the U.S. Forest Service recreation research budget in the amount of $300,000, to implement these needed research programs for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Mich. This budget item would provide a staff of four scientists, technical assistants, and the necessary equipment, besides allowing for cooperative research.

I have personally been active in seeking funds in behalf of the McCormick Experimental Forest for over 4 years, and I ask that this year Congress make these badly needed appropriations available.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. HANSON,
Coordinator.

Mr. DICKERMAN. Good morning Mrs. Hansen and Congressman McKay. My name is Ernest Dickerman representing the Wilderness Society. I am on their staff. I am here today in place of Mr. Robert Hanson of Marquette, Mich., who althrough he was in town on Monday and Tuesday was not able to remain through until Thursday. Nevertheless he appreciates very much the opportunity the committee is providing.

I will not read the statement which you have before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be included in the record.

Mr. DICKERMAN. I would simply like to comment briefly on the intent and purpose that we have in this testimony. We are seeking a serious consideration of this committee for the addition of a line item in the amount of $300,000 for use in connection with research programs on the McCormick Experimental Forest on the Ottawa National

Forest in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This is a program which the Forest Service itself is keenly in favor of but which for a variety of reasons was removed from the Service's budget by the OMB.

As we see it is a very fortunate situation that the Federal Government acquired this 17,000 acre tract free as a gift from the McCormick family in 1960. It is an area which is essentially in a natural condition. It has been logged at the turn of the century for its white pine, much of which was removed, so the area has been subject to some use and effects of man, but it provides an excellent opportunity for sound ecological studies and for sound people user studies to determine just what are going to be the good ways to manage our eastern forests where we see increasing use by the people, and at the same time need for the cull economic benefits that we can gain. We would ask this committee to give very careful consideration to the desirability of adding this $300,000 line item to the budget in order to conduct this ecological and people user research on the McCormick experimental forest.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. DICKERMAN. If I may, we would also like to submit simply for such use of yourselves and the staff as they might like to have this copy of the Naturalist which is devoted entirely to the McCormick experimental forest. It presents pictures of the area, also four or five short articles discussing its particular resources and the waste in which it is proposed to be used.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. DICKERMAN. Thank you.

DURHAM FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

WITNESS

HAROLD HOCKER, PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Harold Hocker, professor of forest resources, University of New Hamphire. Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

Testimony of Dr. Harold W. Hocker, Jr.
Professor of Forest Resources
I.N.E.R. - James Hall
University of New Hampshire
Durham, N. H. 03824
Phone: (603) 862-1020

Madam Chairman, my name is Harold Hocker, I am presently Professor of Forest Resources at the University of New Hampshire, Durham. I appear before you today in support of a request for increased appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service, Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Durham.

The most recent* forest survey statistics for New England indicate that 76% of the total land area has the potential of producing commercial crops of timber; that these lands now support in excess of 38 billion cubic feet of growing stock. Only 47% of the softwood growth and 52% of the hardwood growth are harvested for timber products or are otherwise consumed. About 2 billion dollars are generated in the production and manufacturing of forest products in New England, and, at the same time, these forests serve as major recreational areas for the citizens of New England and for large segments of the population of surrounding states. It is estimated that 1/3 the population of the U.S. lives within one day's travel of a New England State.

The New England forest has persisted, even increased, despite two hundred years of use, disuse, and abuse. In recent times new uses, never thought of before, have been imposed on the forest. These forests serve as locations for major skiing centers for the northeast, at the same time there are major second home developments dotting the shores of the many lakes and ponds which abound in this region. These same lakes and ponds serve as sources of water for local communities, and the streams and rivers into which they flow are the sources of water for several large urban centers.

Increased use of a forest for other than timber production makes it necessary for foresters to be more precise in their estimates of timber production. No longer is it possible for a forest manager to use "seat of the pants" estimates of stocking, growth and yield. There is not sufficient land upon which trees can be grown exclusively for timber production. Yesterdays management techniques are no longer in vogue, new techniques at hand and those yet to be developed are required in planning best use of alternatives for the New England forest. We will continue to manage these forests for timber and all the other uses for many years. These forests are working forests yielding the products and services required by todays society and for societies yet to come. However, it is necessary that research workers be encouraged to develop the techniques needed by practicising foresters so that they will have the technical skills to manage the forests effectively and wisely.

The Forest Service silvicultural research unit at Durham, New Hampshire has developed several theoretical approaches for providing quantitative estimates of the growth and development of northern hardwood stands. Research at our University has resulted in production models for the pine forest. Cooperative research with forest scientists at the University of New Hampshire, and elsewhere suggests that these methods could be usefully extended to other softwood, hardwood and to mixed wood stands. I have appended to this statement a copy of a diagnostic tally sheet which has been developed for the Northeast. This sheet represents a beginning effort by researchers to put into the hands of practicing foresters a tool needed to make more precise judgments of silviculture needs of individual forest stands. The diagnosis must be extended beyond this simple beginning. All aspects of management should be included in the diagnosis. But the Forest Service

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* Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1974 Forest Survey Statistics for New England.

lacks funds to support a vigorous program to test growth and competition hypotheses over a range of natural and environmental conditions in New England. This program will require $100,000 for timber management research at Durham, New Hampshire. These funds are not in the Forest Service budget. If they are allocated they will be used to increase efforts through current project work of Forest Service Personnel and through cooperate research at forestry schools in several research areas.

Last year, about this same time I appeared before another Senate sub-committee. That committee was taking testimony on the Eastern Wilderness Bill (S 316). At that time I asked that management planning in progress by the U.S. Forest Service in New England be completed before any specific areas of national forest lands be designated a wilderness. I realized at the time that foresters did not have sufficient background information to judge the effect of human activities on wilderness, but human use of wilderness areas is, and should continue to be, an important use of forest land. The additional appropriation requested for the Durham Laboratory this year is for money to expand research efforts into management problems of primitive recreation areas. There is a popular misconception that forested areas designated for wilderness or for primitive recreation require no management. This is simply not true.

In fact, management problems of primitive recreation areas are numerous. Many of the problems encountered reflect our ignorance of how all of the elements which contribute to wilderness experience mutually support each other. Information is needed which explains the interrelationship among the elements so that it will be possible to detect incipient wilderness deterioration and to develop prompt and effective remedial measures. An accurate biological response model is required for wilderness, in the same manner as models are being developed for timber management.

Present management of wilderness seeks to deflect traffic from a deteriorating site to other sites, with the hope that natural forces will in time heal the damage - a process which may require decades. This is no solution if we are to believe that the concept of wilderness is one in which areas are maintained in their primitive condition indefinitely. It is a clear invitation to repeat the Twentieth Century Tragedy of the Commons except that the Commons in this century are a very limited and fragile wilderness resource.

Currently the Forest Service can support only one scientist in the East working full time on wilderness problems. He is ideally headquartered at Durham, New Hampshire. But the urgency of wilderness problems and the high regard the American people hold for their limited wilderness resources require that the research effort be increased. The Forest Service could increase scientific staffing for research on wilderness problems in New England, if $300,000 in watershed research is added to its budget for Durham, New Hampshire.

Mr. Chairman and sub-committee members, the timber and watershed management research problems I have described are not unrelated. Wilderness is a part of management in the timber producing forest enhancing its value, and large areas of forest should encompass areas of wilderness. By concentrating timber production efforts to fewer areas, large areas of relatively undisturbed forest can be maintained for "wilderness" experience. Both proposals deserve your support. I recommend for your consideration the request to add $100,000 for timber management research and $300,000 for watershed management research to the Forest Service budget at Durham, New Hampshire.

DIAGNOSTIC TALLY SHEET FOR NORTHERN HARDWOODS
POLETIMBER & LARGER STANDS

Cumulative Tally - Number of Trees Per Acre (B.A. Factor 10).

DBH	Number of trees															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2																
4																
6																
8																
10																
12																
14																
16																
18																
20																
22																
24																
26																
28																
30																
Total																

Total Area Per Acre
B. Birch Accept. ____ Sq. Ft.
Other Accept. ____
Undesirable ____
Total B.A. ____ Sq. Ft.
Total # trees: ____

Tally Sheet # ____ Plots

Total Number of Trees Per Acre - Add the last figure used in each block and divide by the number of point samples tallied.
B.A. per acre - Add the total number of entries by class, multiply by 10, and divide by the number of point samples tallied.

Site Index Trees:
Age
Height
Site Index
Mean Stand Diameter ____
Basal Area: "B" level ____ "C" level ____

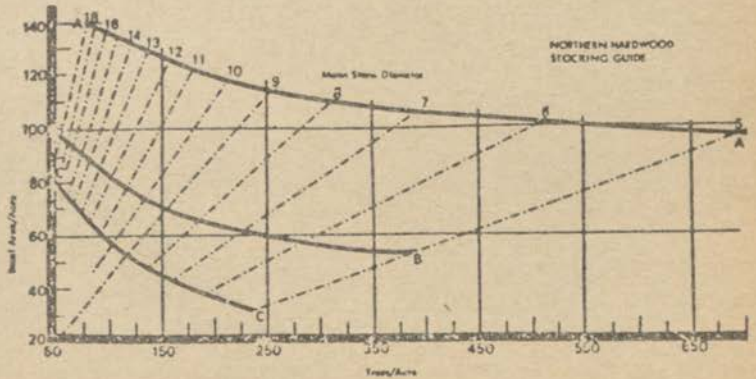
Stand Class:
Even-aged
Uneven-aged

Commercial Cutting
Feasible
Not Feasible

Volume per acre - (.25 * (No. 16' logs) (60) (B.A.) = Board Feet
(.037 * (No. 8' sticks) (.051) (B.A.) = Cords
*Average stand height in number of 16' logs or 8' sticks whichever is applicable.

PRESCRIPTION:

Stocking guides for even-aged northern hardwoods based on number of trees in the main canopy overstory diameter, and basal area per acre. Stands above the A-line are overstocked. Stands between the A- and B-line are adequately stocked. Stands between the B- and C-line should be adequately stocked within 10 years. Stands below the C-line are definitely understocked.



Mr. HOCKER. Good morning, Madam Chairman. I had a short conversation with Congressman Cleveland yesterday and he informs me you plan to visit our State.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope to.

Mr. HOCKER. I hope it is in good shape when you get there.

I am here this morning to request or ask you to consider a request for two additional items to the Forest Service budget for the Durham laboratory. One item is for $100,000 in silvicultural research. The other item is $300,000 for what is now being called backcountry research.

Just as a little background, whether you are familiar with New England or not, we have 31 million acres of commercial forest land, which is somewhat more than Oregon, not bragging. It in total is not quite as much as Washington and Pennsylvania put together. That is about 33 million acres, so we have a sizable amount of land there. It is a working forest, and it is very productive.

What the Forest Service would like to do and we would like to do too is to see whether we can't come up with some guideline studies which will give us a means of predicting agreement on the managed situation, using different types of management techniques, and get some of these theoretical models out in the field and try them out and see how close they come to what is predicted as the estimated growth potentials of this land.

The other item, the backcountry research, is to fund an infant project to investigate the impact of people on wilderness areas. I use the term "wilderness" in a broader context, because it is remote backcountry where one man, Dr. Leonard has initiated this type of work, and the Appalachian Mountain Club, who appeared with me at the Senate hearing, is very much interested in this type of work. In fact they are putting $25,000 of their money into some aspects of that particular work.

People tend to overlook the fact that when people do use these remote areas, their paths through the areas at times are not inconspicuous, and we need to know what amount of pressure these lands can stand, what is the best way to use these remote areas wisely. They are going to be used. When we had the wilderness hearings last year people said the best thing to do is to notice where wilderness is. That is the only way to preserve it. As soon as you advertise where they are, people are going to flock in to look and see, but this isn't part and parcel of the whole thing.

We need to know, have some base line studies, to indicate what we can do. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MCKAY. That total area of forest, does that include private as was as public?

Mr. HOCKER. Yes, sir, we have a very small percentage of Federal land in New England. I can't remember the statistics now, the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forest aggregate about 300,000 acres.

Mr. MCKAY. Which is pretty much the total of public lands.

Mr. HOCKER. Right. The States own a very small amount. My own State only has about 6,000 acres of public land. Vermont has perhaps

about the same amount. So does Maine. It is a very small percentage of the total.

Mrs. HANSEN. My grandfather logged in New Hampshire 100 years ago.

Mr. HOCKER. I speculated on that one. Congressman Cleveland and I were talking about it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am from Maine and New Hampshire. My grandmother was raised in the White Mountains.

Mr. HOCKER. It is very pretty. Thank you very much.

AIR POLLUTION AND TREE RESEARCH

WITNESS

THOMAS SELIGA, DIRECTOR, THE ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES PROGRAM, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Thomas Seliga, Director, the Atmospheric Sciences Program, Ohio State University. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS A. SELIGA, DIRECTOR, THE ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES PROGRAM, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT SUMMARY

Air pollution continues to produce detrimental effects on vegetation both within and outside our forest systems. Many acute air pollution episodes have been recorded and testify to the need for better understanding of the physical, chemical and biological phenomena involved in the process of injury to trees brought on by air pollutants. Of perhaps greater need is the determination of effects associated with long-term, chronic low level exposures. My testimony requests the subcommittee to consider adding $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1976 to the budget ($900,000 total for fiscal year 1976) in order to expand the very important air pollution research program of the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, which is designed to deal with many important forest-related air pollution problems.

Statement by Dr. Thomas A. Seliga, The Ohio State University

Madam Chairman, I am Thomas A. Seliga, Director of the Atmospheric Sciences Program, The Ohio State University, which was established to develop, coordinate and identify research and teaching in the atmospheric sciences and which provides a mechanism for cooperation on research on related environmental problems of importance to the people of Ohio and the nation.

Most of our lives are spent at the lower boundary of the atmosphere. This is a region where many complicated processes occur both within the atmosphere and at the air-earth-ocean boundaries. There is a natural evolution of these processes at different scales of size and time, but this can be disturbed as a result of man's activities. It is these disturbances that have given rise to our current, critical concerns with air pollution and inadvertent weather modification problems. These in turn are related to more complex social problems which relate to energy utilization and depletion of our natural resources.

We do not yet fully understand the nature of our atmosphere and cannot accurately predict the future effects of man's activities on the atmosphere and accompanying effects on our complex ecosystems. A strong national effort will be required to achieve these understandings. New concepts and experimental techniques must be developed and tested.

Presently, one of our concerns is the detrimental effects of air pollution on our forests and related resources. There are numerous well documented examples where acute air pollution episodes have caused extensive damage to our forests in almost every region of the country[1,2,3,4,5], but of greater concern is the slow insidious decline of trees caused by chronic low level exposure to pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, ozone, hydrogen chloride, and other oxidants. Trees so affected are more susceptible to attack by insects and diseases, and are more easily damaged by other environmental stresses such as drought, freezing, and soil compaction. Acidified rains occur when certain air pollutants are precipitated from the atmosphere. There is increasing evidence that acid rain poses a serious threat to the environment of the United States. Acid rains have already been recorded at several locations in the eastern part of our country. The potential deleterious effects of acid rain on plants, soil and water are alarming. Directly or indirectly, acid rains could affect the quality and quantity of timber, recreation, water, and wildlife produced in our forests. Indeed, recent events such as the energy crisis further the need for continued examination of all aspects of air quality problems. Short term benefits must be weighed carefully against longer term effects and social needs.

If we are to acquire an understanding of the effects of air pollution on the forest environment and develop appropriate management strategies to deal with the continued air pollution problems, with which we will certainly be faced in the future, an accelerated research program is urgently needed. We must understand the atmospheric movement of air pollutants in the forest ecosystem. Knowledge of the chemistry of various atmospheric pollutants will be essential to understand direct or synergistic effects on trees, soils and water. We need to know more about the direct impact of air pollutants on trees and how we may minimize it. Finally, research is needed to develop means to protect the tree from air pollution through such techniques as manipulation of the forest microenvironment, application of remedial or protective injections or foliage sprays, and selection of pollution resistant trees.

An expanded air pollution research program by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, could provide the answers to many of these vital questions. Unfortunately, funds to support this accelerated research program were not in the President's budget. I strongly urge that you give all possible consideration to a $450,000 increase in Fiscal Year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1976, eventually comprising a total annual budget of $900,000 for this very important Forest Service research program.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee.

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1. Hedgcock, G.G. 1912. Winter killing and smelter injury in the forests of Montana. Torreya 12: 25-30.

2. Hedgcock, G.G. 1914. Injuries by smelter smoke in southeastern Tennessee. Wash. Acad. Sci. J. 4: 70-71.

3. Scheffer, T.C., and G.G. Hedgcock. 1955. Injury to northeastern forest trees by sulfur dioxide from smelters. U.S. Dep. Agr. Forest Serv. Tech. Bull. 1117: 1-49.

4. Katz, M. 1949. Sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere and its relation to plant life. Ind. Eng. Chem. 41: 2450-2465.

5. "Mount Storm, West Virginia-Gorman, Maryland, and Luke, Maryland-Keyser, West Virginia, Air Pollution Abatement Activity," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Pollution Control Office Publication No. APTD-0656, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, April 1971.

Mr. SELIGA. Thank you, Madam Chairman. First of all let me say I am very pleased to be here this morning and to finally meet you, being the great conservationist and protector of our environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. SELIGA. I hadn't known until earlier this morning that you had decided to leave the Congress, and I want to pass on my sorrow at hearing that. I hope and I am pretty sure that there will be someone as able and capable in your stead.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have a good committee.

Mr. SELIGA. Yes, Mr. McKay of Utah. I have very many friends from Utah University and University State.

I will summarize my concerns here this morning. I am here on behalf of the Forest Service air pollution research program in Delaware, Ohio. At Ohio State University we are concerned about air environment problems as a major problem area for the atmospheric sciences. This is how I have come to know some of the air pollution research that has been going on, under the tutelage of Dr. Doshinger at the Northeast Service Laboratory in Delaware.

As you know, the Northeast Service's air pollution programs are quite minuscule in that they can only identify something like $100,000 per year going into air pollution research, consisting primarily of some three scientists and two technician activities at the Delaware, Ohio laboratories.

I am very seriously concerned about air pollution and its effects on the forest ecosystem. If I can indicate one thing, for example, there is now some debate and some concern over the increased burning of sulfur bearing fuels, which may be necessary, but the important problem, as I see it, is we didn't even know how the sulfur bearing fuels will impact on our forest systems. There is some concern that if we were to burn the sulfur bearing fuels that we have in abundance in the East, and replace all of the various powerplants that exist in the East with these low-sulfur bearing fuels, that that would be equivalent to stopping or essentially affecting the forest ecosystem in a way that we would essentially lose in fossil productivity, in energy, the equivalent of some 15, 500-megawatt generators per year. This is open debate. No one really knows.

Our information on how, for example, sulfur fluorides, and ozone affects the forest system, the basic and fundamental information just isn't known sufficiently and adequately to help us resolve the many important problems, and avoid from just learning and understanding just what the problems are.

I am here today to ask that the Congress again, and your committee in particularly, reconsider the Forest Service's appropriations, and add $450,000 to this year's appropriations for the laboratories' efforts in Delaware, Ohio, and that the following fiscal year, 1976, another $450,000 be added, so that we might eventually have a $900,000 program in air pollution-related research at that forest laboratory. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

WITNESSES

HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI
JAMES F. GAMBLE, MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Burlison.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Chairman, you are very well acquainted with our witness. He has been here many times, Mr. Gamble.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to have you both appear.

Mr. BURLISON. He is here to testify on part of the Meramec Basin project that the Forest Service is involved with that I talked to you about the other day in the hearing. I am very pleased that he could be back here again to talk with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are too. It is always a pleasure to have you, one of our own Appropriation Committee colleagues appear. Mr. Gamble, you may proceed.

Mr. GAMBLE. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Perhaps my first remark should be off the record. I will leave that to your decision. There is one matter that isn't so pleasurable, and that is hearing that we will be appearing before you for the last time. I am very sorry and regretful about that. It has always been a pleasure to appear before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been a pleasure to have you appear, but I really look forward to some peace and quiet.

Your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

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MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION

221A SOUTH KIRKWOOD ROAD * KIRKWOOD, MO. 63122
Phone 966-8550

May 8 & 9)
) 1974 STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEES OF HOUSE & SENATE
May 10 & 11) ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR & RELATED AGENCIES - FOR FY '75

Re: Forest Service - Council Bluff Lake, National Forest, Missouri

Witnesses - HAROLD E. TURNER, Board Chairman; JAMES F. GAMBLE, President

Two years ago we reported that construction work on Council Bluff was going well. Since that time, the story is: withholding -- upwards of $150,000.00 withheld in FY'73 on FY'72 funds uncommitted, due to inadequate bids; $514,000.00 withheld for FY'73; and $500,000.00 withheld for FY'74 pending examination of a benefit-cost analysis. This total of $1,164,000.00 would have had the lake today well on its way to completion.

Council Bluff is at a 1.72 to 1 benefit-cost ratio under the 7% discount rate used in the present analysis; and 2.04 in benefits if the provision of the Water Resources Development Act of 1973 is used.

We do not recall any question of a doubt ever having been raised about this project's value. In the meantime, our area is being deprived of a needed facility for the public. Local government is left in mid-air on planning its responsibilities related to the project. The remaining landowners, who have been reluctant to move, do not know where they are in this.

$2,376,000.00 is needed to finish construction in an area which is in the woods, away from large population centers and big highways. We need sufficient funds for contractors to have a large enough piece of work that they can move in, set up and do an economical job. If necessary, this sum can be divided into two stages, in the amounts of: 1) $772,000.00; and 2) $1,604,000.00.

In addition to finishing construction, completion of land acquisition is necessary, in the amount of $330,000.00. It is our understanding that this was provided for in the FY'75 budget for Land and Water Conservation funds for this project, but has been re-allocated to the Appalachian Trail. If this is done, we will have another delay -- due to reappraisals being required, and resulting in further problems for landowners.

We ask the committee to approve at least $772,000.00 for continuing construction, and $330,000.00 to be provided for the project in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

COPY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
National Forests in Missouri
Box #937, Rolla, Missouri 65401

Reply To: 7530 Dams

March 26, 1974

Subject: FY 1975 Capabilities for Development of Meramec Basin Projects

To: Mr. James F. Gamble, President
Meramec Basin Association
114 West Madison
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

The following information is listed as requested in your letter dated March 21, 1974, and your recent telephone calls. This information outlines the Forest Service capabilities for advancement of the Council Bluff Dam Project within the Meramec Basin during Fiscal Year 1975.

1. Construction of intake tower, culvert through dam, stilling basin, additional clearing and construction of the access bridge to the intake tower. $772,000

2. Construction of the remaining portion of the dam and spillway, including excavation of the remaining portion of the spillway, concrete spillway crest section, seeding and mulching, clearing of Moll Creek, relocation of utilities, construction of earth fill for dam, and installing riprap on the dam surface. $1,604,000

Total funds needed for completion of construction of the Council Bluff Dam. $2,376,000

In Fiscal Year 1974, the Congressional Appropriation Bill contained a line item of $500,000 for financing this project. To date, these funds have not been released for actual work on this project. The above information is based upon the assumption that these funds will not become available. If these funds should become available, the amount stated in item 1, can be reduced by this amount and the total funding needs likewise can be reduced by $500,000.

Thank you for your inquiry and interest in the Council Bluff Projects. If there are any questions concerning this information or additional information needed, please feel free to contact us.

(Signed)

ED. J. BOBER
Deputy Forest Supervisor

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
National Forests in Missouri
P. O. Box 937, Rolla, Mo. 65401

Reply to: 1630 Written Information

March 21, 1974

Subject: Mineral Receipts

To: Mr. James F. Gamble
Meramec Basin Association
114 West Madison
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122

Reference is made to your telephone request of March 21, 1974.

The following is an update of the mineral receipts for the Clark National Forest:

Fiscal Year	Receipts
1974 (as of 2/28/74)	$ 2,312,451.73
1973	2,624,036.66
1972	2,030,948.51
1971	2,156,338.89
1970	1,725,165.13
1969	1,129,894.91
1968	543,724.79
1967	207,496.69
1966	159,214.64
1965	148,810.72
1964	115,550.61
1963	57,004.67
1962	80,152.81
1961	54,795.94
	$13,345,586.70

If we can be of any further assistance, please call again.

(signed)

DONALD L. ROLLENS
Forest Supervisor

Mr. GAMBLE. I just want to emphasize one or two things. Construction work on Council Bluff Lake was going well 2 years ago. Since then we have been holding at $1,164,000. I would like to make an additional remark with respect to that. With funds turning up missing we would like to point out our Federal mineral losses in the lake area are providing considerable income to the Federal Government. We would like to get some of it back to help on this project. I have filed with the staff man a letter from the Forest Service showing the amount of those mineral losses receipts.

The total needed is $2,376,000 to finish, Madam Chairman. It can be divided into a first and second stage setup of $772,000 for the first stage, and $1,604,000 for a second stage.

In addition we have a problem on land acquisition on getting the rest of the land for the lake on inholdings; $330,000 of land and water conservation money was budgeted for this, but we understand that it has been reallocated to Appalachian trails, and of course we don't think that fits in with moving this project along particularly when it will cause delays due to the need for complete reappraisals during the next year and further problems for landowners. We would ask the committee to supply at least $773,000 for continuing construction, and $335,000 for the land acquisition in land and water funds. That is the sum of my comments, Madam Chairman.

On Council Bluff I would like to add to the comment that we very strongly support Mr. Symington's request to the committee for $50,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to finish the study on the Lower Meramec.

Mr. BURLISON. I might say, Madam Chairman, this project is one in which this subcommittee has generously funded in the past. The problem is the funds have been frozen by the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. MCKAY. It has been a long winter.

Mr. BURLISON. Yes, sir. As I pointed out the other day, we found the last 2 years, not fiscal year 1974, but the 2 preceding fiscal years, the Forest Service had taken our money, reprogramed it, and used it for their own purposes.

Mr. MCKAY. That is a continuing problem with Federal agencies.

Mr. GAMBLE. This project would have been halfway completed on construction if we had gotten the money you folks had appropriated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. You have got a good man there who is constantly after us in Bill Burlison. You can't go wrong with him around Washington.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you.

Mr. GAMBLE. We agree, thank you very much.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

J. WALTER MEYERS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION
H. E. RUARK, DIRECTOR, GEORGIA FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL
DR. JOHN GRAY, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF FOREST RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. Walter Myers, executive vice president, Forest Farmers Association.

Mr. MYERS. It is a pleasure to be here. I have with me Mr. Ruark from the Georgia Forest Research Council, and Dr. Gray, the Director of the School Authority, University of Florida. If we may, we would like to coordinate our statements.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is fine.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you very much. I would like to say briefly as the past gentleman did, I know this is the last time we will be here with you. You have always been gracious and courteous. You have given us every serious consideration and we appreciate it. This is all we can reasonably ask. Today before I start testifying for new things that we feel are needed we want to thank this committee for the important money you made available for smoke research. This has begun to pay dividends. Dr. Gray has a short report that he will give a little later. We do want to thank you very much for what you have provided.

We have very high priority needs at present. The highest priority we feel is the southern pine beetle. This is in the South, and it is all across the South in epidemic proportions.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee included $952,000 in the 2d fiscal year 1974 supplemental for southern pine beetle suppression.

Mr. MYERS. Wonderful. We do appreciate the supplement. Was it $960,000, did you say, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. $952,000.

Mr. MYERS. That will be very helpful.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fiscal 1974.

Mr. MYERS. Oh, 1974, very good. This is a very serious problem. We have outlined what would be the figure that would seem to do the job. The figures have been arrived at working with the Forest Service, landowners and universities and so forth which is about the only way to put together a really good figure. Very briefly on that southern pine beetle item, the past epidemics have resulted in losses of 20 to 27 percent of loblolly and shortleaf pine and 1 to 5 of slash, but this particular epidemic is the worst that has ever been recorded. We have very substantial acreages in the southern States that are affected. All we can do now, Mr. McKay and Madam Chairman, is to go in and cut and salvage. In other words, there is no effective controls. The bug lives under the bark most of its life. You can't spray it with any of the more or less miracle chemicals. We are going to have to learn and Dr. Gray has been talking to me about this, that the solution to controlling epidemics may be found through use of nutrients which make the tree healthier. They can make them more or less impervious to the disease, or disease resistent. We are not going to solve these problems. It is like curing people of all disease. It isn't in the books, but we can alleviate them to where we can work with them.

I am not sure now, this supplemental certainly would change these figures, reduce them by the amount that is listed, but part of this money would be in this budget, another part would be in the Department of Agriculture budget, Madam Chairman. If there is any question on that we can certainly provide additional figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will contact Congressman Whitten, the Chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, to define which portion.

Mr. MYERS. Very good. Another item that is a very high priority item is the Forest Survey. I know you have heard this for years, but this is the only basis for our planning for the future. We now are operating on a 10-year cycle, and in the South particuarly, and in certain portions of the West, where you have very fast growing timber, this is not frequent enough.

We don't want to get caught in a crunch without really coming to you and saying we need this information. I am afraid we may be faced with a timber crunch one of these years, when interest rates drop, so it is extremely important that we keep a better tab on the status of our forest resources. For the South, $1,200,000, roughly $600,000 in the area of the southern forest experiment station, $600,000 in the area of the southeastern.

Beyond those two top priority items, there is the item of southern hardwood research at Stoneville. Again this is one of those very involved decisions. Funds for this item were appropriated in fiscal year 1973 but were subsequently impounded—$100,000 was made available in fiscal year 1974, but this item doesn't appear in the 1975 budget. I think this program is rather in a state of confusion. Hardwood research is a very important item. We would urge the committee's consideration of that item.

Moving on very rapidly is the item of Intensive Culture of Southern Pines. Work would be at Alexandria, La., New Orleans, La., and Auburn, $515,000—$425,000 for this item was appropriated in fiscal year 1973, but the funds were subsequently impounded. This item is not included in the 1975 budget. The need still exists. We won't question why they were impounded or anything else, but it does set this work back substantially.

I have listed the funds for the construction of research facilities for which architectural plans have been completed. I realize all of this cannot be done in 1 year, certainly not. We appreciate your consideration, and certainly we would go along with whatever priorities you might set on that. I am sure you are very experienced in all of these, familiar with the history of them. Perhaps additional funding for the Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory at Gulfport, which has been there for a long time, but again I won't attempt to set priorities on those.

The other major item is for fire controls, CM–2. It is at $20 million. We very much need to protect our forests. This is the backbone of any of our forestry programs.

The State foresters have endorsed $30 million. I believe Mr. Sikes has spoken for $25 million. We endorse the State foresters position, with all respect to Mr. Sikes. We would appreciate the committee's consideration of that.

I won't go into the other items, Madam Chairman. They are documented here in the statement. These are the top priorities. If I may, I would like perhaps to defer to Dr. Gray now, who has a few short remarks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Gray.

Dr. GRAY. We hate to see you going back to Washington. On behalf of the forestry school I would like you to know how much we appreciate how much you have meant to forestry over the years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Dr. GRAY. I have two items. I am wearing two hats. Some people think I have two heads. First I am appearing as chairman of the Southern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research. I have appeared before the subcommittee in that capacity.

This is to request your continuing support for the prescribed fire and smoke management research program at the Southern Forest Laboratory at Macon, Ga., the U.S. Forest Service Laboratory. We got $100,000 in the President's budget in fiscal year 1973, and the Congress added about $400,000, and the $400,000 was impounded. We had $100,000 in the President's budget for fiscal year 1974. We asked again to bring it up to $500,000. The Congress brought it to $300,000 and that helped. However they did not get any of the increase until the fourth quarter of this year.

We are asking if you will please support the amount in the President's budget for this year. There is $300,000 in the administration's budget. We are making progress. The program is off and running in full gear. We have already come up with some important answers on the types of emissions that we get from prescribed fire as compared to wildfire. We have been able to develop a mathematical model predicting smoke concentrations. One of our main problems is reducing visibility from particulate matter.

The team at Macon, really two teams, one an inside team are really off and running. We feel that if the program is supported at the $300,000 level it will go forward in a satisfactory fashion. We understand we do have to meet primary emission standards of EPA by next calendar year so this work is very critical to the South particularly, where we presently burn about 2 million acres of forest land a year.

There are a lot of other organizations behind this particular act. I would say almost every major association in forestry are behind this one.

The second one is a new program, and it is an add on. I want to identify it. The Forest Service has approached it as an add-on. For this one we are requesting $500,000 to support a new timber management research project. The title of this is "Environmental and Economic Impacts of Intensive Culture on Lower Coastal Plain Forces."

We have about 26 million acres in the South which is in primarily slash and longleaf pine in our coastal plains areas which are relatively flat areas. With all respect to Washington and Oregon, this is some of the most productive forest land in the world, and some of the most intensive management.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent of the total timber produced currently in the United States is from the South?

Dr. GRAY. Forty-two percent. By the year 2000 that is expected to be about 49 percent, based on our third forces analysis on which Mr. Myers has had a great deal of leadership input. This coastal plain land is where we have large holdings, where we can use mechanical equipment, where we can take advantage of genetic gains in the early cooperative tree selection and breeding programs, of which our university is one of the early leaders.

We are using fertilizers now. We fertilize about 300,000 acres in the South, up to last year. We are going to get to the point where we are fertilizing a half million acres of new plantings a year and about a half million acres of established plants a year.

This is a very important timber supply area, this slash longleaf country in the coastal plain. We do not have good data to indicate what the impact of these practices is on the long run productivity of the soil. We do not have good data to determine whether or not fertilization may result in ground water or surface water pollution. We feel that it will not, but we are not satisfied that those who are concerned about air and water quality protection are willing to take our word.

We do need a substantial effort to develop a data base to either show that the intensive management systems in this region are not seriously damaging to air and water and oil resources, or as a basis for making modifications so that if they do, they will be brought within the allowable limits.

We are asking for this new program, an appropriation of $500,000. This is one in my self interest. This will be located at our university and will be a new project and will involve both the university and Forest Service inputs. Thank you very much.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Ruark has a few remarks.

Mr. RUARK. Madam Chairman, my appearance here today is to request that $100,000 be added to the tree-improvement program at Macon, Ga. The funds for this project are to provide for five full-time technicians at this site. The research project at Macon was started in 1954, and since that time the group there have outplanted 245,000 seedlings from the tree-breeding program in 145 separate experimental areas. These trees require periodic measurements that we gather data on for progeny testing to determine which are the best trees to go into the seed orchards. We have reached the point now that we need to expand, to go into second generation tree breeding. This is a southern pine loblolly and slash principally. In addition to that in the South we have suffered a great deal of damage from fusiforme rust, the most damaging disease in the southern pines. We feel like the only way to overcome this damage now, we have done lots of experiments with the pathologists, but it is through tree breeding of rust resistant trees. We have made some inroads in this direction. We are trying to cross-breed shortleaf pine with loblolly pine, for example. Shortleaf does not have this disease, and then breed back to the loblolly. We think this is the direction to go, but this takes a great deal of work on the part of technicians, and so our request is for five technicians for this type work.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I feel like I should go on record in support of the southern pine beetle research in Georgia. We have suffered a great loss from the southern pine beetle in the last year. Our Governor declared 7 counties in North Georgia as disaster areas last fall or late last summer. The latest figures of the damage that was done, out of 4,969 landowners who have suffered damage, we have salvaged 12 million board feet of timber and 154,000 cords of wood. However, this has come from only one half of this total number of people, so we assume there is that much damaged timber that has never been salvaged and never will, so we are getting about half of this 23 million board feet, just about half that has been damaged. We were surprised just recently to find out that the southern pine beetle had moved into the Savannah area. We were under the assumption that he is operating mainly in north Georgia and the

loblolly pine but down in the Savannah area is a plantation that was started back in the 1700's, and this old plantation has been given to the State as one of the natural heritages. We discovered now there is 1 million board feet of this original pine that is dying or dead and to be salvaged, so this is a real serious problem, and I am sure you are aware of it. You are having your problems with your insect, the tussock moth, the gypsy moth in the Northeast, but the southern pine beetle is getting worse and worse. Every year more land is being devastated. Thank you, I am going to miss you. I am really going to miss you.

Mr. YATES. What progress has been made in stopping the southern beetle as a result of the appropriations that have been made to date?

Mr. RUARK. We have had research in Alexandria, La. for several years, a five or six man scientist project there, but there has been very little done. We work on the biological aspects to it. The successes in insect control in the Nation probably since World War II was with the screw-worm that hit the southern parts of the country in which the male was sterilized and released, mated with the female and there was no offspring. Everyone looks for this type of miracle in the southern pine beetle, but as Mr. Myers indicated they hide under the bark.

Mr. YATES. They are too sexy, aren't they?

Mr. RUARK. They are. Well, we have tried to develop a synthetic attractant, but it doesn't attract them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all for fine statements.

[Messrs. Ruark's, Meyer's, and Gray's prepared statements follow:]

Statement Presented to
The House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on the Department
of the Interior and Related Agencies
April 10, 1974

by

H. E. Ruark[1/]

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, my name is H. E. Ruark. I am Director of the Georgia Forest Research Council with headquarters in Macon, Georgia. The Council is an agency of the State of Georgia. We are responsible for coordinating, developing, implementing, and encouraging forest research in the State. It is a pleasure to appear before your Committee to discuss forest research needs.

I requested an appearance before you today to testify on the need for increased appropriations to the U. S. Forest Service for FY 1975 for the following designated purposes.

Southern Pine Tree Improvement

Location: Macon, Georgia

Increase Needed: $100,000

Southern pine are the most important timber trees in the South. In the Southeastern States alone, pine is grown on 35.6 million acres of forest land. If the Nation's needs for wood in the next 50 years are to be met, the productivity of these pine lands must be doubled by 1990. Recent analysis indicates that the potential for increased productivity is greatest in a geographic area centering on the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of the Southeast. To achieve this potential, however, we must step up research in tree improvement.

An increase of $100,000 is needed immediately by the U. S. Forest Service to strengthen the tree improvement program at Macon, Georgia. This program has progressed to the point of needing additional technician support and operating funds.

1/ Director, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon, Georgia, (912) 746-1551.

At the present time the staff of four scientists is supported by only one research technician plus one part-time temporary employee. Modern facilities at Macon including a pathology lab, wood technology lab, and a microtechnique lab are now available for additional scientists. However, the greatest immediate need of the project is to increase the number of technicians.

Five full-time technicians are currently needed on the project to take advantage of expanding opportunities for second-generation breeding. In addition one or two temporary employees, preferably students with some knowledge or experience are needed during certain periods of the year. Some funds are needed to update some of the tools and equipment used in this project as well as funds for travel to the 145 outplantings and seed orchards.

The Pine Improvement Project at Macon, Georgia, began in the early 1950's to select and breed superior strains of southern pines. In the mid 1950's the State seed orchards were established and the Project was given major responsibility of progeny testing the seed orchard clones.

In the intervening years more than 245,000 test seedlings have been established in 145 separate experimental plantations. These trees require periodic measurements to evaluate performance in growth, quality and pest resistance. In addition, regular maintenance of the plantations and considerable record keeping are necessary.

The task of breeding new strains of trees, however, is not completed. In fact, the greatest potential for genetic gain now lies with selecting and creative breeding of the best trees from the best families in the first generation plantations. Unfortunately, because of the heavy field work load required to measure and maintain the already existing plantations the creative breeding efforts are limited. Research personnel are faced with the dilemna of sacrificing complete evaluation of older studies to make some but limited progress in new breeding for the second generation.

A major cause of this dilemna is the technical manpower shortage. Unfortunately, four Ph.D. project scientists are compelled to do much of the field work such as bagging, pollinating, cone collection, planting, etc. on high priority tasks. This effort is commendable but expensive, inefficient and subtracts from vitally needed data analyses, report writing, and manuscript preparation.

NEEDED IS $100,000 FOR TREE IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH

Statement Submitted To
The Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
United States Congress
Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies
April 10, 1974

by
Dr. John L. Gray, Chairman
Southern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am Dr. John Gray, Chairman of the self-constituted Southern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs. I am a professional forester registered in the state of Florida where I am employed as Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

I appeared before this Subcommittee last year to request that you provide an appropriation of $500,000 for Prescribed Fire and Smoke Management Research at the U. S. Forest Service's Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Georgia. We did not get the $500,000 but you did appropriate $300,000 for the current fiscal year -- an increase of $200,000 over the amount recommended by the Administration. A portion of this increase has been released for the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year.

On behalf of our Committee I want to thank you for this increase and give you a brief progress report. This is the second year in which an earmarked appropriation has been provided to support this research. It is now in high gear and beginning to show real progress towards accomplishing the objectives for which it was established.

These objectives are to determine under southern forest conditions:

1. The amounts and kinds of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere by wild forest and native rangeland fires

2. The amounts and kinds of pollutants discharged by prescribed, controlled fires

3. The effects of emissions from each type of fire on air quality

4. Changes needed in controlled burning techniques to prevent exceeding air quality and visibility standards

We need this information in order to be able to continue to use fire as an important tool in the protection and management of southern forest, range and wildlife habitat resources. We are currently

control burning two million acres a year on both public and private forest and range lands in the south. A ban on such burning in the interest of preventing violation of air quality standards would be disastrous. We have no practical substitute available, either from an economic or ecological standpoint, which would produce the range of desirable effects we get from the judicious use of fire.

We have made considerable progress in the two years in which an earmarked appropriation has been available to support this program. We have identified the kinds and amounts of emissions produced from the burning of dead forest fuels. We have learned that headfires produce more emissions than backfires. We have learned that the burning of green forest fuel (such as occurs in wildfires) produces a greater volume of emissions than fires in dead fuel. We have learned a good bit about the effects of windspeed, distance and smoke production rates on intensity of smoke concentrations. A mathematical model has been developed which will be used to predict concentrations at varying distances from the source. We have learned that forest fires do not produce sulfur compounds. We have found that they produce nitrogen oxides only when very high fire temperatures occur. Our main problem is production of particulate matter. Even here, early findings indicate that even during heavy burning periods, particulate levels remained well below EPA's 24 hour standard of 80 micrograms per cubic meter.

In summary, the program is moving well such that the $300,000 recommended by the Administration for the 1975 Fiscal Year should be adequate to carry it forward.

On behalf of our Committee I request your support for it at this level.

Other members of our Committee are:

J. Walter Myers, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Forest Farmers Association
Atlanta, Georgia

H. E. Ruark, Director
Georgia Forest Research Council
Macon, Georgia

In addition to our Committee the following organizations have strongly endorsed the need for this program:

American Forestry Association
American Pulpwood Association
National Forest Products Association
Forest Farmers Association
Georgia Forest Research Council
Southern Forest Research Council
Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners
Smoke Management Research Coordinating Committee
Florida Forestry Association

Thank you for the opportunity to present this progress report and request for continued support of this critically needed research.

Statement Submitted to
The Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Dept. of Interior & Related Agencies
April 10, 1974
J. Walter Myers, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Forest Farmers Association
Atlanta, Georgia

Madam Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., and I am Executive Vice President of the Forest Farmers Association. It is a pleasure to appear before this Committee again. Forest Farmers Association, as you may recall, is an organization of timberland owners -- primarily small owners -- in 15 southern states.

Over the years this Committee has demonstrated outstanding support for a strong federal forestry program. This has been most gratifying and the Committee can be proud of the many accomplishments which have resulted. I, particularly, want to thank the Committee for the funds it made available last year for the very important smoke management and prescribed burning research program, centered at Macon, Ga. The Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1975 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service, and we wish to endorse the items in this original budget. Our association also requests consideration to the following increases not included in the 1975 budget. Our group feels these increases are needed to enable the Nation's forestry programs to keep pace with expanding demands.

RESEARCH

These are:

(1) Increase funds for forest research programs in the South by $5,105,000.

The highest priority items being --

A. Strengthening existing research programs aimed at controlling southern pine beetle attacks. The current severe southern pine beetle epidemic, the worst ever recorded, points up the continuing need for a full-scale research program to control the situation. Approximately, half of the funds would go to strengthening existing Forest Service programs, and the rest to grants and cooperative arrangements to universities, state experiment stations, etc. ----------$2,330,000

B. Strengthening of the forest survey in the South to place this program on a 5-year resurvey cycle, so that orderly plans can be made to meet projected future timber demands ----------$1,200,000

C. Research on intensive culture of southern hardwoods to establish long-needed information on management of wildlife habitat, and genetic improvement of hardwoods, etc. This to be centered at Stoneville, Miss. ----$200,000
(Funds for this item were appropriated in f.y. 1973, but subsequently impounded. $100,000 was made available in f.y. 1974, but this item does not appear in the 1975 f.y. budget).

D. Research on intensive culture of southern pines to reduce the rotation age and to provide a basis for better use of improved strains of pines, etc. This work to be conducted at Alexandria, La.; New Orleans, La.; and Auburn, Ala. ----------$525,000
($425,000 for this item was appropriated in f.y. 1973, but the funds were subsequently impounded. This item was not included in the 1974 f.y. budget).

(2) Funds for construction of research facilities for which architectural plans have been completed:

A. Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory (Phase II)
Gulfport, Mississippi ----------$996,000

B. Forestry Sciences Laboratory (Phase II)
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina ----------$1,700,000

C. Forest Sciences Laboratory (To complete construction)
Started in f.y. 1974, Auburn, Alabama ----------$816,000

D. Forest Sciences Laboratory (Phase I)
Charleston, South Carolina ----------$875,000

(3) Planning and construction funds for:

A. Southern Hardwood Laboratory
Stoneville, Mississippi ----------$40,000

STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

The original budget proposal for f.y. 1975 lists $20 million for Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2). Forest Farmers Association strongly endorses the National Association of State Foresters' request for an appropriation of $30 million for cooperative forest fire control (CM-2) in f.y. 1975. The "South's Third Forest" report clearly indicates that forest fire control has been the factor contributing most to forest development in the South, and the same is almost certainly true throughout the Nation. With the steadily increasing demands for forest products and services, it is felt that the federal responsibility to share in forest fire control is greater than ever before.

Enabling legislation passed in 1972 recognized this when the appropriation authorization for this item was increased from $20 million to $40 million. The Forest Farmers Association strongly supports and endorses this recommendation of the National Association of State Foresters.

OTHER FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Forest Farmers Association is hopeful that the Committee will recommend these much-needed increases for research and cooperative forest fire control. As the Committee knows, there have been only nominal increases for forest research programs in the past five years. The 1975 f.y. budget proposal contains no increases for forest research programs in the South. Rather, it contains one cut of $100,000 for wildlife habitat research at Stoneville, Mississippi. There is an increasing demand for forest products, and the Nation's forestry programs should be geared to keep pace with the needs of a rapidly expanding economy. In addition to the preceding items, our associ-

ation feels that there is an urgent need for greater attention to four other research activities. These are: Research on Intensive Management of Slash Pine, work to be centered at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, $500,000; Protection of Wood from Deterioration, work to be centered at Gulfport, Mississippi (This item was added by the Senate's Appropriation Committee in f.y. 1973, but deleted in the House-Senate Conference), $150,000; Research on Forest Ecosystem Decisions, work to be centered at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, $100,000; and strengthening of research program on Loblolly Pine Tree Improvement, work centered at Macon, Ga., $100,000.

FUNDS FOR FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAM

Further details on justification of additional funds in f.y. 1975 for previously-listed forest research program follows (no funds for any of these programs are included in the original 1975 f.y. budget):

Southern Pine Beetle Control - This is a top priority item. The South is presently experiencing the most serious southern pine beetle epidemic ever recorded. Past epidemics have resulted in losses of 20-27 percent of loblolly and shortleaf pine and 1-5 percent of slash and longleaf pine merchantable volume at rotation age. Current suppression methods are only modestly effective or are economically impractical or environmentally unsafe. It is recommended that a greatly stepped-up research program be initiated, as quickly as possible, to: (Determine factors influencing susceptibility of forest stands to beetle attack; (2) Assess impacts of the beetle on southern pine resources; (3) Develop capability to measure, analyze, and predict changes in beetle populations; (4) Develop techniques for manipulating beetle populations of forest stands; (5) Integrate beetle-control techniques and strategies in the forest management programs. Effective research will require coordination of scientific skills and knowledge available in the U.S. Forest Service, universities, state agricultural and forest experiment stations, state forestry agencies, and private research organizations. Approximately half of these funds would go to Forest Service programs, and the remainder for cooperative research to the other groups listed.

The Forest Survey - This is also a top priority item. The survey provides invaluable state-by-state forest resource inventories on a current basis. The survey serves as the basis for all forest planning, public and private, nationally and locally. A great need exists to strengthen this program, especially in the South, with its fast-growing timber and increasing demands on its forest resources. An annual increase of $1,200,000 is needed in the South, alone, to achieve the objective of state resurveys on a 5-year cycle as recommended by the Forest Service. The present 10-year cycle is not of sufficient frequency to provide the data needed. $3,421,000 was appropriated for the forest survey, nationwide, in f.y. 1973 and 1974. No additional funds are provided in the 1975 f.y. budget. The ceiling for the Survey, nationwide, is $5,000,000. The Forest Farmers Association recommends this full amount be made available in f.y. 1975, with $1,200,000 of the increase earmarked for use in the South.

Intensive Culture of Southern Hardwoods - $200,000 is needed for research in management of wildlife habitat in southern hardwoods, including genetic improvement of trees for mast production as well as timber growth and improvement of quality. This area of knowledge is virtually unexplored. The 45 million acres involved in the southern hardwood region rank among the most productive in the Nation for timber and wildlife. $100,000 was provided in the 1974 f.y. budget for this work at Stoneville, Miss., but this item does not appear in the 1975 f.y. budget.

Intensive Culture of Southern Pines - To satisfy projected demands for wood-derived products, timber production must be accelerated and utilization efficiency must be maximized. Work to be centered at three locations: Alexandria, La.($350,000) - Acceleration

of research on regeneration and intensive culture including containerized planting, direct seeding, soil-moisture, soil-fertility management, and the genetic influence on growth response. New Orleans, La. ($75,000) - Development of growth and yield tables according to age, site, and stand density. Determine effects of cultural methods and thinning regimes on growth and tree form. Devise mensurational techniques to simplify stand evaluation and to provide more precise growth and yields data. Auburn, Ala. ($100,000) - To determine optimum control over competing vegetation for major soils and sites; devise effective, low-cost, environmentally safe methods to employ chemical and non-chemical controls in site preparation and vegetation control. Adequate site preparation and vegetation control are critical to the success of intensive high-yield forestry in the South.

Forest Ecosystem Decisions - An urgent need exists to provide research support for more effective public and private and industrial management of forest resources in the South. Such research would provide much-needed information on how to incorporate additional economic, technical and environmental considerations into forest management plans. This work would be centered at the Institute of Forest Ecosystem Decisions, Athens, Georgia and $100,000 is needed initially.

Protection of Wood for Deterioration - Increased funding in the amount of $150,000 is needed to: (1) Develop environmentally safe storage methods that permit the normal usage of salvaged timber damaged or killed by natural disasters, such as insect epidemics, hurricanes, or fires; (2) Determine the feasibility of biological control of wood decay fungi using antagonistic micro-organisms; and (3) Provide building designers with the information needed to minimize damage from the more important fungi causing wood decay in southern buildings. This work would be centered at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Intensive Management of Slash Pine - To determine impacts of intensive management of slash pine on timber growth and yield, and on the total forest environment, and to develop techniques for ameliorating any major adverse impacts. These forests serve as recharge areas for Coastal Plain aquifers, provide habitat for wildlife, produce forage for domestic livestock, and provide a scenic forest aspect for outdoor recreation, as well as essential wood products. This work would be centered at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida and $500,000 is needed initially.

Loblolly Pine Tree Improvement - Increased funds are needed in the amount of $100,000. To date 245,000 test seedlings have been outplanted in 145 experimental area. The work's primary aim is to improve height growth, quality and pest resistance of loblolly pine. This work is centered at Macon, Georgia.

The Committee's consideration to the views of the Forest Farmers Association on the 1975 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service, as expressed herein, are invited and will be appreciated.

Statement Submitted to
The Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Dept. of Interior & Related Agencies
April 11, 1974
R. Rodney Foil, Chairman
Southern Pine Beetle Action Council
Mississippi State, Mississippi*

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is R. Rodney Foil, and I am Dean of the School of Forest Resources at Mississippi State University. I have requested time to appear before you today, however, to represent the Southern Pine Beetle Action Council, a recently formed organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The Council is asking you to consider increasing the Fiscal 1975 Budget to support pine beetle research and control efforts. Specifically, we request additional funding of $2,330,000 for research and $400,000 for control.

The Southern Pine Beetle Action Council, composed of representatives of all aspects of forest interest, began its work scarcely six months ago. At that time, general concern for the pine resources of the south and fear of devastating losses from continued expansion of the pine beetle epidemic were discussed at local and regional meetings of foresters, conservationists, and businessmen. From these discussions, the need for a concerted research and control effort became clear, and the associated need for a mechanism for coordination and focus of effort was identified. The Action Council, governed by a Steering Committee composed of representatives of forest landowners, educational institutions, research and action agencies of state and federal government and citizens groups, is the response to this latter need.

Our concern is focused on a resource of untold value to our region and the nation, and on the threat to that resource now being posed by insects with a historic capability to devastate large forest areas.

The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect enemy of southern pines. In 1973 alone this insect killed enough trees of sawtimber size to build 48,000 new homes.

This beetle attacks all major pine species ranging from the Chesapeake Bay and the Appalachian Mountains through the southeastern and gulf states to Texas. Insidious and unpredictable, beetle populations persist at low levels for extended periods, then explode at irregular intervals. Spot infestations may "blow up" from five trees to more than 5,000 within a few months. A few years ago, a major part of the pine resource of Honduras was destroyed by this insect.

*P. O. Drawer FR (Zip 39762)
Telephone: AC 601/325-2949

Beginning in the summer of 1971 as a scattering of local infestations across the South, the present epidemic has grown to encompass more than 300 counties -- an area larger than South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi combined. Within the outbreak area, 74,000 square miles of susceptible pine forest type are either under attack or imminently threatened. Ultimately, natural forces such as weather extremes, parasites, predators and diseases will once again depress beetle populations to low levels, but the outbreak shows no sign of collapsing at present.

There is no known method to prevent serious outbreaks. All that can be done is keep a close watch for blowups, then attempt to halt the spread of the beetle by removing infested trees. The massive effort is made even more difficult by the prevailing landownership pattern in the affected area, where 3/4 of the forest land is owned by more than a million private individuals with widely varying ownership goals.

Trees should be salvaged promptly and processed into wood products. This not only destroys beetles in the logs but also utilizes timber that otherwise would be lost. During 1973, 43 million cubic feet of pulpwood and more than 170 million board feet of sawtimber were marketed from beetle-devastated stands, at salvage prices.

The beetle infested timber that isn't salvageable -- three times the volume utilized -- remains in the forest. To the extent possible, this should be felled and then burned or sprayed with insecticide to destroy beetles still in the log.

Present control measures can reduce the intensity of outbreaks, but cannot provide long-term protection. A wide array of practical methods for keeping losses within tolerable limits is needed. Techniques must be developed that are operationally feasible, ecologically sound and environmentally acceptable.

A coordinated five-year research and development program is recommended, which would utilize scientific talents and research facilities of federal, state, university and private organizations. Specifically, this program should answer five main questions:

1. What factors influence susceptibility of forest stands to beetle attack?

2. What is the full extent of beetle damage to forest and related resources?

3. How can changes in beetle populations be measured and predicted?

4. How can forest stand conditions be manipulated to reduce beetle populations?

5. How can beetle control measures be integrated into forest management programs?

Research currently in progress is inadequate to provide the answers needed. The recommended research and development program is designed to provide acceptable solutions for most of the major problems within five years.

Additional research expenditures totaling $11,650,000 will be needed to meet this five-year goal. This represents an increase in annual research funding of $2,330,000.

To put this figure in proper perspective, a timber loss of more than 103 million dollars was suffered by landowners in 1973 alone. Added to this, suppression expenditures have increased regularly since the beginning of the present outbreak. Federal suppression expenditures for 1974 will exceed 2.3 million dollars and, based on current projections, projects in 1975 will require even greater expenditures.

The Southern Pine Beetle Action Council urges that you consider amending the FY 1975 Budget for the U. S. Forest Service and for the State institutions supported by the Cooperative State Research Service to allow the beginning of this research effort. $1,140,000 is requested for Forest Service research, $1,190,000 for research by CSRS institutions. In addition, $400,000 is needed for expanded control efforts. These new funds, added to those already available, make research progress possible. Continued funding through 1979 will be necessary, however, as this insect poses a most difficult research challenge.

Black Walnut Research

WITNESS

DONALD H. GOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FINE HARDWOODS-AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Donald Gott, Executive Director, Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association.

Your statement will be made part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DONALD H. GOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FINE HARDWOODS-AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION

SUMMARY

The North Central Forest Experiment Station, at its Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the campus of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Ill. has a research project on growing black walnut, on of this Nation's most valuable hardwoods. The aim is to find out how to improve the growth rate of good-quality black walnut, this research is of great concern to the Fine Hardwords-American Walnut Association. During May 1973, I appeared at the hearings of your subcommittee to testify on the need for $240,000 to support insect and disease research on black walnut needed at Carbondale.

At this time, I wish to urge you and your subcommittee to again consider this need by the Forest Service at Carbondale. Since last year the insect and disease problems have increased in importance. Besides the canker disease and associated insect pests that were mentioned in last year's testimony, I am told that root rots in the nurseries that raise the black walnut planting stock is rapidly becoming a very important problem. Below I am itemizing the funding needs for this important research:

Item:	*Funds*
1. Technical staff and supporting services	
Forest insect research	$90,000
Forest disease research	90,000
2. Equip laboratory and greenhouse space for insect and disease research	30,000
3. Support specialized cooperative insect and disease research with State agencies, including universities	30,000
Total	240,000

(Insect research $120,000)
(Disease research 120,000)

Your consideration of this need will be greatly appreciated.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

(By Donald H. Gott)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Donald H. Gott, executive director of the Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity you have given me to once again support an addition of $240,000 to the USDA Forest Service budget for research on insects and diseases of black walnut and other fine hardwoods at Carbondale, Ill.

This is the same request that I made in 1972 and again in 1973. On both of these occasions, you agreed that insects and disease problems in our fine hardwoods are important enough to support in the budget. Funds were not released for fiscal year 1973. This year funds were designated for Carbondale, Ill., and made available in the final quarter of fiscal year 1974. We appreciate this very much, and I am told that the Forest Service very wisely invested these funds in

cooperative aid projects in a number of Midwest universities to start work on important aspects of the overall problem. I am truly impressed with the fine spirit of cooperation the Forest Service displayed in their decision to use these special funds provided by the Congress in such an unselfish manner. I thought you should know about it.

Unfortunately, research funds to support the strong and sustained effort needed to solve pest problems were not included in the administration's budget for fiscal year 1975. So we are almost right back where we started several years ago. While I admit to some discouragement, the problems are still with us, and I must continue to seek your help.

National attention has been focused on problems related to the needs for increased production of softwood timber. We agree that this is indeed a critical problem if we are to provide adequate housing for Americans. But these houses will also need paneling, furniture, and other hardwood furnishings if new families are going to live in the rich and warm surroundings that we have enjoyed in the past. The same is true for our offices and public buildings. Without adequate supplies of high-quality hardwoods such as black walnut, fewer and fewer people will enjoy our heritage of wood. And more and more people will be exposed to the cold, harsh surroundings of concrete, plastic, and wood imitations. While the overall supply of hardwoods is good, the supply of high-quality logs of such species as black walnut has dwindled for a number of years. In recognition of this problem, a very successful cooperative effort has been made by State and Federal forestry agencies, universities, private industry, and private landowners to find out how to grow more walnut faster and with improved quality. Forest Service research, funded by a rather modest special item a number of years ago, has been the very foundation of this program.

Progress has been exceptional. Last August a symposium was held at Carbondale, Ill., to share information with forest landowners on how to grow black walnut as a crop. The proceedings are already out of print. But during that conference at least six experts in their specific fields mentioned that there is a need for research on walnut insects and disease to improve the quality and quantity of wood as well as the nuts. John R. McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service, said at that meeting:

"We are making good progress, but we have a long way to go in solving all the urgent problems in walnut culture and use. For example, we know that intensive culture of any crop can create conditions favorable to insect and disease attacks. Much needs to be learned about the pests involved, their potential impact on growth and value, and the control measures that will be effective. Without this information, the landowner might lose his investment in walnut plantations or become so discouraged that he would stop trying to grow walnuts. Future supplies for industry would suffer."

You have tried to help us in the past, and we appreciate it. We need your help again. We need to add to the fiscal year 1975 budget for the Forest Service a $240,000 item for insects and disease research at Carbondale, Ill.

Mr. GOTT. Thank you. First of all I would like to voice the sentiments of our membership, that we greatly appreciate the assistance you have given to our problems. Rather uniquely, instead of pine beetles we suffer from other insects.

It's going to be regretful that we cannot appear before you, but all good wishes for that peace and quiet.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. GOTT. I did appear consecutively in 1972 and 1973 requesting that $240,000 be appropriated for insect and disease research for black walnut studies at Carbondale, Ill. The 1973 fiscal funds were impounded. Fiscal 1974 was $120,000, which was released but on a one-shot proposition.

The reason I am here today is, hopefully, to request respectfully that the $240,000 can be added to fiscal 1975 and on a continuing base, so that we can go ahead and employ these technicians, entomologists, and pathologists. I will touch briefly on my statement and then I would like to answer any questions that you should feel free to ask.

At this time, I wish to urge you and your subcommittee to again consider this need by the Forest Service at Carbondale. Since last year the insect and disease problems have increased in importance. Besides the canker disease and associated insect pests that were mentioned in last year's testimony. I am told that the root rots in the nurseries that raise the black walnut planting stock is rapidly becoming a very important problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the cause of root rot?

Mr. GOTT. We really don't know. This is why we need some full-time entomologists to get at these studies. The reason that we are so worried, Madam Chairman, is that for the last 13 years our association has encouraged landowners, particularly mostly professional people, believe it or not, to plant pure stands of walnut as a future inheritance for their children and an investment, a very sizable investment. Now that 10 years have gone by, these trees are growing beautifully with new research techniques that we have used, such as moisture control and fertilizers, and so forth.

It would be a crime, that we have encouraged over 1,000 people to go into these planting programs and developing a walnut council besides, to see their investment being disparaged and destroyed by unknown insects and disease.

We discovered a new beetle last year. We don't know what to name it. We thought we would call it a Japanese beetle because it did resemble one of the species of Japanese beetles. To this day we do not have the know-how and the expertise to determine where it came from and why. It is one of the destructors.

This is why I so vitally need this program to be on a continued basis at Carbondale, so we can find some of these answers.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the value of a walnut log?

Mr. GOTT. You may think I exaggerate each year but I do not, because these facts come from the census. West Germany will bid $5 a board foot today for a prime walnut log. The average price to 22 countries last year on the basis of 15 million board feet of logs going out of the country was $1,667 per thousand or over $1.50 per board foot. That includes lumber quality besides veneer quality.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many board feet are there in an average tree?

Mr. GOTT. There used to be well over 100 board feet in the average tree, but the way the woods have been raped, if you will excuse the expression, 75 board feet would maybe be par today. The size of the tree and the volume of board feet is diminishing every year because we haven't really been in the position of having growth exceed cut since 1964, when Secretary Hodges gave us a chance.

Mr. YATES. Who is raiding the hardwood forest?

Mr. GOTT. Your foreign buyers.

Mr. YATES. You mean foreign buyers come in and offer so much that the trees are cut down before they reach their useful growth?

Mr. GOTT. Yes, sir. They offer far beyond the price the veneer domestic manufacturer can compete with.

An interesting thing occurred last August. Burma and Thailand established a total embargo on teak logs. The demand for our white and red oak logs now has exceeded the demand for walnut abroad in Europe because of the degree of similarity in oak grain and color to that of teak. Oddly enough, we have a quarantine on oak logs going out of this country. But I venture to say they are going out not as oak.

Perhaps they are going out as ash or elm. The trend for our raw material is increasing rather than any decrease in the world market.

The price of white oak logs, which we never expected to attain, has reached as high as $1,500 per thousand for white oak logs.

Mr. YATES. Is ebony grown anymore?

Mr. GOTT. Yes, sir; in Makassar and Madagascar.

Mr. YATES. Only in those countries?

Mr. GOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. It can't be grown in this country?

Mr. GOTT. No, sir. It's really not a Central American wood. It's a real, real tropical hardwood, but it's beautiful.

Mr. YATES. It's very difficult to obtain these days, isn't it?

Mr. GOTT. Yes, and very expensive because those nations, unlike ourselves, wish to process the log either into lumber or timber and thereby have a much better balance of payments than to ship out just a log like we do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GOTT. Good luck.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HOWARD DORSEY, REPRESENTING THE EVERETT TERMINAL CO.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Howard Dorsey, representing the Everett Terminal Co.

Mr. DORSEY. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your many years of hard and diligent service in Congress and your understanding of our very complex industry.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is complex.

Mr. DORSEY. I always say that it appears that we are a crisis-oriented industry.

Mrs. HANSEN. It always has been.

Mr. DORSEY. And always probably will be.

[Mr. Dorsey's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HOWARD DORSEY, ON BEHALF OF EVERETT TERMINIAL CO., INC., AND PORT GARDNER TIMBER CO., INC.

Madam Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee. My name is Howard Dorsey and I appreciate the privilege of appearing before you this morning on behalf of Everett Terminal Co., Inc., headquartered in Everett, Wash., as well as Port Gardner Timber Co., which handles all lumber transactions for Everett Terminal Co.

These firms constitute enterprises wholly indigenous to their area of timber operations in the State of Washington, with substantial long-term investments—with still more in the planning stage—vitally affecting the welfare of the city of Everett and its port facilities, as well as the surrounding region extending into the Cascades. By the same token, the timber executives of these concerns are themselves products of the Pacific Northwest, with a lifetime career in their field, conditioned by the high standards of timber management long associated with the State of Washington.

I believe it is fair to affirm also that I speak on behalf of other similarly situated firms whose activities parallel ours in the State of Washington and adjacent areas. I would add, in these preliminary remarks, that recent experience has proven that with respect to some of the key forestry issues that concern

the subcommittee, there can indeed be a consensus between firms such as ours and those of larger size and scope—as, for example, the socalled "Sea-Tac Group" which includes Boise Cascade Corp., Burlington Northern, Inc., Crown Zellerbach Co. Georgia-Pacific Corp., Louisiana-Pacific Corp. St. Regis Paper Co., Scott Paper Co., Simpson Timber Co., West Fork Timber, and Weyerhauser Co.

Of at least one thing, I am absolutely certain: I express the sentiments of all concerned in telling you Madam Chairman that the expertise and depth of understanding that you have applied to national forestry issues, both in guiding the work of this subcommittee and otherwise, will stand as a lasting contribution meriting genuine admiration and appreciation in all quarters. While we very much regret your prospective retirement after some 14 years of arduous service in the House of Representatives, we welcome you back to your home in the State and the varied joys that move brings with it.

Our gratitude goes also to Congressman Wyatt whose continued dedication to the solution of our problems and recurrent crises requires no embellishment here. We wish him a bright future.

At the outset, there are certain fundamental propositions that cannot be taken for granted and require brief enumeration. This is all the more so because at this juncture of the subcommittee's hearings looking toward fiscal year 1975, it is appropriate to take stock by looking back to see where we in the timber industry have been, assess where we are now, and advance some realistic recommendations for the future.

Insofar as past, present and future are concerned we fully endorse and advocate, far beyond any mere lipservice, improved long term management of the Nation's forest resources, particularly the better management and methods designed to increase the timber yield from Federal forest lands. Obviously this is a matter of enlightened self-interest for all segments of the industry, since trees are a renewable resource.

The immediate goal should be adequate funding for the U.S. Forest Service so that the annual programed sell will reach the realistic allowable cut at the earliest possible date.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has developed a large backlog of uncut timber that has been auctioned in previous years. With some 13.4 billion board feet that could be sold, it is not nearly good enough to put only something over 10 billion board feet on the market coupled with an inadequate reaching for an additional billion board feet.

Beyond this, it is said that the Forest Service, a small agency for its job, has not received nearly enough funds to make the national forests more productive—and to promote the extesive planting, growing, harvesting and replacement that is required.

The tragedy is that, as is generally accepted, intensive management of the Federal forests could double their timber output without harmful depletion.

In this context, with due deference to the Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. John R. McGuire, the scope of reforestation in 1975 to which he alluded in his recent testimony before this subcommittee is inadequate to say the least, particularly in the light of the assessment borne by the industry to this end, which should be utilized for this purpose and not "lost" by being subsumed in the general fund.

It is likewise unsatisfactory to divert attention from the main and uncompleted task on hand by seeking to focus upon the forestry incentives program providing assistance to small woodland or small forest owners. Worthy as that course may be, it is of paramount importance for the Forest Service to fulfill its basic mandate to manage the Federal forests according to the multiple use concept that redounds to the public interest and best use for all parties.

I would invite the subcommittee's attention to the dilemma in which we and other comparable firms find ourselves currently. Historically, the timber industry was free of controls. The advent of the Morse amendment, with its complex requirements of recordkeeping and other reporting responsibilities, was followed by the SBA "setaside" program together with its own restrictions. In the past few years, the emphasis both in the Halls of Congress and in other concerned circles has been upon the exploration of substitution restrictions and their feasibility, in connection with the export trade.

The most recent developments with respect to the adoption of export and substitution restrictions required by the terms of section 301 of the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1974, at least provide some reassurance. The revised export and substitution restrictions promulgated by the Forest Service became effective a little more than a month ago. While they

do not evoke our wholehearted enthusiasm, our considered judgment is that we can live within the four corners of this new set of governmental regulations which will guide our trade relationships and activities in this section.

Parenthetically, we wish to take this opportunity to commend your, Madam Chairman, Congressman Wyatt, and others of the subcommittee, for your continuing oversight and guidance in the final resolution of this difficult matter. The Forest Service, in the last analysis, was most responsible in eliciting and analyzing the comments and criticisms of the proposed regulations submitted by various segments of the timber industry. The final product and the responsive and interpretative comments distributed by the Forest Service bode well for the interaction of industry and Government.

The point we would stress above all is that the cumulative effect of the strata of law and regulations, piled one on top of the other, poses an enormous problem for business both large, medium and small in the timber and wood products field. We ask therefore that the present equilibrium not be disturbed by still another approach from some unforeseen quarter. The Forest Service has responded to the will of your subcommittee and the Congress and indeed has itself possessed ample authority to act under the organic law on the statute books since the turn of the century.

Touching briefly upon our own situation, we operate a sorting yard of 55 acres, receiving some 200 truckloads of several thousand pieces per week. Of this, 46 sorts are made of basically 5 species of timber. How, if the governmental requirements become more complex—or are altered unnecessarily without envisaging the consequences—can we continue to operate economically and competitively? How, too, can we make expansion plans and commit substantial capital to their implementation? We must, and will, observe the present requirements of the law and regulations on penalty of severe sanctions.

The present solution, arrived at after painstaking effort, provides a sensible framework. We trust it will be preserved.

A final word regarding the export and substitution restrictions as they affect cants. Cants have been erroneously portrayed by some as a subterfuge to export restrictions, crudely passed through the saws and furtively whisked aboard ship like contraband.

The cant trade, in fact, is based upon careful selection of the proper log, precision manufacturing to close tolerances, and extractions of the highest economic value product possible from the log. The two or three sided "Waney" cant developed simply through the need to include the maximum of clear lumber in the product for shipment to the point of remanufacture.

Contrary to what some would have you believe, sawing cants generates jobs just like any other manufactured wood product. The same basic machinery is involved, and the same men to operate the machines.

Mr. DORSEY. I wanted to explain briefly what our company undertook some 3 years ago. With the ever-increasing prices of timber, lesser and lesser volume sold, we saw an ever-increasing need for refining, assorting, and distribution of forest products to the rightful manufacturer. This includes shingles, plywood, and lumber. We are also involved in the export business, as the regulations allow it.

We have a very complex problem right now created by both legislative and administrative regulations that we have to operate under—starting out with no controls, then going into the Morse amendment, on into the SBA set-aside regulations, and then we come down now to the complete ban of Federal timber into the export market without primary manufacture, creating then a substitution regulation and on down.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know why that occurred?

Mr. DORSEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. As long as Office of Management and Budget refuses to reforest, it seems rather strange that we should be exporting from our national forests. That is the problem.

The State of Washington has a different situation. They plant and have a complete management structure so they know exactly what they are cutting and when and how much. They are reforesting and plant-

ing every day. The amount of Federal land that needs to be reforested is between 3 and 5 million acres. The budget request continually lacks adequate reforestation funds. We thought it was time to bring it to their attention.

Mr. DORSEY. Yes; along those lines we would certainly like to seriously urge adequate appropriations so that the Forest Service may meet their many complexities in Federal land management, including the sales program of timber to arrive at the annual allowable cut, which we never seem to quite get to or we keep shelving or putting back in a deficit system.

In explaining a little further on these regulations—certain regulations have expired and others have taken over—the timber didn't come out in that method. In our log yards we are operating some 200 loads of logs that come in and are distributed daily. We are operating under all regulations at the present time. It's completely hard to manage or impose. For the Forest Service to police or try and enforce them, it would take a tremendous body of people.

Coming on down to the substitution regulations and primarily manufactured portion of it, we feel that we have finally arrived at something that the industry can live with in all segments of it, large as well as small people. We have gone ahead, our company as well as many other companies, in spending considerable amounts of money and have design manufacturing plants.

But until we get something that is stable enough to make these large expenditures of several billion dollars for a plant, we would hope that it could be solidified at least for enough years ahead so that we can write off the expenditure and justify these manufacturing facilities. We have been striving for that for many years as this mandate that has been handed down to us probably for the last 7 or 8 years. It seems like we get closer to the manufacturing and then we get into sizes and what is lumber and what isn't lumber.

We have talked to many companies in the lumber manufacturing business. Our company can live with the substitution rule. Maybe it isn't the best, but at least it's livable. We want to thank you for the efforts of your committee in getting that established.

I would also like at this time to tell you that we are very sorry you are retiring. But we sure would welcome you back to the great Northwest.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. DORSEY. Thank you.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

RALPH WINKWORTH, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

THOMAS B. BORDEN, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

KENNETH B. POMEROY, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ralph Winkworth, president, National Association of State Foresters.

Mr. WINKWORTH. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am representing the National Association of State Foresters and the 50 program directors.

[Mr. Winkworth's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

The President's Panel on Timber and the Environment, the National Commission on Material's Policy Study and the Forest Service Report: "Outlook for Timber," all point up increasing need for substantial investment in management and protection of forest lands. We must assure that the Nation will not face a wood crisis such as in energy now confronting and confounding us all. There is urgency in providing increased funding in fiscal year 1975.

Two Federal cooperative programs with the 50 States comprise the basic components of protecting and managing our present and future forest resources. The National Association of State Foresters respectfully requests congressional concurrence and increased funding for the following proposals.

Clarke-McNary Act, section 2 (Federal funds forest fire control).—This legislation authorizes appropriations up to $40 million for Federal cost sharing in forest fire control on State and private lands. No more than $20 million has ever been allocated to the States, though, for fiscal year 1973, the Congress appropriated $25 million. Although designed for a 50-50 cost sharing, forest fire control by State forestry agencies is currently being funded at a ratio of 14 percent Federal and 86 percent State.

Further, the forestry incentives program, enacted during the last session of Congress, is an investment of Federal funds in timber production for our Nation's future timber supply. Federal cost sharing with private landowners in this program is 50 to 75 percent of the total cost. Yet, Federal cost sharing at 14 percent for basic fire protection of this growing wood fiber is inconsistent with the incentives concept and national goals.

The 50 States, by themselves, are unable to financially keep pace with escalating costs for salaries and wages, materials and equipment, let alone intensification to bring about more adequate protection on increased forest acreages. During 1971–73, costs for manpower increased 19 percent, not for additional personnel, but for adjustments in salaries and wages. During this same 3-year period, other increases occurred:

Item:	*Percentage increase in cost*
Crawler tractor	24
Transport truck	37
Fire unit	28
Hand tools	33
Nuts and bolts	35
Total costs	27

The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 requests approximately $20.2 million. We recommend that Clarke-McNary, section 2, funds be increased for fiscal year 1975 to $30 million.

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Federal funds to States for forest management services to landowners).—This act was amended by Congress in 1973 to increase the State's responsibilities and authorization was increased to $20 million, including provisions for a new urban forestry program. Nevertheless, funding has been relatively the same.

With the forestry incentives program to motivate our landowners, their requests for technical assistance are far surpassing our ability to provide assistance. The urban forestry program envisioned by Congress should be implemented nationwide. Land use planning requirements, nonpoint pollution, as well as soil sedimentation and forest practices acts and regulations, as they apply to this program, require that we increase our staff of technical foresters to permit giving needed services to our landowners.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 which only provides for minimal additional technical assistance to sawmill operators. We urge your favorable consideration of funding cooperative forest management to the full $20 million authorized so that this important work can be accomplished.

Recapped, in brief, is our request:

Program name	Administration budget	NASF recommendation
Clarke-McNary, sec. 2 (cooperative fire control)	$20,177,000	$30,000,000
Cooperative forest management	5,574,000	20,000,000

Our Nation has embarked upon a major crusade to avert a wood crisis. Millions of dollars are being spent annually to reforest presently uproductive land, and to improve existing forest land. To stand by and witness deterioration of the basic management and protection programs is inconsistent with our new national thrust. We need your help.

Mr. WINKWORTH. Mrs. Hansen, I have only one observation to make and I am going to turn it over to Mr. Borden. We think the time is long past that we State foresters put out our strong efforts toward those nonindustrial lands. We come in that spirit. I will turn it over to Mr. Borden.

Mr. BORDEN. You know our pitch, Mrs. Hansen. We have talked about forest fire control. It has been your committee that has saved us several times.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very disappointed about the budget request this year. The budget does not even recognize the inflation factor.

Mr. BORDEN. That is right, it doesn't. In our statement we have some inflationary costs that are quite valid. It reflects this 9-percent to 10-percent inflationary trend that we have gone through, even the nuts and bolts on there that I included. We have seen those things go up 35 precent in just the last 2 years.

I won't belabor the fire business. You are aware of it. We are requesting that you increase the fire money from the $20 million to $30 million. More importantly, and just as important, is our Cooperative Forest Management Act.

Toward the bottom of our testimony we talk about the fact that Congress authorized a new urban forestry program, where we are helping communities. We try to, but we have no funds to do it.

Another one is the forest improvement that Congress has authorized; $10 million in funds was given to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service—we are the technical people on that—to properly get to the landowner in the first place and get them interested and working for the program and getting these lands under production.

To get lands replanted and under production has been the major effort. We have very little technical money to do it. Consequently, because of the urban forestry program and the forestry incentives, we are requesting that Congress give us the additional funds, from roughly $5¼ million that the administration asked for to the full $20 million that has been authorized, so we can get the job done.

I have a nice motherhood statement at the bottom that is very true, but I won't read it to you and I won't try to recite it. We are in a major program right now of trying to avert a wood crisis. The only way we can do it is to get the private lands, who use two-thirds of our forest lands, under production so that we can avert the crisis we are seeing in some of the other resources today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your problem is complicated by the fact that the

small owner sometimes does not have the capital to provide adequate management.

Mr. WINKWORTH. We are counting on a real start from the foresters.

Mr. POMEROY. The Edward Hines Lumber Co. in Arkansas had begun a leasing program with small landowners, that is down to as small as 40 acres.

This does two things. It keeps this immature wood off the market while it's increasing in value and it gives the owner a little annual income to pay his taxes with, and this sort of thing. This is a wonderful development.

Mrs. HANSEN. And the land still belongs to the owner?

Mr. POMEROY. Yes. He has full control.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all very much.

Mr. POMEROY. You have been a real leader over all these years. We greatly admire you, all of us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It has been a joy to work with you.

Mr. BORDEN. You will hear from us again, even though you are not in Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESS

ART LYNN, FORESTER FOR WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Art Lynn, Forester for the Western Forest Industry Association.

Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please highlight it for us.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ART LYNN, WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, VERNAL, UTAH

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Art Lynn, forester for Western Forest Industries Association, residing in Vernal, Utah. I am testifying today on behalf of our members in the Rocky Mountain region—Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. These are principally small business forest products producers, almost entirely dependent upon national forest timber sale offerings for their raw material supply.

Although my statement will emphasize a single, but important, facet of Forest Service funding policy, I wish to urge on behalf of these forest product producers that (1) the Forest Service be adequately funded to offer for sale the entire annual allowable harvest, (2) that the Forest Service be adequately funded to increase the salvage sale program to protect and increase the productivity of our forest resources, and (3) that all impounded timber access road funds be released and the timber access road moneys be greatly increased.

It is on the latter point that I would like to devote the balance of my statement.

Reductions in access road funding, or the impoundment of those funds, has a serious impact on independent purchasers of national forest timber—an impact that may be little known or little understood. Apparently because the Forest Service does not have adequate appropriated funds for roads, they are requiring the timber purchasers to construct multipurpose forest access roads as a part of the timber sale contract.

Some of the adverse impacts are as follows:

1. The timber purchaser has been forced into the road contracting business. This creates a severe hardship on the small purchaser because road building is a

high risk venture, requiring a large amount of capital. There is minimal return on investment, and often a net loss. The small timber purchaser cannot economically own and maintain an inventory of road construction machinery and keep it busy. Added to this is the contemporary problem of lack of availablity of new, used, or leased machinery, and the unwillingness of road contractors to subcontract the work. With these handicaps, it is no wonder that the small purchaser feels this roadbuilding requirement is squeezing him right out of the timber business.

2. The high cost road construction jobs, even though the cost is an offset against stumpage, is resulting in no-bid timber sales in many cases, and in other cases is effectively precluding small purchasers.

3. The large offsets on stumpage prices caused by the required "spec" road in the timber sale contract is having an adverse effect on the 25 percent receipts to the local counties' road and school programs.

4. A good portion of the required "spec" roads are, in the opinion of the purchasers, either not necessary for timber harvest or are being built in locations not most advantageous for timber harvesting operations. In most cases, they are designed to excessively high standards.

5. The Forest Service is building up a vast system of roads at a large investment to the taxpayer while not having adequate funds to protect the investment through proper road maintenance.

A recent example of what I am talking about is the Windy Point-Smokehouse timber sale offered 2 weeks ago on the Uncompahgre National Forest. There were no bids. The principal reason was that this 3.4 million board feet set-aside sale required the construction of 5.8 miles of road at an estimated cost of $96,805, or $28.47 per thousand board feet of timber in the sale. In addition, the Forest Service contract required the purchaser or his designated subcontractor to have at least the following road construction equipment for use on the road job:

Two self-propelled, rubber tired Cat 621 earthmovers.
One Cat D–8 or equivalent with blade and ripper.
One Cat 12 or equivalent motor grader.
One compactor, 15–19 ton class, self-propelled, with static and steel segmented wheels.
One compactor, 25 ton class, rubber tired.
One backhoe.
One endloader.
Four bellydump gravel trucks.
One water truck with 2,500 gallon per minute pump.
Two handheld mechanical tampers.

The used price on the above equipment in operable condition, if available, was found to be over $400,000. The lease rental price was prohibitive on some pieces of equipment, and others were simply not available. Road contractors were not interested in subcontracting the job because they felt it was estimated too low to cover costs and a profit.

So this particular small business set-aside sale went unsold to operators who badly needed the timber because the road requirements precluded a fair opportunity to recover costs of operating the sale. The San Juan National Forest has had four no-bid sales totaling 24 million board feet, also for reasons related to road construction requirements.

The small timber purchasers particularly need relief from these stringent road requirements in timber sale contracts.

An increase in the funding for the access road program would provide relief, and we hope your committee will take such action.

Thank you.

Mr. LYNN. Thank you. The things we are concerned about, Madam Chairman, are probably the same as other timber producers. That is, one, sufficient funds for the Forest Service to adequately offer for sale and harvest their annual allowable cut.

The other thing that concerns the timber operators a great deal is the funding of an increased salvage sale program, which we feel is necessary to keep the productivity of the forests up and to protect them.

The one thing I am going to spend most of my time on is timber

access road funds. Some of these funds, as we understand it, have been impounded and the timber access road funds have been greatly decreased over the past year or two and this has put quite a strain on the Forest Service and the timber operators.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is going to put more of a strain on them in the future also.

Mr. LYNN. This will be very difficult.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is going to be disastrous for the small timber operator.

Mr. LYNN. Yes. This is the point I would like to make.

Mrs. HANSEN. You will be interested in reading the committee's hearings with the Forest Service. The committee is well aware of your problem and is very disturbed by this situation.

Mr. LYNN. This is causing a great deal of difficulty right now because it's putting a burden on particularly the small operator because it's putting him in the roadbuilding business.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. LYNN. And he does not want that.

Mrs. HANSEN. He does not have the capital nor the expertise.

Mr. LYNN. Exactly. This is the point that is really disturbing to the smaller companies.

We would like to suggest that the committee make an effort to release the impounded funds and to increase that access road program to take the pressure from the smaller companies. It's very obvious if this doesn't occur that small companies will just not be able to compete for the timber sales offered.

Mrs. HANSEN. Not only that, but your counties will be receiving less in timber receipts to maintain roads and construct schools. The timber companies are not going to pay as much for the timber and it's going to reflect back on the receipts.

Mr. LYNN. I can see you have a very good understanding of this.

Mrs. HANSEN. My district is full of forests.

Mr. LYNN. With that, these are the points. They are all in the statement that I wished to make. I appreciate the opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. I appreciate your appearing today. I am glad somebody appeared to present this point of view. Thank you very much.

Mr. LYNN. Thank you.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

JAMES F. O'DONNELL, AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION
ARTHUR SAISER, FORT VANCOUVER PLYWOOD CO.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Arthur Saiser, representing the Fort Vancouver Plywood Co.

Mr. SAISER. I am here to talk about the timber supply problems of the worker owned and operated plywood plants of the west coast. I used to be in your district until they changed it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. SAISER. Mr. Rose and Brisco asked me to say "Hello" to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give them my very best.

Mr. SAISER. I will.

[Mr. Saiser's prepared statement follows:]

33-160 O - 74 - pt. 5 - 58

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR SAISER ON FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Arthur Saiser of Fort Vancouver Plywood Co. I reside at 6003 Montant Lane, Vancouver, Wash. I am employed by Fort Vancouver Plywood Co. as their timber manager.

Fort Vancouver is a worker owned and operated plywood plant, it is located by the Columbia River, in Vancouver, Wash. This plant furnishes steady employment to 400 people, and has been in continuous operation since 1955.

The annual payroll exceeds $5 million per year. We process about 40 million board feet of logs into plywood each year.

Our basic log supply comes from the national forests. We used to purchase substantial amounts of timber, from the State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, but we have lost this to the exporters. We also used to buy a lot of logs on the open market. We are not able to do this any more either, as these logs also go to export. The Small Business Administration and the Forest Service started a set-aside timber sale program for small business firms such as us, and this helped us a great deal, until log brokers and some log exporters, with no manufacturing facility of any kind, began to purchase these timber sales, have them sawed on two sides and ship them to export as cants, with the absolute minimum of processing.

When this is permitted we are not only exporting jobs for Americans, but we are raising the price of homes, to the American people that need this new housing the most, and can afford it the least. We know there were about 3 billion board feet of logs exported in 1973.

I have attached a graph to my statement which compares the export of wood to all foreign nations in 1972 and 1973.

In 1973, the export of logs was up 6 percent. The export of lumber was up 72 percent and cants were down 3 percent.

Now, let's look at the prices for these categories. Log export revenue was up 104 percent in 1973 over 1972. Lumber was up 122 percent and cants up 77 percent.

These are the statistics that have those of us in the cooperative plywood industry gravely concerned. We don't mind competition for the Federal timber against those who manufacture it domestically but we can't over the long haul compete with those bidders who send unprocessed resources to countries that have controlled economics and treat free trade as a one-way street.

Although the actual volume of cants exported up until October of 1973 was not increasing over 1972, any businessman can tell you that the price increase of 77 percent will shift timber and Government contract holders into this lucrative trade. Doing this, in my opinion, completely gets around the Morse Amendment of 1968 and the appropriation bill of 1973 prohibiting export from Federal lands.

The colored photographs and the newspaper clipping clearly illustrate the movement and great increase in cant production in this area.

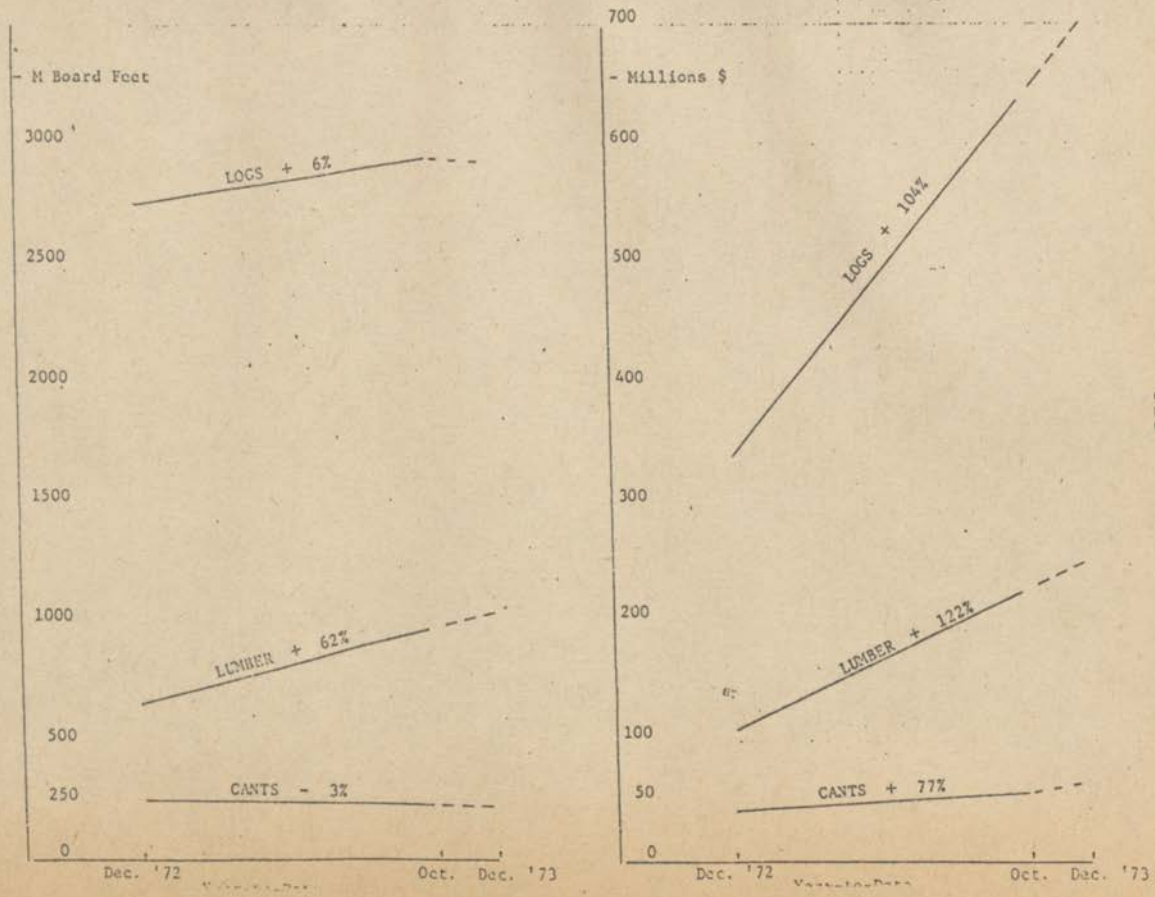
Unless the export of cants is stopped in its initial stage, it will spread just like the cancer of log exports and our country will be worse off for it.

Those worker-owners in the cooperative plywood industry, many who have their life savings and dreams in their jobs, will be put out of business unless reasonable Government restrictions are placed on export of all raw resources from this country.

Madam Chairman, I am giving the committee a copy of a publication called "Puget Sound Plywood, Inc.—A Cooperative Association", the story of this worker-owned company. Our story and that of the other 17 worker-owned plywood companies is similar.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views here today.

EXPORT - UNITED STATES TO ALL FOREIGN NATIONS
Showing Percent Change 1972-1973



Mr. SAISER. I could summarize my statement best by probably telling you that I have heard today in the short time I have been here many of the problems mentioned that we have.

First and foremost, I would say, is the lack of funds for the northeast service to have a really meaningful reforestation program to get these acres back in production that are now just growing brush. We have lots of other problems besides that. The gentleman before me just mentioned one of them. That is the road building problems. You mentioned what happens to the counties.

Mrs. HANSEN. That particularly should concern the people who are working out of the Snoqualmie and Clark area because, as you are well aware, this is going to eliminate the small operators.

Mr. SAISER. That is exactly right. We just completed a road job a year ago that cost $476,000. This is a big road job for a small company, but almost every timber sale we have now has this sort of cost tied to it. The biggest problem, of course, is we are losing our allowable cut every year. It's going down. We sold about 13.8 billion this year and we are going to end up with 10.8 billion. It's just going to have to be a turnaround.

We have the camp problem. We have the export problem from the State of Washington. We just have many problems. I have covered the other things in my statement.

One of the things that brings some of our problems on is that most of the State of Washington timber goes to export. Then we had the complete ban on the export of Federal logs. But the camp thing is far worse than the export of logs ever was. It has gotten down to the point where they make one vertical cut through a log 8¾ inches wide and this can be shipped as export, and it's perfectly legal. I think we need some legislation to prevent this sort of thing on Federal timbers.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee felt we should not export Federal timber when we were behind in our reforestation program.

Mr. SAISER. Of course, we have some selfish interests here. I am first to admit that. Also I want to point out that we are beginning to price ourselves right out of the domestic market. These people who need and want homes just cannot afford to build a home. It's going to get much, much worse in the next year than it is now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Right.

Mr. SAISER. I could go on for hours, but it isn't going to serve any purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is aware of your problems.

Mr. SAISER. I am sure you are, yes, Ma'am.

Mr. O'DONNELL. As you know, I wanted to show a slide show and I was able to show it yesterday to the staff. The statement I am about to read here will pretty much emphasize what we think is a critical problem. It has to be solved before the Forest Service starts to implement their management plans for which they have already published environmental impact statements on this in some of the different forests before July 1.

If I talk just off the cuff it will take longer than 5 minutes, so let me read what I have to say.

The U.S. Forest Service has been experimenting over the past year or so with a new method of calculating national forest allowable timber

harvest. These experiments have been carried out in context with a revised Forest Service policy interpretation of sustained yield. It is now probable that revised forest management plans will be implemented on several national forests, probably at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1974.

The impact of the Forest Service's recent proposals on national forest productivity is massive, implies production losses below previous and current plan levels that will cause harvest reductions of as much as 30 percent and perhaps 40 percent.

The Forest Service efforts include a work entitled "Forest regulation study," and have earned severe criticism from the Nation's most knowledgeable and creditable foresters, forest managers, forestry educators, forest economists and forest industry representatives and associations throughout the United States.

As a result of this practically unanimous condemnation, another study by recently retired Forest Service Chief of Forest Economics Research, Dr. H. R. Josephson, was proposed. The function of that work was to be the examination of alternate methods of determining the allowable harvest. And that study was to be completed by March 1974.

The "Josephson" study was clearly an effort by the Forest Service to get out from under the weight of criticism earned by its earlier proposals. It appears that it was also an effort to placate Forest Service critics rather than actually develop better informaion on which to base Forest Service planning. The Josephson study was not completed in March. And indeed as it stands now, there is no completion date established. We do know that Dr. Josephson hopes to be completing his study during the summer—after he returns from a tour at the University of California on a guest teaching assignment.

Forest Service spokesmen have indicated that some of their new forest management plans may be put into effect by July 1, 1974. The Forest Service has also made it clear that its current planning will not under any circumstances be delayed by the unavailability of Dr. Josephson's study, wherein the comparative merit of alternate allowable cut calculations would be determined.

Thus we face the prospect that within a few weeks new national forest timber management plans will be implemented, even though based on faulty methods and unwarranted policy changes, and containing serious reductions in the productivity of national forest lands that will inevitably impair current levels of harvest as well as the long-term productivity of the national forests—by precluding opportunities for increased growth through unnecessary retention of overmature inventories, the prevention of reforestation, and by establishing a framework of management that will preclude rational economic evaluation of forest growth practices such as thinning and fertilizing.

The nondeclining sustained yield policy constraint imposed on this calculation by the Forest Service not only reduces current harvests, but reduces as well the growth capability of the forests and thus inevitably future harvests. The lowering of current harvest stems in this Forest Service system from the impairment of long-term growth, as well as from constraints against recovery and use of substantial

volumes of inventory that will otherwise go to waste from natural and catastrophic agents of timber mortality.

It is imperative that no national forest plan changes be implemented, at least until after Dr. Josephson's study is finished and thoroughly reviewed, in order to be sure that the national forests are managed under reasonable policies and rational techniques of allowable cut determination.

We have been assured by the Forest Service that there will be no voluntary restraint on their part. Thus we urgently request your action to preclude the use of funds appropriated to the Forest Service for anything other than current plans in force, until this situation can be resolved with proper consideration for the long-term interests of the national forests and the citizens of the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you oppose their appropriation?

Mr. O'DONNELL. If they are going to change their plans, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are opposing the entire appropriation?

Mr. O'DONNELL. If they are going to institute new management plans.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

PETER V. JACKSON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Peter Jackson, Director, National Association of Conservation Districts.

You may summarize your statement.

Mr. JACKSON. I have tried to cut it down to about 5 minutes. I would like to make one point to start with. This is my first experience, so if I get all fouled up, say, let's start again.

Mr. MCKAY. Summarize what you had in mind and the committee will pose any questions it sees pertinent.

Mr. JACKSON. My name is Peter V. Jackson. I am a supervisor of the Madison Conservation District in Montana, a director of the National Association of Conservation Districts and chairman of the NACD Public Lands Committee. I am appearing today to present the views of NACD on appropriations for the 1975 fiscal year for selected districts and their associations in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Service.

The members of this committee are no doubt familiar with NACD and with conservation districts. We have appeared before you a number of times over the years, on different subjects. For the record, let me say that NACD represents nearly 3,000 individual conservation districts and their associations in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These districts are managed by more than 15,000 men and women who contribute their time and services and are intensely interested in the wise use and management of the Nation's resources.

The National Association of Conservation Districts is greatly concerned about the protection and wise use of the Nation's public land resources. Our conservation district leaders and cooperators realize that these resources, especially in the public land States of the West and Alaska, are a principal source of water, wood products, livestock grazing, wildlife and recreation. Adequate funding for resource in-

ventories, planning and management is needed now more than ever and will result in ecologically sound resource use. We maintain that expenditures in this area return to the U.S. Treasury and the local community many times the dollars invested for management and protection.

There is a basic and well-recognized need for improved management of the soil, water, forest, and range resources of our public lands for a wide variety of social and economic purposes. An increased level of conservation improvement work would benefit all the people of the Nation.

We support and urge an increase in appropriations for the public land management agencies to improve both the extent and quality of conservation measures on public lands, in order that the public at large and adjacent private landowners and their communities will benefit.

We are extremely concerned that actions of the executive branch resulting in reduced spending, personnel ceilings and reduced travel has seriously hampered the ability of our public land resource management agencies to perform the responsibilities given to them by Congress.

We do not need to bring to your attention the fact that there is a shortage of the renewable resources produced from these public lands. Long-range projection shows a need for increases in wood products, for red meat, and for opportunities for recreation and enjoyment of the open space that is provided in these areas. However, these must be made available without damage to the basic resource itself.

We recognize the need for adequate funding for all of the agencies of the Department of the Interior. We urge your positive consideration of the support of these agencies in their conservation activities. These include the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, Office of Saline Water, Office of Water Resources Research, Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Park Service.

There are two major land management agencies that we want to speak to specifically today. These are the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Accelerated and intensified forest and grassland management is needed to obtain optimum use and production from the lands in the National Forest System. Increased concern for environmental enhancement and requests for expanded recreation in wilderness areas has brought a reduction in flow of wood products and other raw materials in these lands. Consideration of "roadless" areas for wilderness and proposals for eastern wild areas will cause additional reductions and limited use. The U.S. Forest Service can do a better job of satisfying needs for recreation and raw materials if adequate funding is available to accelerate management programs.

Increased funding and the resulting investment in management will also bring significant returns in watershed, fish and wildlife, recreation, livestock forage, and other values of equal significance. Improved forest and grassland management will also increase water quality and

amount and, at the same time, reduce erosion, flooding and sedimentation. The magnitude of uses and demands on the National Forest System dictate an increased level of funding for this agency.

We urge a level of financing for National Forest protection, utilization and management that will allow the implementation of the U.S.F.S. environmental program for the future.

We specifically request additional appropriations above the President's budget of $2.4 million for range resource management and $6.4 million for soil and water management.

We also urge an increase of $5.2 million in funds for State and private forestry cooperation. Increases in this category are needed to provide States with funds for personnel to assist with implementation of new forest incentives program.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

This agency has a challenging job in managing some 450 million acres of the Nation's public lands. Their resources and manpower are inadequate to provide for the conservation, rehabilitation and development of the many and varied resources under their administration.

We recognize the urgent need to develop additional energy resources and the contribution that can be made by the resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management. However, we are concerned about the effect the development of these energy resources will have on other vital resources such as soil, water, forage, timber, wildlife and the recreational opportunities that are now available or could be provided by these lands. We believe that, with adequate funding and other resources, the BLM can carry out a program of energy development from these lands with proper protection of the renewable natural resources.

We believe that the increased funding is necessary for the Bureau's inventory and planning programs. Adequate funding and manpower is desirable to obtain resource inventories of these vast areas and provide a reasonable rate of development and implementation of management framework plans and allotment management programs.

Conservation districts have long been concerned with erosion and sediment control on private lands. We believe that public land management agencies must always be given the resources to control the erosion and sedimentation from their lands.

Three years ago, in a national conference on sediment control, in Washington, D.C., Senator Jennings Randolph, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, declared "Sediment is the World's greatest pollutant." The Agricultural Research Service estimates that, in the United States alone, 4 billion tons of soil materials are washed into tributary streams each year. The storage capacity of manmade reservoirs in this country is being reduced at a rate of 1 million acre-feet each year. The silt being dredged annually from waterways of all kinds is estimated at ¾ of a billion cubic yards.

The public lands of the Western States are a major contributor to this problem. We are concerned that approximately 48 million acres of land administered by the BLM are reported to be in bad condition due to erosion. Recent information we received stated that 58 percent

of all major streams sediment loads in the 11 Western States are contributed by erosion from public lands.

Preparation and implementation of a grazing system allotment management plan is a key tool for controlling erosion and restoring and maintaining a quality range environment. This is the system used by the Bureau of Land Management.

It is now recognized that an important use of public lands, and an important management tool on these lands, is livestock grazing. Accelerated effort in this area will contribute to forest and range management, soil and water conservation, wildlife and watershed benefits, including erosion control and other values. We support the proposed increase in the BLM budget of $28,392,000 in the area of resource management, conservation, and protection. However, we recognize that nearly all of this amount is proposed for use in the energy development area. Very little will be available for on-going programs of broad resource management.

The Bureau of Land Management reports that they have 214 allotment management plans covering approximately 6 million acres of public lands that have been planned cooperatively by the Bureau of Land Management and ranchers but not implemented due to lack of funding. They also report that there were an estimated 115 allotment management plans completed in 1974, but that only 20 were implemented. Their report indicates that there are 7,270 allotment management plans not prepared. At the rate of 115 per year, it will take over 60 years for preparation of allotment management plans for all Bureau of Land Management lands. This is not an acceptable rate for development of plans which are the basis for good range management and will result in proper use of the land resources and protection of the watersheds.

We believe that the proposed increase of a little over $1 million in range management is inadequate. While we express our support for an increase, we feel that it should be in an amount that will get the range management program on the way to a reasonable date of accomplishment. We suggest, therefore, a budget figure in range management of $6,160,000. An increase of $5 million would double the present rate of preparation and implementation of allotment management plans. This increase would be complemented by increase funding available for range improvement due to increases in grazing fees.

We have been concerned about the transfer of funds and manpower for environmental analysis and preparation of environmental impact statements. We believe that funds should be appropriated for this activity. We are pleased to support this budget request of $4,305,000.

We also recognize the problem of off-road vehicles and the need for proper development of a program in this area. We are pleased to support the appropriation request increase of $610,000 for this purpose.

We agree with the need to accelerate land use planning, but are concerned that these funds are also earmarked for use primarily in energy areas. However, we believe that these funds are necessary if the related resources are to be protected and the energy resources properly developed. We therefore support the appropriation request increase of $6,590,000 for this purpose.

We believe that the rehabilitation, conservation, and proper development of the national resources lands depends on adequate funding

for the agency responsible for these lands. The technicians and administrators of the Bureau of Land Management understand these resources and their necessary management techniques. With adequate authority for management and the necessary staff and funding, they can bring these lands to the desired level of productivity. These lands will then respond as stabilized watersheds, improved water quality, increased production of wildlife and livestock, and increased recreational opportunities.

We appreciate this opportunity to present the view of the National Association of Conservation Districts on these important programs and the appropriatons which support them.

Mr. McKay. Mr. Jackson, you indicated that you operate on Bureau of Land Management lands.

Mr. Jackson. Yes, sir, upon section 15 lands, which are small portions of Bureau of Land Management intermingled.

Mr. McKay. What is your business?

Mr. Jackson. I am a rancher.

Mr. McKay. What is your State?

Mr. Jackson. I am from Montana. I live 90 miles north of Yellowstone Park in Madison Valley.

Mr. McKay. We appreciate your testimony on behalf of agency funding, and we have considerable sympathy with the items you have indicated here.

Mr. Jackson. Energy bothers me.

Mr. McKay. It bothers us all right now.

National Park Service Appropriations

WITNESS

TOBY COOPER, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR PARKS, THE NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. McKay. Mr. Toby Cooper, administrative assistant for parks, the Natonal Parks and Conservation Association.

[Mr. Cooper's prepared statement follows:]

April 11, 1974

STATEMENT OF

MR. TOBY COOPER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR PARKS
THE NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Concerning

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Submitted on Invitation to

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Madam Chairwoman: I am Toby Cooper, Administrative Assistant for Parks at the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA). Our building is located at 1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The National Parks and Conservation Association is a non-profit, educational and scientific organization devoted to the preservation of the environment, and, particularly, to the protection of the national parks and monuments of the United States. Our organization is supported by a nation-wide membership of about 42,000 citizens, each of whom receives our monthly publication, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION MAGAZINE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL.

NPCA appreciates this opportunity to testify on the appropriations for the National Park Service, Fiscal Year 1975. Our objectives are to encourage government action in the areas of conservation and outdoor recreation. We specifically support policies which are designed to protect wildlife and the natural environment in our national parks. To this end, we function as a constructive critic of the administrative policies for natural areas of the National Park System, and we strive to maintain close communication with the National Park Service.

OPERATION FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The 1975 budget request for the National Park Service includes an item for $203.976 million for park management of the National Park System. To this is added $5.382 million for executive direction and $.7 million for forest fire programs, thus totaling $210.058 for operation of the park system. The Park Service claims this to be an increase of over $16 million for the operating budget, but the increase is almost completely an artifact of the annual pay increase. If the pay increases and GSA rental costs of $8.121 million are subtracted, the operating budget is seen to increase only 4.5% over the 1974 budget to $201.937 million.

The current effort of the National Park Service is to bring the parks "up to standard" in the areas of interpretation, maintenance, security, safety, resource management and information services. In addition to the existing parks, new areas of the National Park System must be opened to the public and the visitor services developed; eleven new areas have been added to the system in the last two years.

As the National Park System grows and inflation continues to take its toll of dollar values, the operating budget of the Park Service needs to reflect the same trends. An increase of 4.5% is not sufficient to meet the increasing needs. In effect, the National Park Service is losing money in the face of a growing park system and an increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities. We feel the Subcommittee should examine the operating budget carefully and give serious consideration to increasing this appropriation in accord with the suggestion outlined in the next section.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For 1975, Planning and Construction allocations in the National Park Service budget request are heavily biased toward developments for the Bicentennial Celebration of 1976. Of the $57.303 million requested for planning and construction projects, $42.207 million is being allocated for Bicentennial projects. The total spending for Bicentennial developments is $54.2 million. This priority allocation indicates two important aspects of the Park Service budget planning.

1. Since public attention will be focused on certain components of the National Park System for the Bicentennial Celebration, the Park Service wants these showcase areas to conform to high standards of quality and development. This implies that the rest of the system will continue to suffer from lower standards until the Bicentennial is over.

2. While the Bicentennial is a celebration of national significance, one which we support and which merits the spending now being planned for it, it is hoped that the same standards of development being applied to the 22 areas of Bicentennial focus and the National Capitol Parks will not be applied to the natural areas of the National Park System. To allocate copius funds for construction in the National Park System is to threaten the very natural values which the park system was created to preserve.

The allocation of spending for the Bicentennial projects inflicts a severe drain on the operating budget of the National Park Service. The drain is serious enough that the Park Service has proposed a contingency system for allocation of seasonal manpower to areas which receive the most intensive use during the peak months. Under this system, areas with heavy visitation can receive supplemental manpower increases from areas with low usage. Thus, during the peak season, seasonal employees from Glacier National Park can be withdrawn and applied to the visitor needs at Delaware Water Gap.

The contingency manpower system implies an overall inadequacy in the staffing of the park system and it may indicate that the funds being spent on the Bicentennial are constraining other aspects of the operation of the system.

To compensate for the increased costs of managing the parks, for the growth of the park system, and for the high cost of achieving the worthy goal of a national educational display for the Bicentennial, NPCA proposes adding the Bicentennial budget, $54.2 million, to the operating budget of the National Park Service. A supplemental appropriation can then be requested by this Subcommittee for allocation to the specific projects which relate to the Bicentennial. This plan is justified by the broad public interest in historical events of the American Revolution, and the concurrent need to maintain our national parks in the best possible fashion.

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

NPCA holds the view that the National Visitor Center is a planning disaster. We contend that the spending of $8.680 million on a parking structure designed to serve the needs of only the automobile-owning public and costing a total of $22.5 million -- at the rate of $18,000 per parking stall -- is a gross misuse of National Park Service funds. Neither the park system nor the District of Columbia is being well served by facilities which increase our dependency on the automobile and add to urban congestion. We strongly recommend that this project be re-examined and the spending priority be shifted to accomplish appropriate historical rehabilitation and preservation for Union Station and other structures as deemed necessary, instead of the construction of a parking structure. Parking needs can be greatly reduced if funds are spent by the District to subsidize an adequate mass transit system to serve the Washington area Bicentennial developments.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

NPCA is pleased to note that the obligated funds for roads, trails and parkways has decreased over $18 million from last year. However, in view of the legislative mandate to the National Park Service to manage its parks unimpaired for enjoyment by all generations, it seems wise to hold road construction appropriations to a minimum. Roads bring automobiles, and automobiles bring problems of pollution, congestion, litter, and uneconomical energy use to our parks.

Alternative transportation systems need to be developed for all the natural areas of the National Park System. Many of the historical sites and battlefield parks would be improved through such service as well. We are very pleased to note the progress in this area by the Park Service in recent years. Fourteen areas of the park system are now served by mass transit systems, many of them free to the visitor, and more are expected to be in service this year.

We need to encourage further achievements in mass transportation by tailoring the budget request for road construction and shifting the emphasis to subsidizations of alternative transportation systems. To this end, we recommend that the line item of $4.608 million included in the budget request for alternative transportation systems be doubled, and the item of $33 million for road construction be reduced by $4.6 million.

As a final comment on transportation, NPCA would like to express the sincere hope that the National Park Service will be able to expedite the divestiture of administrative authorities over the Washington-Baltimore Parkway and the Suitland

Parkway. That the National Park Service should be saddled with jurisdictions over these commuter routes is a paradox in outdoor recreation administration. Hosting these freeways not only drains the already scarce resources for the rest of the parks, but also contributes the largest single component of the death statistics for the park system. We hope to see the elimination of these freeways from the National Park Service authority very soon.

CONCESSIONS

The National Park Service needs to develop a policy on concessioner operations inside the national parks. Concessioners are often guilty of degrading the wilderness environment in our parks and their businesses can be monopolistic. Further, as concessioner companies gain power through affiliations with conglomerate corporations, their goals may run counter to the administrative policies of the National Park Service.

An example of concessioner power and arrogance is illustrated by the recent events in the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. During hearings this March on omnibus wilderness legislation for areas of the National Park System, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, owned by MCA Universal of Hollywood, sent a vice president to attend the hearing and lobby against the wilderness proposal for Yosemite National Park. He spoke strongly not only against the wilderness proposal published and supported by the Park Service but also against the concept of wilderness designation anywhere in the state of California.

The current Park Service policy on concessioners calls for an Economic Feasibility Study to be carried out by a business management consultant firm. This policy is inadequate for the establishment of a general guiding principle by which to manage concessioner-operated visitor services in our national parks. A real need would be met, and a greater understanding of the problem would be gained by regional planning efforts conducted for each park which consider the overall aspects of recreation, ecology, transportation, and existing adjacent patterns of land use. In this way, developments can be geared to meet the needs of visitors while minimizing the impacts on the park. Many visitor services, including what is presently managed by concessioners, could be allocated to staging areas outside the parks. In the long run, costs to the Park Service would be greatly reduced.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The National Park Service has plans to increase its law enforcement capabilities. Many incidents of crime and lawless conduct inside our park system can be cited to support such a program. However, this does not justify the scope and cost of the current law enforcement proposal, including the allocation of $100,000 for standardized handguns to be carried by our park rangers. If there is a serious need for weapons, a gun could perhaps be kept in headquarters or in the ranger stations to be available for emergency use. But in the interests of maintaining positive contact with the public, and an image historically associated with helpful friendliness, park rangers should not be equipped with revolvers, or, for that matter, riot control equipment such as MACE.

GROWTH AND DECENTRALIZATION

The National Parks and Conservation Association is distressed by the recent apparently ineffective trends toward decentralization of the National Park Service staff. This has resulted in the creation of a cumbersome bureaucracy which may become less responsive to the needs of the recreation-minded public.

The Northeast Regional Office, formerly administered by a staff of 122 persons, was divided into a North Atlantic Region and a Mid-Atlantic Region, administered by 66 and 109 persons respectively. Likewise, the Mid-West Regional Office, formerly administered by 137 staff members, was divided into a Rocky Mountain Region, with 156 people, and a Mid-Western Region with 101 persons. This results in the creation of 173 new positions allocated not to the national parks but to the regional offices.

Policy decisions which were formerly made on a wholesale basis in Washington must now be retailed through the regional offices to the parks. This is inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary, and it draws useful manpower away from park administration and puts them instead into the role of bureaucratic functionaries.

NPCA estimates, through contact with the Park Service, that the Service may need as many as 1200 new permanent staff positions to properly run the growing National Park System. Evidently, the Office of Management and Budget is maintaining a manpower ceiling on the Park Service which is

below the standards for adequate administration of the system. We feel quite strongly that this manpower ceiling needs to be lifted to permit the Park Service to hire an extra staff, especially in consideration of the coming Bicentennial. Without attention to this particular constraint, additional funds for the operation of the system will be of little use.

The Park Service has stated its policy on growth as being a "reemphasis toward providing the means -- the facilities, staffing, new program emphasis and new program innovations necessary to accomodate prior expansion of the system, current visitor demands, and the Service's timely commitment in connection with the Bicentennial." This policy is not adequate to accommodate the increasing demands of the American public for recreational experiences in natural areas. With 10 new areas currently pending, including the much needed proposals for Big Cypress, The Big Thicket, and the Cuyahoga Valley, the National Park Service would do well to revise this policy on growth in order to welcome these new area proposals.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

At the present time, the land acquisition backlog for the Department of the Interior amounts to staggering financial levels. The National Park System, after 83 years of federal administration, is still not fully owned by the public. The National Park Service needs to acquire 46,000 acres of private inholdings in 50 units of the Park System at an estimated total cost of $100 million. This, we feel, is an important priority since private ownership of land within a national park or monument can result in land use compromises which are not in the public interest for quality national parks, and which violate the administrative policies of the National Park Service. In addition, the Park Service now needs another $227 million to purchase lands in recently authorized new national park areas, and at least $236 million will be needed to acquire the acreage covered in pending legislative proposals not yet authorized by Congress.

In the context of the needs, appropriations for the federal allotment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund have not met the potentials for this timely and essential Act. At no time in the last three years has the Congress appropriated the full amount available for appropriation in the Fund. The worst year was 1974, when, with $338.5 million available for appropriation, only $76.2 million

were actually appropriated for use by the Department.

Again, in the context of existing needs, the departmental budget requests do not reflect a high priority for aggressive spending on natural resource protection. For fiscal 1975, the National Park Service expects to receive only $71.5 million under the current administration planning process. Of this money, $20 million is allotted to acquisition of inholdings and only $50 million, divided between 19 recently authorized new areas, is to be applied to the $227 million new area acquisition-backlog.

Due to a carryover of $262.3 million from fiscal 1974, there is currently $562.277 million available for appropriation by the Congress. NPCA recommends that the Congress appropriate the full amount for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal 1975. This recommendation is supported by the following comments:

1. In view of the tremendous backlog of land acquisition needs, and the viability of pending legislation for new areas, maximum financial support from Congress is needed by the Department.

2. The States, in administering their portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, are improving their ability to use the allotted funds. For example, the carryover from the States for 1974 was $135 million, but of the projected $202 million available in 1975, all but $20 to $25 million are subject to planned obligations. Thus, the States are improving in their ability to use Land and Water Conservation Funds, and an increased allottment will be within their planning abilities.

3. There is currently a move in Congress to increase the annual allocation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from the $300 million to $900 million. Although this proposal has not yet been passed, it is evident that with an impending ten-fold increase in offshore oil leases, substantial increases in the Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations will inevitably become a reality in the near future. Thus, in view of the need to plan for the administration of a larger Land and Water Conservation Fund, a step-wise increase from the previous $300 million levels, to $562 million, for 1975, and then to the much greater levels in the future, would greatly assist the various administrative bodies using the fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 merits the full support of the Congress. A strong fund will allow the States and the Federal Government to continue to purchase the lands so urgently needed for recreational purposes and conservation. It will speed the acquisition of wild habitats and potential recreation lands before they are lost to commercial developments. It will help to reduce the staggering backlog of land acquisition needs by our natural resource agencies, and it will strengthen the position of the Federal Government in advancing proposals for new area preservation in the future.

NPCA is aware that unappropriated funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund do nothing for this nation. These funds gather no interest, further no programs, and they shrink by the day as inflation and escalating land costs take their toll of dollar values. Federal spending for recreation land acquisition is not inflationary spending. Rather, it is an investment in the recreational well being of all generations, and a measure to protect the diminishing wild habitats and open space in our country.

In conclusion, the National Parks and Conservation Association is proposing the following changes in the National Park Service budget:

1. Increase the operation funds for the National Park System by $52.4 million to compensate for the impact of Bicentennial planning on the Park Service budget planning.

2. Appropriate additional funds, $52.4 million if necessary, for special projects related to the Bicentennial Celebration.

3. Delete the $8.680 million National Park Service share of the structure for the National Visitor Center.

4. Reduce the $33 million road maintenance and construction budget by at least $4.608 million and add this amount to the allocations for alternative transportation systems.

5. Request a policy on concessioner-operated visitor services in the National Park System, and request the economic feasibility study on concessions be restructured to include regional planning studies based on recreation, ecology, transportation, and existing adjacent land use patterns.

6. Delete $100,000 for the purchase of handguns.

7. Request that the Office of Management and Budget lift its manpower ceiling to allow the National Park Service to meet the needs of adequate staff levels in all areas of the National Park System.

8. Lastly, we urge the Congress to consider a full appropriation of $562.277 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help meet the needs of State and Federal governments in acquiring lands for recreational and conservation goals.

We wish to thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to testify, and we trust that our comments have been helpful. The Subcommittee has our highest respect and support for its final decisions.

This concludes the formal statement and your questions are welcome.

Respectfully submitted,

Toby Cooper
Administrative Assistant, Parks

Mr. COOPER. Thank you. I am glad that you conduct the hearing in such an organized and orderly fashion. I appreciate being able to show up at 1:25 and step on the witness stand.

Mr. MCKAY. It doesn't always work that way.

Mr. COOPER. I am very pleased to be here today. I have done a considerable amount of work analyzing the National Park Service budget, especially with some look at the overall Interior Department budget as well. I have a very long statement so I will hit each section briefly in order to save time and get this done as expeditiously as possible.

The first section deals with the operation funds for the national park system. In the budget it's cited as an increase of some $16 million. But we feel this increase is illusionary, mostly due to the pay-cost increases and to the General Services Administration fixed rental costs, and so forth. It comes out to an increase of some 4.5 percent, which doesn't really make up for inflation, which, in effect, means that the Park Service is losing money. We are distressed at this kind of a trend and we are very supportive of some form of large appropriation for the operation funds, for that portion of the budget. I will be more specific in the next section.

On the planning and construction portions of the budget, in that context we are most distressed at the rather large appropriation totaling $54.2 million for the Bicentennial. It's not that we are opposed to spending on the Bicentennial per se. The Bicentennial is a wonderful thing for the country, and I think it's something that millions of Americans will take part in and recognize and benefit from, especially in their knowledge of American Revolutionary history.

There are two reasons that we think that the forum of this appropriation is negative in a sense. First, since public attention will be focused on certain components of the national park system for the Bicentennial, the National Park Service wants these to be showcase areas and they want these to be up to standard. They want the areas to conform to high standards of quality and development. This implies that the rest of the national park system will continue to suffer from what they are calling lower standards until the Bicentennial is over.

Second, the standards they are refering to themselves are based on construction and development. We hope that these same standards won't be applied to the other natural areas of the national park system.

Further concerning the Bicentennial, it was mentioned during the hearings when Ronald Walker and his staff were in this room, that there is a contingency plan which is being developed which will be used to perhaps draw peak manpower resources from lesser used areas and plug them into more heavily used areas. We simply cite this as evidence. This simply implies to us that the Bicentennial is exerting a considerable drain on the budget of the park system as a whole.

As a compensation for this drain, and for the cost of managing the parks as a whole, we are suggesting that the funds, $54.2 million, be added to the operating budget of the park system as a whole. In other words, that amount augment the budget authorized to account for the tremendous drain of funds and the impact that the planning for the Bicentennial has had on the overal operation of the park system.

Then a supplemental appropriation could be perhaps sought in some

fashion, which I am not prepared to outline but as supplemental funds to prepare for the Bicentennial, which is a celebration of broader national significance than the national park system itself.

Mr. McKay. You are aware that a number of these projects in the Bicentennial are projects that the Park Service has had on line, so that it may not be impairing the Park Service program but only accelerating in those areas already started.

Mr. Cooper. That is right. I agree with that. We do support what is being done with the Bicentennial. But I do feel that the planning for that event has had an impact on the overall planning of the park system itself, perhaps not an entirely isolated impact, in other words, maybe they haven't just withdrawn $54.2 million out of the funds and said we have to do the Bicentennial. It's all integrated with many, many projects.

I feel that it has had an impact and it has withdrawn a certain amout of support for the natural areas, the further west areas that are not involved in the planning for the Bicentennial.

The National Visitor Center called it a planning disaster. I am really distressed. Of course, it only involves, $8,680,000 of the Park Service funds, but the overall expenditures of $22½ million for a parking structure is a structure which really serves only the automobile-owning segment of the population, albeit a large one. This parking structure is being built at the rate, as was pointed out in the hearings earlier, of $18,000 per parking stall. In a sense this doesn't serve the Park Service or the District of Columbia, in that it adds to our dependency on automobile travel in the District of Columbia.

However, we do support and we feel that the efforts towards rehabilitating Union Station, and whatever other structures may become involved in this plan for the National Visitors Center, is a worthy project. We feel that the funds could be shifted—we emphasize that—and reduce the dependency on the parking structure itself.

I have tried to find out the depth of the commitment on the parking structure. Although the plans are very well along, the ground has not yet been broken. It seems that if there is anything that could be done to reduce the overall budget and to make up for the extra expenditures that I have suggested in other areas, this is one thing that we could pull back on somewhat. I don't know. That is simply a suggestion which I thought I would throw out.

Road construction and alternative transportation systems, I think is very important. Mrs. Hansen expressed some support for the concepts of alternative transportation systems in the parks. The Park Service is very much excited by the results they have achieved to date on reducing the impact of traffic in the parks, reducing the amount of cars and the gas stations, and so forth, through the use of shuttle buses and open air trams. It has been a worthwhile program. We are pleased to see that there are $4,608,000 requested for that program.

However, I think it could be increased. I think you could withdraw some of the funds from the road construction portion, $33 million of that, and perhaps double the expenditures on alternative transportation systems. In general, I think this would serve the Park System very well. It would be very much supported by the public in general.

I have a coment in here about the Washington/Baltimore Parkway. I am pleased to see that the Park Service is looking to divestiture of that program.

On concessions, this is a widespread problem in the parks, as you know. There are concessions in 82 different parks altogether. They serve more needs, but it's getting to the point where the Park Service needs to establish a general policy of some kind on what they do with the management of visitors services which are administered by concession companies. The concessions can gain quite a bit of power in the parks. I cite as an example the vice president of Yosemite Park and Curry Co. being sent to Washington to lobby against the wilderness proposal a few weeks ago. That is within their rights. I am not complaining about that. But it does illustrate that the Park Service can get itself into a situation in which its concessionaires are not supporting its overall goals. It seems to me that that results in some degree of friction and problems.

Mr. McKAY. This committee has recommended to the Park Service that they do an overall review of the concession problems in parks, so we have some sympathy with these problems.

Mr. COOPER. I support that recommendation. I would offer the comment that Ronald Walker's proposal at this time, to contract with a management consultant firm, isn't going to do the job that I think you or I or both are requesting. This is going to analyze the capabilities of concessioners and examine the parameters of an economic operation inside a national park. This may weaken or it may strengthen the position of concessioners, but it doesn't establish a policy on the part of the Park Service. I think that should be the thrust of these efforts.

On law enforcement, we are not pleased, as were some of the members of the committee, with large expenditures on handguns and Federal Bureau of Investigation type training for the Park Rangers. I think that is a misuse of the image of the National Park Rangers and it's not going to solve the problem of law enforcement in the parks. Weapons are useful at times. I recognize there is sometimes the need for that, but do they have to carry them?

Mr. McKAY. If they are going to use them they have to carry them.

Mr. COOPER. That is true.

Mr. McKAY. As I recall, the committee recommended that they review that and do that on a contractual basis with local communities where possible.

Mr. COOPER. I think that would lead to a better situation.

Mr. McKAY. I think that was the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. COOPER. On growth and decentralization of the park system, the Park Service at this time has committed itself to pulling in its forces and strengthening its existing position in terms of the size of the system. I think that is important. I think it also reflects the financial constraints that they have had in the recent years and especially due to the impoundments by the Office of Management and Budget, and so forth. This policy is a reflection of their constraints rather than on a conscious goal that they have established for themselves. That is just a judgment. It's my word against theirs, in a sense. But I feel that this is a reflection of that.

The Park Service has undergone considerable decentralization. This was done and was defended to us by the Park Service on the basis of sending people from the Washington office to the field. That was the terminology they used when they made these decisions. But as it has

turned out, they haven't gone to the field as defined by the National Parks but to the field as defined by the regional offices. I think this has been an ineffective measure toward decentralization. In other words, if the park system needs the administrative manpower, it should go to the Parks to do the kinds of programs that they are interested in furthering in the parks and not necessarily to the regional offices, which only adds to the bureaucracy.

We estimate that they need some 1,200 positions in total to augment the staff of the park system. The Office of Management and Budget has held a manpower ceiling on them which in a sense negates any additional appropriations they might receive, so that the manpower ceiling has to be dealt with first.

The final comment is on the land and water conservation fund. This applies to the fund as a whole and not just to the Park Service. The backlog of needs for this fund is staggering. I have done some research into this and have found that throughout the agencies that deal with land and water conservation fund spending, there has been a tremendous buildup of acreage that they wish to acquire. The overall needs are over $1 billion. I think it's $2.2 billion, that is, if they could get it all at the same time, immediately, which clearly they cannot do.

However, the land and water conservation fund does merit some attention. I think in the context of the needs we could reflect the higher priority toward spending of funds for acquisition of recreation lands.

I have three reasons to support requesting that the Congress appropriate the full amount available for appropriation, which this year is $562,277,000. That is, first, this backlog which I already mentioned, and that the fund does need a maximum support from the Congress.

Second, the States are improving in their performance and their ability to use the fund and, under the current budget planning efforts, the States will have a carryover of only $20 million in the coming year as opposed to $135 million from last year.

Third, there is currently a move afoot in the Congress to increase the fund from $300 million levels to $900 million levels and, assuming that will gain some support and that the fund will be increased, if not that much it will be increased somewhat, especially in light of the increased offshore oil and gas leases that are projected, that a stepwise increase would be most helpful to the agencies spending the money. In other words, go from $300 million to a $900 million level to something greater in the future.

At the close of my statement I have a summary of the recommendations, which I don't feel I need to go over at this time in the interest of time.

Mr. McKay. We appreciate that. It will be a part of the record. We appreciate your coming and making your feelings known for your group. Thanks again for your participation.

Mr. Cooper. Thank you very much.

WITNESS

BARRY TYNDALL, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Barry Tyndall, representing the National Recreation and Park Association. We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

[Mr. Tyndall's prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT F. RETTIE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

I am Dwight F. Rettie, Executive Director of the National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 N Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209, telephone number 525-0606. NRPA is the Nation's principal public interest organization representing citizen and professional leadership in the recereation and park movement in the United States and Canada. The National Recreation and Park Association's membership of some 18,000 includes professionals working in public park and recreation agencies, members of policymaking boards and commissions, educators, leaders in the private recreation and leisure industry, and concerned lay citizens. We are dedicated to improving and expanding opportunities for personal development and fulfillment through parks, recreation and leisure activities.

It is not necessary to dwell at great length on the importance of the land and water conservation fund. Without it we would not be thinking of expanding and upgrading our great national park system, nor would we have experienced the tremendous growth in State and local park systems throughout the country over the last decade. The program, as Assistant Secretary Reed told the committee recently, is one of the most successful of all Federal programs. It deserves the continued support of Congress.

NRPA strongly supports the administration's request for $300 million in fiscal year 1975. In addition, we urge this committee to appropriate the approximately $225 million unappropriated from the fund in fiscal year 1974. These funds are badly needed for Federal, State and local acquisition and development.

For instance, a recent survey conducted by the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, and completed by 42 States, indicated those States could use nearly $250 million to match project applications they had received by early 1974. This is a staggering figure and one which the Congress should seriously ponder as it considers the funding level this year.

A possible approach the Congress might take relative to distribution of fiscal year 1974 funds is enactment of a provision similar to that contained in the fiscal year 1974 appropriations bill which directed that an extra $18 million be made available to those States which had obligated or committed their regular State apportionment and could demonstrate a strong need for additional funding.

Not only is the need greater than ever, but the potential sources of funds is even greater still. Although this committee does not have jurisdiction over the authorization level for the fund, it should be noted that offshore lease sales are expected to increase tenfold over the next few years as this Nation strives for energy self-sufficiency. It would not be inappropriate for this committee to signal this fact and urge the speedy enactment of legislation to raise the authorization level for LWCF.

At the same time, we may want to closely examine the present matching formula to determine whether the present 50-50 requirement of the States is still appropriate in all instances and for all types of projects. We should consider the possibility that the speedy acquisition of certain critical resource areas or facilities to serve critical unmet human needs might call for a modified matching ratio. In order to do the many things that need to be done, however, will require more money. Now is the time to thoroughly review and possibly revamp the LWCF.

NRPA endorses the effort of BOR to place greater emphasis on acquisition and development nearer urban centers. The need to get park and recreation resources closer to the people has been made even more dramatic by the energy situation. The need formula applied by BOR which concentrates funds in larger

SMSA's is substantiated by findings of a recent NRPA survey which showed that energy shortages have already caused decreases in facility use of from 10 percent to 30 percent in State park and recreation agencies, which generally administer recreation resources more distant from population centers.

The emphasis on placing recreation resources nearer people also highlights the continuing need to allow the discretionary use of a certain portion of a State's apportionment for year-round facilities. The need to meet the recreation requirements of people whenever and wherever they exist should be a paramount consideration in the application of fund money. The discretionary use of a percentage of a State's allotment for year-round facilities would be a big step in enabling those concerned with this problem to effectively meet those needs.

The Congress should also take note of an outdated provision in the LWCF enabling legislation, and take steps to eliminate it. We refer to the requirement that the fund repay an amount "borrowed" from the general fund of the Treasury when the land and water conservation fund was first established. That repayment is required by fiscal year 1977, 10 years after the original enactment, and now amounts to $66 million. We urge the committee to note this fact and support legislation forgiving this "debt."

NRPA supports the budget requests for the recreation programs of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation. These appear to be minimum requests.

NRPA also urges full funding of LWCF to enable the National Park Service and other Federal agencies to accelerate in-holding acquisition programs. Assistant Secretary Reed has indicated that an appropriation of $300 million in fiscal year 1975 will enable the Park Service to acquire half of the existing in-holdings in national parks. This should be reason enough to appropriate the amount requested. It also helps to make the case for appropriation of the $225 million outstanding in the fund. Both the National Park Service and Forest Service in particular should be encouraged to reduce the backlog of in-holdings in the most expenditious and efficient manner.

We would also like to bring to the committee's attention a situation affecting all the agencies under discussion. Personnel limitations imposed by the Office of Management and Budget are having the same effect on program management and operation as impoundment or appropriation cuts.

The National Park Service manpower situation is a case in point. Notwithstanding the fact that Congress is expected to authorize 8,491 positions through fiscal year 1975, OMB has placed a ceiling of 7,222 positions on the agency. Or, in the new energy parlance, we have a "shortfall" of 1,292 positions. Needless to say, the debilitating effect this restraint can have on an agency's program and performance is obvious.

With the likelihood that people will stay longer in one location during vacation visits to Federal recreation and park areas, there will be significant new needs for interpretation and management staff to provide needed services in the parks. It can be expected that the adverse effects of this ceiling will be even more acute as we approach the forthcoming American Bicentennial.

We urge the Congress to strongly direct that these unrealistic and unjustified OMB-imposed ceilings be removed, and the National Park Service be allowed to carry out the job Congress has directed it to do.

We note also that the development backlog for the Park Service has now passed the $2 billion mark, primarily as a result of the congressionally authorized acquisition program that has taken place over the past decade. Of course, it will take time to wipe this ledger item clean, and we know of the concern with this problem already expressed by the committee, but we wish to reemphasize our support for adequate funds to get on with the development and maintenance of needed improvements within the system.

Finally, we urge this committee to speak out in favor of congressional hearings on the recently announced Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. This important first step taken by the Department of the Interior should serve as a focal point for a detailed discussion of the future of recreation, public and private, outdoor and indoor in this country and how our society is to meet the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in this field. The plan, whatever its shortcomings, should serve as a valuable guide to the Congress in setting its own course, and a full and open public debate on this subject is clearly called for.

Mr. TYNDALL. I apologize for Mr. Rettie and Mr. Lagomarcino, who were scheduled to appear here today. One is out with the flu and the other has a perforated eardrum. I am the third man up.

Mr. McKay. We are glad you made it.

Mr. Tyndall. We, of course, strongly support the administration's request for $300 million this year for the land and water conservation fund. I might backtrack just a second and say that the National Recreation and Park Association membership is made up primarily of the State and local park and recreation planners, designers, managers, and people who in fact run the parks and recreation areas essentially at the State and local level, although we do have many Federal members as well. Most of our 18,000 members are State and local.

Mr. Evans. What is your position again?

Mr. Tyndall. I am a senior associate in the division of special programs of the National Recreation and Park Association.

In addition to our support for the administration's request for $300 million, we would urge this committee to appropriate all or a major part of the portion that was unappropriated last year that is somewhere between $200 million and $225 million.

There is a demonstrated need that most, if not all, of the State and local park agencies in the United States can in fact efficiently and effectively use additional apportionments. For instance, we recently cooperated with the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers in a survey. That survey indicated that applications in hand, as of January 1 this year, already totaled about $250 million and many of the States have matching money that could go with this.

As a possible approach to making this additional money available, we would suggest something similar to what this committee and the Senate committee did last year, particularly in the version that actually became law, whereby an additional $16 million to $18 million was made available in a special account for those States that had legally obligated all of their backlog. It's my understanding from BOR testimony that, in fact, all of that money has been obligated by the States.

We would endorse the efforts on behalf of BOR to place greater emphasis on the acquisition and development of recreation resources closer to urban areas. The need to get park and recreation resources closer to the people has been made even more dramatic by the energy situation that we, I believe, still find outselves in today, if not in terms of supply then surely in terms of increased costs.

A recent survey that we did of a random sample of our management indicated there is in fact a shift from more distant public recreation resources to closer in recreation resources. State park facilities, for instance, which are more distant from population centers have reported a 10- to 30-percent increase in about 50 percent or about one-half of the States.

Another element of our testimony we would like to highlight is the continued need for full funding of LWCF to assist the National Park Service and Forest Service in particular to acquire in-holdings still outstanding in both of those systems.

We would also like to point out the arbitrary personnel ceilings placed on the Federal resource agencies and the impact that this can and is having on actual management of these areas.

The Park Service is a case in point. We estimate that Congress will authorize almost 8,500 positions for the National Park Service

through fiscal year 1975. Yet the Office of Management and Budget has placed an arbitrary ceiling of 7,722 positions on the Park Service. That we submit is one form of impoundment of funds.

In other words, it takes people to manage our National Park Service and effectively use funds that Congress has appropriated and they are arbitrarily limited by the Office of Management and Budget. We think the effect is the same as just not using the money at all.

The likelihood again that people will probably be traveling less between parks but will be going to a park as a destination point further indicates we believe that there will be greater need for management people, for interpreters, all of the different positions that one finds in the Park Service today.

We would hope the committee could put some language in its report and recommendations relative to that situation.

As did your previous witness, we would also call the committee's attention again to the continuing need to acquire, and in an efficient way, the inholdings of the National Parks Service and National Forest System as expeditiously as possible.

If you have any questions I would be more than happy to attempt to answer them.

Mr. McKay. We appreciate your testimony.

Thank you for coming.

Mr. Tyndall. Thank you.

Various Interior Budget Items

WITNESS

COL. KENNETH R. HAMPTON (RETIRED), CONSERVATION LIAISON, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. McKay. Mr. Kenneth Hampton, conservation liaison, National Wildlife Federation.

We will place your statement in the record. Please summarize it for us.

[Mr. Hampton's prepared statement follows:]

Statement of Col. (Retired) Kenneth R. Hampton on Behalf of the National Wildlife Federation

Madam Chairman, I am Col. Kenneth R. Hampton, U.S. Army (Retired), Conservation Liaison for the National Wildlife Federation which has its national headquarters at 1412 16th Street NW. here in Washington, D.C. I am a professional conservationist with degrees in forest management and meteorology.

Ours is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. Affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation are located in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3½ million persons.

We welcome the inviation to appear here today to comment upon proposed appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, for fiscal 1975.

Madam Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation's interest in the conservation of natural resources is deep and abiding. We remain firmly convinced that the key to insuring a high quality environment for future generations lies in the wise use and sound management of all natural resources—from the air, water, and soil which are so vital to our very existence to the fish and wildlife, minerals, forest, and other plants which add so much to man's lifestyle. Since

most of the Federal agencies which deal with these resources are within the Department of the Interior or that part of the Department of Agriculture under you purview, the federation is vitally concerned with the appropriations decisions made by your subcommittee.

We recognize and appreciate the active role your subcommittee members play in enhancing the natural environment through the appropriations of funds to carry out the many worthwhile conservation programs administered by executive branch agencies. We hope that our comments today will assist you in the difficult task of making wise funding decisions.

The National Wildlife Federation remains firm in its belief that the broad, important field of environmental quality, and conservation of natural resources continues to fare badly in the administration's annual budget proposals. We are highly disturbed and perplexed by the unwillingness of the executive branch to assign a funding priority to conservation matters more alined with the American public's concerns and desires as documented in national surveys.

In our judgment, we must change our approach or suffer the consequences. We cannot conserve the Nation's natural resources properly and enhance environmental quality if the Federal Government is unwilling to provide sufficient resources to accomplish the task effectively and efficiently. And that includes establishing arbitrary personnel ceilings which so frequently stifle an agency's effectiveness.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The federation is pleased to note the increase of $30.5 million in the Bureau's proposed budget, to bring the total amount available in fiscal year 1975 to $218.8 million. We note, however, that more than $5 million of the increase is earmarked to cover salary increases and space rental. Nevertheless, the remaining $25 million represents a 13-percent increase in funding support for Bureau programs and that represents a distinct improvement.

However, we remain baffled by the administration's reluctance to seek an advance against the "Migratory bird conservation" account, as authorized by the Wetlands Loan Act. If our calculations are correct, there is still about $20 million in the loan fund available only until the end of fiscal year 1976. It seems to us that the Bureau should be requesting an $8 million to $10 million advance, in addition to the $12 million in anticipated annual receipts already budgeted. The longer we delay the acquisition of wetlands and other waterfowl production areas, the more likely it is that the needed lands will either escalate in price or be subjected to commercial development. Hence, we urge this committee to increase the appropriation under the "Migratory bird conservation" account to at least $20 million instead of $12 million (the $12 million request represents a $2.5 million decrease from fiscal year 1974) to avoid any further lag in the Bureau's wetlands acquisition program.

In view of the increasing demands to develop some of the Nation's more questionable energy resources, until recently considered submarginal, the federation fully supports the Bureau's proposal to increase funding for the Habitat Preservation activity by $4.1 million. The new biological services thrust of the programs in this activity is needed to gain basic knowledge about the nature of ecosystems involved and to establish efficient and effective means of assessing impacts of development. Thus, the federation enthusiastically endorses the proposal to budget $16.8 million in fiscal year 1975 for the Habitat Preservation activity and its three major programs—biological monitoring, $4.439 million; environmental impact assessment, $8.106 million; and comprehensive natural resource planning, $3.613 million.

Another important area of concern is that of maintenance and rehabilitation of Bureau facilities. An overall decrease of $29,000 for construction and rehabilitation of hatcheries, refuges, fish and wildlife research resulted from an increase of $1.531 million for new facilities, and a decrease of $1.560 million in pollution abatement. Also, only $1.105 million was approved for rehabilitation of more than 65 "high priority" waterfowl refuges. We wonder about the justification for funding new facilities when the administration refuses to propose adequate funding for their upkeep. We do not propose additional moneys for this activity at the expense of other programs, but it is a well-known fact that the Bureau could use considerably more money for rehabilitating existing refuge facilities. Currently, there is a $60 million backlog in rehabilitation needs—and that backlog will continue to increase at the proposed fiscal year 1975 funding level. To operate and maintain existing operable facilities in an optimum manner and effectively reduce the backlog of rehabilitation needs, the Bureau requires an

additional $15 million annually. The federation recommends this amount for the committee's consideration but not—we repeat—at the expense of other programs.

A third concern of the federation is the endangered species program. Even though an overall increase of $867,000 has been approved, in line with the Bureau's additional responsibilities under the new Endangered Species Act of 1973, we note that no increases were requested for either management or research which are two of the most important aspects of the program. We would recommend modest increases in both areas to about $1 million each.

Finally, the federation notes, with pleasure, the proposed increases of $7.354 million for wildlife resources (excluding salary increases and space rental). However, the increase of only $420,000 for Fishery Resources in a $23 million line item will not even offset inflationary costs associated with the activity. It seems to us that an increase of at least $1 million (exclusive of salary increases and space rental) is in order.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Wildlife Federation supports the proposed increase in the overall budget. However, considering the Service's $2.3 billion backlog to bring all 298 existing National Park Service areas up to the standards proposed in their master plans, the increases requested in development, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities hardly seem adequate. The funding of these major areas has not kept pace with inflationary costs and increasing public pressure. Of the $16.582 million increase for operation of the national park system (bringing that total to $210 million), almost half of it ($8.1 million) is for built-in requirements, such as the General Services Administration rent and pay increases. The remaining $8.4 million is to be divided among all 298 National Park Service areas, with $3 million alone going for the bicentennial interpretive program. The federation recommends that the committee appropriate at least an additional $10 million for park operations raising the total to $220 million.

The federation also fully supports the proposed appropriations, for the forthcoming bicentennial celebration, and the $4.6 million budgeted for the study, development, and operation of alternate transportation systems within the park areas.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For obvious reasons, a principal thrust of the budgeting this year is related to the development of energy resources. The federation does not oppose such appropriations, especially those for environmental concerns, provided other programs do not suffer.

Bureau of Land Management is responsible for 450 million acres of national resource lands, the mineral resources on another 369 million acres of private land, and 515 million acres on the Outer Continental Shelf. Visitor use on the public domain was 49 million visitor days in fiscal year 1972, as compared to a projected use of 80 million visitors days by 1980. Presently, there are approximately 4 million off-road vehicles on national resources lands which jeopardize archaeologic and historic features and other recreational values. Despite such heavy use of our public lands, there are only 18 full-time field visitors management personnel on 172 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in the Western States. If our arithmetic is correct, that means each of the 18 men has, on the average, visitor management responsibilities over 9.5 million acres—an area as large as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Bureau's budget for wildlife management continues to be inadequate although funding has been increased by about $1 million for fiscal year 1975 to a new total of approximately $4.1 million. With only 75 biologists available to manage wildlife resources on 450 million acres of national resource lands and assess the impact of OCS operations on marine resources, that average out at one biologist for every 6 million acres and less than 1 cent per acre budgeted for this important task. It seems to us that at least twice that amount (that is, $8 million) is in order. Even that amount would still result in minimal management of the wildlife found on national resource lands.

It is the federation's judgment that the administration is following a dangerous, "penny wise-pound foolish" approach to the administration of national resource land. One is left with the distinct impression that the executive branch is concerned only about the revenue-producing features of the public domain and not too concerned about them either. How else can one explain a budget which continues to make little allowance for a fishery program. (It is estimated that

only about 10 percent of the potential fishery resources in the public domain are under management.) This is a ridiculous situation badly in need of improvement.

Rising costs of wages, materials, and services have seriously affected BLM's ability to maintain buildings, develop recreation sites, and roads and trails on a level that assures safe conditions for employees and the public, and protect the investment in these facilities. Despite these rising costs, the appropriations request for construction of buildings and recreation facilities was again cut this year by $1.532 million, while that for recreation maintenance on 197 sites was only increased by $661,000. We recommend that the appropriations for construction of recreation facilities be at least doubled to $2 million (still $600,000 less than the like appropriation in fiscal year 1973) to prevent the program from slipping even further.

The National Wildlife Federation supports the $300,000 increase in funding for the management of wild horses and burros. Now that the initial implementation of Public Law 92–195 has taken place, BLM can finally get on with its sorely needed herd management programs.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

While the Federation is pleased that the administration has seen fit this year to request the full $300 million authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), it still falls far short of the dollars needed to make any significant impact on the 3-million acre Federal backlog of recreation-oriented land and water currently valued at $2.2 billion. (Attached, for the record, is a statistical summary, prepared by NWF staff, of the status of the LWCF.) Until such time as the LWCF authorization is increased to at least $500 million, it appears that any reductions in the size of the backlog will be minimal. (Also attached, for the record, is a copy of a recent NWF resolution on the LWCF.)

In that regard, we are pleased to note that Representative John Seiberling (Ohio) has introduced a bill (H.R. 13951) to raise the funds minimum annual funding level to $900 million. Since revenues accruing from offshore oil leases and royalties are more than ample to offset the additional $600 million for the fund, the Federation considers the proposal fiscally sound and supports the bill. We hope that you and your colleagues will, too.

In the meantime, it appears we have a situation where, regardless of how the pie is divided, there is not enough for anyone. However, it seems to us that the Federal share of the fund in fiscal year 1975 is disproportionately low, amounting to less than one-third of the total. While we recognize the States' great needs for LWCF money, we believe that a more equitable division of funds is called for, more in keeping with the act's provisions. After all, the States and local jurisdictions are likely to receive additional recreational land acquisition and development funds through revenue sharing while the Federal agencies have specific appropriations as their only viable alternate source of funding for that purpose. Hence, the Federation recommends that the fund, in fiscal year 1975, be divided on a 60–40 basis with the Federal agencies receiving about $117 million and the States about $177 million. The additional $20 million allocated to Federal agencies should be divided as follows: National Park Service—$15 million, Forest Service—$5 million.

The Federation supports the Bureau's proposed budget of $5,040,000. In our judgment, the increase of $312,000 over the funding level for fiscal year 1974 is justified as the Bureau administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the legacy of parks program, as well as being responsible for a national outdoor recreation plan, studying potential wild and scenic rivers and trails, and evaluating environmental impacts of Federal proposals.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

We view with concern the reduction of the EROS program budget from $8,954,000, in fiscal year 1974, to $7,573,000, in fiscal year 1975. The EROS program has already demonstrated the value and benefits of space-acquired data for monitoring rangeland and habitat conditions, monitoring water resources, detecting environmental changes, and many other important applications. We urge a full restoration of funding to at least the fiscal year 1974 level. This will restore the applications research and space experiments programs to a level that will permit the further development and full evaluation of techniques to apply these data to solving specific resource and environmental programs.

The National Wildlife Federation also supports the $2.5 million budgeted to initiate a land use data and analysis program. We have recognized for some time that there is a need for better information on the current uses being made of our land. This information is an essential element in developing future plans for developing and managing our finite resource of land. At present the available data on current land use is incomplete, out-of-date, and was collected using a variety of classification systems. The proposed LUDA program will for the first time provide complete nationwide coverage using a uniform classification system. We strongly endorse this program. However, we continue to call your attention to the Soil Conservation Service's somewhat similar land inventory and monitoring project which is to provide soil, water, and related data for a variety of purposes all aimed at optimizing land use. The Federation supports both projects provided they are coordinated and not unnecessarily duplicative.

Last, we are pleased to note the additional $29.7 million (making the new total $42 million) for USGS's accelerated energy R. & D. program.

ACCELERATED ENERGY R. & D. PROGRAM

As indicated in earlier parts of this statement, the Federation fully supports the 161 percent increase in Department of the Interior's energy R. & D. program to a new total of $549 million. In view of the Nation's critical energy shortages and the many serious environmental problems associated with the development of some energy resources, the program has been sadly underfunded. Recognition of that fact has been long in coming.

However we feel that not enough emphasis has been placed on the Office of Coal Research's project on advanced cycles/gas turbines (a method of increasing the efficiency of powerplants). With the price of materials so high and the costs of mining and oil drilling increasing it would appear that one way to decrease not only the demand, but also the cost of energy production is to increase the efficiency with which we use and produce energy. For this reason, we recommend that the funding level for the development of advanced cycles/gas turbines be increased to a total of $14.2 million, with $7.5 million earmarked for MHD.

We have also noted that in the budget for the Bureau of Mines there is no increase for the geothermal research program, while under the USGS budget there has been an additional $7 million requested. Why has one been increased and not the other? Is there a lack of consistency in this arrangement?

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The National Wildlife Federation remains firmly opposed to several major water resources development projects of the Bureau. Rather than address them in detail in this statement, we are attaching, for the record, a copy of a booklet entitled "Disasters in Water Development" which includes descriptions of the Bureau projects of major concern to the federation.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

We are dismayed after reviewing the Forest Service's proposed budget for fiscal year 1975. Overall proposed dollar increases in Service programs amount to only $11.3 million. For an agency with a budget exceeding the $½ billion, that represents only a 2¼ percent increase—far too little to even offset inflation. To make matters worse, the most significant program increases are found in activities associated directly with timber sales, such as a 19.2 percent increase (to $121 million) for construction of forest roads and trails.

On the other hand, Forest Research programs have been cut overall by $1.535 million to a total of $64.485 million. Included is a devastating cut of $1.175 million in forest and range management research which contains trees and timber management research (funded at same $13.602 million level as fiscal year 1974); forest watershed management research (cut 3.4 percent to $7.716 million); wildlife, range, and fish habitat research (slashed 18.2 percent to $3.86 million, eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several States in the Northeast); and forest recreation research (down 11.9 percent to $1.222 million).

The federation strongly urges this committee to restore, as a minimum, the full $775,000 cut from wildlife, range, and fish habitat research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. With the new revised total of $4.86 million, the Forest Service will also be able to effectively carry on research leading to an increase in both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands.

Rare and endangered species will have a better chance for survival and more common species will have a better chance of being maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

At least $300,000 of the increased funds appropriated for wildlife habitat research should be earmarked for the north central forest experiment station to permit that activity to continue its research on endangered species and preserving the ecosystems on which these species depend. Another $315,000 should go to the intermountain forest and range experiment station to continue ecological research on the pinon pine-juniper lands in Nevada, estimated at 17 million acres. This is a long-term project which must be funded over a period of 5–10 years. To increase the compatibility of timber harvesting and wildlife management, $200,000 should be earmarked for continued research in bottomland forests at Stoneville, Miss., $150,000 for work at Olympia, Wash., and $50,000 for research at Fresno, Calif. on management of wildlife in grasslands.

Turning to research on insect and disease control, we note a $360,000 cut in the program, which amounts to a 3.5 percent reduction. We find this rather disturbing, especially in view of EPA's recent decision to permit the Forest Service to use DDT on a contingency basis in the Pacific Northwest to combat a tussock moth infestation. The reason that decision was made was because the Forest Service has not been able to effectively develop alternate chemicals and other means of quelling tussock moth and gypsy moth infestations, such as through the use of bacterial agents and sexual attractants. It seems to us that the Administration should be pressing ahead more vigorously in this area—not dragging its feet as it appears to be doing.

Likewise, more effort should be going into research on forest products utilization and forest engineering. Increased R. & D. is needed in this area to develop techniques and equipment for making optimum use of the Nation's timber resources within the framework of a balanced multiple-use program for national forests.

Within the budget item entitled: "National Forest Protection and Management," several programs have either been cut or are not receiving enough of an increase to even offset inflation. In the former category are reforestation and stand improvement which is scheduled to be reduced by $42,000 to $35,317 million. Although this is a nominal cut, it is important because the Forest Service continues to lag badly in this area. While the Service has apparently reduced its forestation backlog from 4.8 million acres to 3.3 million acres, it can only continue to whittle away at the backlog if it has enough money to do so. Soil and water management has been slashed $534,000 (or 3.6 percent). Both of these funding cuts should be restored.

In the latter category of programs whose funding increases do not offset inflation are recreation use (up $80,000 or 0.1 percent) and wildlife and fish habitat management (up $209,000 or 2.5 percent). The Federation recommends that: first, in view of the ever-increasing influx of campers and other visitors to the national forests with their demands for suitable recreational facilities and programs, funding for recreation use be increased at least 6 percent over last year to a total of $49 million; second, wildlife and fish habitat management be raised at least 6 percent over last year to a total of $9.54 million. The additional $312,000 should be used to implement the new Endangered Species Act of 1973 and to upgrade the input made by agency wildlife managers to Forest Service plans and operations.

Our comments concerning the Forest Service's share of the LWCF are contained in the discussion of BOR's budget.

In conclusion, we are attaching for the record copies of two other NWF resolutions on subjects within the purview of this committee.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views.

[Additional information was filed with the committee.]

Colonel HAMPTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

For the sake of the record, I am Kenneth R. Hampton. My position is one of conservation liaison for the National Wildlife Federation.

Since the statement will be placed in the record I will attempt to go through and just direct your attention to five or six points in this rather voluminous epistle and make it as brief as I can.

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On page 3 we talk about the Administration's reluctance to seek an advance against the migratory bird conservation account as authorized by the Wetlands Loan Act. We are baffled by this. This is in connection, of course, with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife budget.

If our calculations are correct there is still over $20 million remaining in that loan fund available for acquisition of wetlands and will only be available through the end of fiscal year 1976, so it seems to us that the Bureau should be requesting an additional $8 million to $10 million in addition to the $12 million which they are budgeting for 1975. The $12 million, of course, will come out of the annual anticipated receipts, but we are suggesting an additional $8 million to $10 million over and above that as an advance against this account.

This will help avoid any further lag in the Bureau's wetlands acquisition program which already is behind schedule.

Secondly, we do endorse the Bureau's proposal to increase funding for the activity entitled, "Habitat Preservation." The new biological services thrust of that program is needed to gain basic knowledge about the nature of ecosystems involved and to establish efficient and effective means of assessing impacts of development.

On page 4 we express our concern about the maintenance and rehabilitation of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife facilities. We are perplexed again by the fact that there isn't more money being budgeted to help maintain and rehabilitate these facilities.

Our information is that there is a $60 million backlog in the rehabilitation needs and that backlog will continue to increase at the proposed fiscal year 1975 funding level. To operate and maintain existing operable facilities in an optimum manner while reducing this backlog, the Bureau requires an additional $15 million annually and we would so recommend.

Flipping over to page 7, where we are discussing the proposed budget for the Bureau of Land Management, just a few words about their budget for wildlife management.

We think that this continues to be totally inadequate. Although funding has been increased by about $1 million for fiscal year 1975, it is still only $4.1 million and when you calculate the number of acres that they have to manage and to work with the habitat on and the number of biologists they have—they will have about 75 biologists available to work on 450 million acres—my arithmetic comes out with about one biologist for every 6 million acres and $4.1 million represents less than 1 cent per acre budgeted for this particular task, and it seems to us that at least twice that amount, $8 million, would be in order and even with that amount we would still get only very minimal management of the wildlife resources, the wildlife habitat, on the public domain lands.

In that regard I would also point out that only 10 percent of the potential fishery resources in the BLM lands are under management.

On page 8 on the budget for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, we, too, are concerned about the Land and Water Conservation Fund and I think the two previous speakers spoke very adequately to this.

I won't take much time on this. We would be delighted if you gentlemen in your wisdom would see fit to increase the appropriation above the $300 million which the administration is asking for. Of

course we are happy to see them asking for $300 million this year at least rather than $75 million or whatever it was last year, $76 million. We would like to see the moneys which were not appropriated for the fund last year added to the appropriation this year. They certainly need it.

I have attached to the statement a little analysis that we have worked up on the status of the Land and Water Conservation Fund which shows that there is a backlog of over $2 billion in lands to be acquired, about 3 million acres of land.

We are pleased that one of your colleagues has seen fit to introduce a bill which would raise the minimum funding level to $900 million and we are on record, and we have attached a copy of the resolution, as supporting an increase in the fund to at least $500 million.

We think this is a fiscally sound move, certainly more than sufficient revenues accruing from the offshore oil leases to provide for that increase in the size of the fund.

If the appropriations stay at the $300 million level we would ask you to consider a small reapportionment between the States and the Federal agencies. We recognize that there is not going to be enough pie to satisfy everybody regardless of how you cut it, but we do think that it is a little bit out of proportion where the States are getting 66⅔ percent and the Federal agencies about one-third.

We think it ought to be readjusted and made maybe 60–40 with an additional $20 million roughly going to the Federal agencies and of that we recommend $15 million extra for the National Park Service and $5 million for the Forest Service.

Then, last, turning to page 12 and the Forest Service's proposed budget, I know that you gentlemen had before you the so-called areas of agreement committee earlier today and they probably discussed this in great detail so I again will not dwell on this very long.

We are very concerned that the overall proposed dollar increases in the Forest Service programs, when you discount the pay increase, and rental of space, and so on, only amount to about $11.3 million, and percentagewise that is about 2.25 percent, so we are not even keeping pace with inflation.

We are not getting as much into the programs next year if we follow this budget as we are this year.

Then to make matters worse it looks like, as usual, the most significant program increases percentagewise are found in activities associated directly with timber sales. On the other hand, the forest research programs are being cut quite drastically, $1.175 million proposed cut in forest and range manegement research which includes wildlife, range, and fish habitat research, which alone is being cut $3.86 million or 18.2 percent. That is a pretty deep cut.

We would urge the committee to consider restoring as a minimum the full $775,000 which is being cut from wildlife, range, and fish habitat research and then on top of that appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation so that the program can at least keep pace with the burgeoning of costs.

Then with that new revised total of $4.86 million the Forest Service should be able to continue carrying on research leading to an increase in both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands.

Rare and endangered species will have a better chance for survival and more common species will have a better chance of being maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

Then, Mr. Chairman, we have a breakout of how we would recommend that million dollars be apportioned between several research projects, but that is covered in detail, as are all our other concerns.

I think with that I will just close my statement.

Thank you for your time.

Mr. McKAY. I notice that you oppose the Central Utah project in Utah and the upper Colorado.

Colonel HAMPTON. Yes.

Mr. McKAY. And your chart shows how many acre-feet of water and how that current use will be reduced. But did you think that when the total amount of water goes down in a month in the spring that you don't have that as a continual flow and some of those areas dry up completely, whereas with those reservoirs you can have a continual flow of water with less water usage.

I am not sure you have considered that.

Colonel HAMPTON. Yes; we have, but on balance with all factors considered and consulting with the conservation interests in that part of the country, the fish and game people, we still feel that on balance——

Mr .McKAY. You have more fishing habitat in the Flaming Gorge than was ever there before, bigger fish, more fish, and more for the public to use.

If you hadn't had that reservoir you wouldn't have had that.

Colonel HAMPTON. But what did we sacrifice by putting those things in?

Mr. McKAY. What did you?

Colonel HAMPTON. We sacrificed——

Mr. McKAY. A little pinion pine.

Colonel HAMPTON. Some white water, some esthetic things, and if it continues backing up we have the problem with the Rainbow Bridge. What are we going to do with that.

Mr. McKAY. If we get the complete capacity of that reservoir—I am talking about Flaming Gorge, and go down to Powell and you have the same thing—if you fill that dam to the complete capacity you are still 21 feet below the base of Rainbow Bridge. You can't even reach it, and Rainbow Bridge now has seepage and the argument is if you get water around there it will deteriorate. It is just a false assumption for anyone who has been there unless somebody has given the wrong figures as to where that water level would go.

Colonel HAMPTON. But it would still be at that level, 21 feet below the base, well above what it was intended that it reach, as I recall.

Mr. McKAY. No.

Colonel HAMPTON. It would still back up——

Mr. McKAY. The "higher" than what some people intended to reach was not at all.

Colonel HAMPTON. I think it was understood by certain agency personnel.

Mr. McKAY. By certain people it was understood that we would somehow kill it so it wouldn't get up half as far as it is supposed to by the level of the reservoir. That is why they built the reservoir that high, was to go to the 3,700 foot level. The dam was built to accom-

modate that, which would still make it 21-some-odd feet below the base of that bridge, so you are not despairing the bridge in any way, and you talk about sites and scenic.

The last year before the reservoir was built Barry Goldwater had a camp-in group that he would take up and the last year the maximum he got was 450 people up there through camp, and horseback, and so on. Last year it was reported 45,000 saw Rainbow Bridge, so if you talk about possible usage and use of the scenic area, there is a tradeoff there.

Colonel HAMPTON. We recognize this and as a matter of fact I haven't been with the Federation long enough and I am not so sure that the Federation ever opposed some of these things.

The Central Utah project with some of its features we have some reservations about.

Mr. MCKAY. You won't see it exactly as it is after you build those reservoirs but you may be gaining more fishing streams. In fact, that which has already been produced has created more area for fishing and more fish than ever existed there before. That is the knowledge I receive from those who have lived there for a long, long time.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCKAY. Certainly.

Mr. EVANS. In Colorado we had some conservationists and fish and wildlife people who were very concerned about one of the water projects scheduled to be constructed in Western Colorado. One of their objections was that the building of a dam would destroy one of the last white rivers in the State. They were invited out to go on a tour of the area where the dam would be built so they could see the river and where the high water mark of the reservoir would be. An interesting thing occurred in the only water in that stream that anybody could see was just here and there in still puddles, but the balance of the river was just bone dry.

There probably was an underflow, but no visible flowing water. However, if the dam is built they will be able to control this river so that you won't have one mad rush of waters at the beginning of the year and then a dry stream for the last couple months of the summer, but you will be able to have a continuous flow.

Colonel HAMPTON. It is certainly a question of tradeoffs and we recognize this full well and I don't think the Federation is ever so one sided in its view that it doesn't recognize these things.

Mr. EVANS. These conservationists are fine people, and the thing I admired about them was that they took the time to go out and look at the stream involved. Somebody had called it a white river and maybe for 3 or 4 weeks out of the year it is a white river, but they took the time to go out and see it and I think they have a better understanding of the project now.

When we talk about white rivers, and we talk about dams, and we talk about water development or wilderness areas, all too often, whether it is you or I or my friends back home, we approach this from an emotional point of view.

Colonel HAMPTON. With blinders on.

Mr. EVANS. With blinders on. I appreciate your testimony.

Mr. MCKAY. We appreciate it very much.

Colonel HAMPTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

WITNESS

ROBERT BURLEY, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Robert Burley, American Institute of Architects, chairman, Commission on Environment and Design, the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. BURLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have limited my written testimony to a very short one so I will not deviate too much from the text.

I am Robert Burley, American Institute of Architects, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Commission on Environment and Design, AIA State preservation coordinator for Vermont, and an advisor to the National Trust.

Today, the American Institute of Architects, the national society for our profession representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for full funding of the historic preservation programs administered by the National Park Service under the authority of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Many architects, like myself, who have diversified practices which include master planning, new construction, as well as restoration and adaptive use, frequently recommend the preservation of buildings to our clients. Our professional analysis of a project may indicate that one or more existing buildings should be preserved and adapted for continuing use. In some cases, the reasons have been based on a building's historic value, but just as often the compelling logic has been for economy, structural soundness, adaptability, and the intrinsic character that many of these buildings contribute to our communities. At this point, I would like to submit for the committee's information an article entitled "Economic Determinants" which appeared in Historic Preservation magazine, which I offered back in 1971.

Mr. EVANS. You are the author?

Mr. BURLEY. Yes; and there are copies of this with our written testimony.

[The article follows:]

[From Historic Preservation, April–June 1971]

ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS

(By Robert Burley, American Institute of Architects)

I am a practicing architect. My clients have realistic, usually profitmaking activities for which they require space, shelter and certain practical amenities. In every case they have a fixed budget and frequently the budget is tight. I am convinced that cost can be a positive rather than a negative determinant for preservation in more cases than anyone suspects.

My office follows a classic problem-solving procedure:

Establish the client's requirements and inventory physical conditions and assets—land, existing buildings, access, utilities;

Describe alternative solutions in measurable or comparable terms:

Recommend the best solution for the client's needs and the most suitable implementation.

While the recommendations leave room for imagination, construction details, structural problems and financing must be resolved in a very practical manner.

Rarely has an assignment been to restore a specific building, yet in the course of designing offices, ski areas, schools and apartments over a period of 6 years, preservation has proved the most satisfactory, and the most economical, solution to our clients' problems in at least 10 cases. True, most of the 10 buildings had some architectural or historic value and most were also well related to a town or city plan, but basically each building was preserved because it made economic sense. Each building paid its own way; none required any extra cost or subsidy. Given this record of feasibility, economics as a positive determinant for preservation should be given further consideration.

Buildings are divided into three types:

Landmark, a masterpiece of construction. It is doubtful anyone would disagree that a building of this type should be preserved and deserves financial help.

Background, the not-so-perfect building. Taken one by one, as each is threatened, it would be difficult to raise widespread support or to think of asking for Federal aid to save them. Yet in groups, communities or districts, there would probably be agreement that it is desirable, in some cases even essential, to keep them.

Architecture worth destroying. Like flies and crabgrass, this type has a natural propensity to germinate, and seems a product of short-term speculation, strip development and other anomalies. It is within this last type that the colonial house has finally met its demise—the all-too-familiar current tract housing being marketed under the description of "split-level colonial."

The first two criteria for preservation—architectural or historic significance and an important planning relationship—apply basically to buildings in the landmark category. Particularly where restoration to original condition and use is involved, these buildings require substantial funding. The third criterion—usefulness and economy—sometimes applies to the landmark but more essentially to the background building: It is upon this criterion that background buildings depend for survival. Preservationists would like to save hundreds, hopefully thousands, of landmark buildings but that involves a major effort, legislative help and a great deal of money. At the same time, there is the possibility of preserving not thousands but hundreds of thousands of worthy buildings by means of common sense and the economic determinant. This again requires a major effort but no substantial construction funds. These buildings can and should pay their own way.

ECONOMIC FEASIBIITY

The econmic potential of reclaiming background buildings has not been thoroughly understood. More likely, it is rarely believed. Traditionally, concern with saving landmarks and the foundations and private gifts needed to do it have given preservation the air of a rich man's game. In reality, the preservation of background buildings is important not only architecturally and historically; it is also essential to the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of our communities.

Examples of economically feasible preservation work follow.

1. A 1900 schoolhouse serves as my own office in Vermont. It cost $8,500, including land, school desks, a trout stream and a bell that is still in tune. Improvements cost $15,000. Allowing for the land value and with 3,000 square feet of space, the building cost came to $6.67 per square foot. To construct the same space new would cost two or three times as much and in Fayston, Vt., this very pleasant place to work is a landmark.

2. One assignment was to restore the facade and alter a portion of the ground floor office space of an 1880's building owned by the Brown Insurance Co. in Montepelier, Vt. The possibility of structural flaws caused an investigation of the cost of a new building. One story lower in height, a new building would have cost approximately $200,000. The old building proved sound; the facade was restored and the ground floor and part of the basement were completely renovoted—including air-conditioning—at much less than half the replacement cost.

3. When a church constructed in 1865 suffered foundation problems resulting in a tilting steeple, roof leaks, cracked interior walls and an organ that threatened to crash through its floor to a kitchen below, there was discussion of building a new church outside the city. A steel beam and dropped ceiling saved the organ—and the kitchen. The cracked walls were furred out with 2 x 4's, insulated

very easily at the same time to save heat and the new dry-wall construction was painted. The thicker walls improved the window reveals, and with the help of new lighting the interior of the church was completely transformed. Total cost was less than $25,000. Compared with the type of church that might have been constructed outside the city for many times the cost, preservation was clearly a wise choice, from the standpoint of both economics and aesthetics.

4. A feasibility study was prepared on the soundness and adaptability of an old industrial building in Troy, N.Y., for apartment use. Preservation of the facade and complete renovation of the interior indicated a square foot cost of $21.90, comparing favorably with the cost of new apartment construction and with the advantages of an exterior of substantial character contributing to the architectural texture of the city.

5. A master plan was prepared for the State Office Complex in Montpelier, Vt. While there was no question about preserving the State house, the State also had an option to purchase the 1875 Pavilion Hotel that bordered one side of the green. The feasibility of using a few stories of the hotel for a short period while planning and construction of permanent office space got underway was investigated. The resulting study pointed out that instead of spending $16.40 per square foot for temporary renovations, $21 per square foot (still less than the cost of a new building) could buy complete renovation into permanent offices with the Vermont Historical Society located on the ground floor.

Thus began a 4-year controversy that led to legislative debate, further engineering and cost studies confirming the original one, recognition by the Historic American Buildings Survey, help from the National Trust, testimony from architects and historians and endless newspaper articles, letters and editorials.

The case for preservation was a strong one. The historic significance was obvious: To generations of lawmakers, the Pavilion was known as the Third House. With the disappearance of General Grant-style hotels around the country, it was of architectural value. In relation to its site, the building's mass divided city business from State activities. The State-owned Tax Building from the same period directly across the street formed a gateway from the city into the State House Green. The long veranda was a welcome edge to the green, a place to sit and relax. Finally, besides costing less than new construction, renovation of the Pavilion could be completed sooner. The Vermont Senate finally voted in favor of restoration funds, but the House failed to give approval by a very narrow margin. In the last few days of the 1969 session, a committee of conference allowed the building to stand for a limited period of months while our office obtained lease-back proposals from builder/developers.

Only a few days before the legislative deadline, the special pavilion committee accepted a proposal from the Pizzagalli Construction Co. in Burlington, Vt. Their proposal was for reconstruction—rather than restoration as specified—and the following were reasons for acceptance:

Reconstruction would be on a new concrete pile foundation driven in the sand and silt of the old Winooski riverbed.

The Pavilion could be placed directly on-axis with its contemporary across the street—the 1870 Tax Building.

The 12-foot on-axis shift to the west permitted the adjacent street to be connected without jogs or property problems. The street problem was often heard as an argument against the Pavilion.

Reconstruction was guaranteed to save several hundred thousand dollars.

The final solution seemed to be a miracle. For those who wanted to see the old hotel torn down there were 3 months of dusty demolition. For those who wanted to preserve the hotel's scale and character there has been over a year of rising anew; brick from the original molds, carved moldings, nameboard and lintels put back in place. The reconstruction work has been carefully executed and most Vermonters question whether the building was ever down.

JUNK CULTURE

All across the country, opportunities for economic benefit from preserving background buildings are being lost. Year by year Americans trade their architectural-historic heritage for a junk culture along the highways. The modest home is now tract house or trailer. The charming shop on the green is now the discount chain store on the asphalt parking lot. Historic hotels become warehouses, while tourists stay in motels on the highways. The replacement of the sprawling new construction is usually less good and causes sewage problems, more traffic, difficult security and loss of open space and view.

The problem preservationists face is not one of technical inability but of values and priorities, particularly at local, State and Federal levels. Without a murmur, $600,000 is spent to relocate 1½ miles of road—removing trees and buildings and filling part of a river in the process—but it takes the legislature years of debate to decide on preserving a historic hotel at a real saving. As an architect, I argue for the sensible use of our land and building assets. A primary task today is to convince Government, at all levels, that economics favor preservation.

Mr. BURLEY. Reaction to most completed restoration projects has been enthusiastic; and many of these buildings continue into their second or even third century of heavy commercial, industrial, or public use, often becoming the focal point and touchstone for other community activities.

For many years, the AIA has testified on the value of historic preservation and the substantial accomplishments that have resulted since the passage of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act. We would like to commend again the excellent work that is being done by the National Park Service.

To encourage and assist the development of local preservation projects, the AIA Committee on Historic Resources maintains a network of Preservation Coordinators in every State. These coordinators work with the officials responsible for preservation programs in their States and with the Institute's chapters throughout the country. The tremendous increase in both the quality and scope of the individual State programs, as reported by this AIA network, is the best possible testimony to the wisdom of the Preservation Act. As you know, the States' ability to organize sound projects could lead to a request for matching funds in the amount of $103 million for fiscal year 1975—9 times the Federal grant level funded for fiscal 1974. The willingness of the States to raise or allocate higher matching funds confirms the priority given to this program by communities.

Still, the full potential of the Historic Preservation Act is yet to be realized. That full potential is especially clear at this moment. During the last 9 months, national attention has been focused on the energy crisis. Less noticed, but equally serious, have been the shortages of construction materials recurring over the past several years. We have seen severe shortages and therefore inflationary cost increases in steel, plastics, asphalt, and wood. These are not just temporary shortages, related to a labor problem or an oil embargo. These are long-range shortages that will continue to occur with increasing impact as worldwide demands proceed to exhaust our limited and irreplacable natural resources.

As the need for energy and materials conservation increases, it is foolish to pay the costs to tear down a building, only to replace it at a higher cost, both in materials and money. This is especially true if the original structure is sound and adaptible for contemporary use.

A large portion of both the technology and the incentive for recycling historic and other existing buildings has resulted from the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the work of the National Park Service, the National Trust, the Advisory Council, and the AIA State Preservation Coordinators. What originally started as an effort to preserve America's heritage is now becoming a major tool in city planning, revitalizing downtown areas, and making wiser use of present resources.

The number of areas, ranging from small villages to large cities, to which these preservation techniques can be applied to advantage is unlimited. We do not believe the historic preservation program funding could ever increase to match the full national potential of recycling and adaptive use. However, we recommend a substantial increase in the program funding to continue the development of preservation technology and to make technical materials available in every State. This should result in further stimulation of privately-funded adaptive use and preservation efforts by raising our national consciousness and setting fine examples of Federal preservation efforts.

We also recommend that the funds available for matching grants to the States be increased to more nearly approach the level of funding that the States themselves are willing to raise. Otherwise, we will be stifling local initiative and we will be creating a larger and larger backlog of important historic preservation projects—which will become more expensive to do in future years, or even impossible should the buildings be lost.

With good demonstration projects of historic value, with technological development, and with more survey work completed, the historic preservation program is capable of breeding thousands of adaptive use projects across the country that will carry their own economic weight.

Mr. McKAY. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. BURLEY. If you have any questions I would be happy to answer them.

Mr. McKAY. Thank you for coming. We appreciate it.

Mr. BURLEY. Thank you.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mr. McKAY. Mr. Willard Bunn, Jr., was to be here but I understand on advice of his doctors was unable to come. He sent a letter to the chairman of this committee, Julia Butler Hansen, and at this point we will place both his letter and testimony in the record.

[The letter and statement follows:]

SPRINGFIELD MARINE BANK,
Springfield, Ill., April 5, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am terribly sorry that I have waited until this late date to reply to your nice letter of March 26. My only excuse is that I have had surgery quite recently and had hoped my doctor would OK my coming to Washington on April 11. While he has not absolutely forbidden it, he asked that I not go unless it was absolutely necessary.

I have called Paul Findley's office and they have assured me they will be in a position to back up the statements I mail. Also, if there are specific questions from the members of the committee, I would be most pleased to answer them either by letter or, if it is more urgent, by telephone.

Again, I am terribly sorry that I can't be there in person and do hope that my statement, 10 copies of which are enclosed, will be helpful for what we think is a most worthy cause.

With my very warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

WILLARD BUNN, JR.,
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

To the chairman and members of the House Appropriation Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies:

Thank you very much for inviting me to appear before this committee. I am pleased and honored, as a citizen of Springfield, Ill., to represent the Lincoln Home Area.

Your committee has available to it all of the site plans and legal documents that have been completed to date, so I am limiting my statement, at the risk of being slightly sentimental, to what I believe is the feeling of the people of Springfield—Illinois—and the Nation for Lincoln's Home.

Springfield is now a recognized historic site with Lincoln's Tomb, our beautifully restored Old State Capitol, New Salem State Park, several privately owned restorations, our State complex and Lincoln's Home available to hundreds of thousands of visitors each year.

The Lincoln Home Area must be a great disappointment to them. Since August of 1971, when our Congress made it a national historic site, virtually nothing has been done to it. I understand it was the first and still is the only area in Illinois under the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

The area is deteriorating badly. Owners of property in the area feel that it will be bought or confiscated, so why keep it up? Last year, three-quarters of a million people came to this area with virtually no orientation, no organized personnel and very inadequate parking. On one day, 6,000 people, most of them youngsters who had come by bus, went through the home. They could have seen nothing but the ceilings.

This is the home where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived and raised their family. Many of the people in Springfield had grandparents and great grandparents who were in daily contact with them, socially, politically, and as customers and clients. This home is the most enduring tie that we have with the Lincoln family. There are other things of course—the station from which they departed, furniture still in use which was used by them, his bank ledger is in the lobby of the bank where I work—all of these things and places give us a pleasant feeling of association with Mr. Lincoln and his family, but the home is our real pride.

You can see, therefore, how pleased we were when, through the efforts of Congressman Findley and many, many others, our Congress made the 4-block area around this home a national historic site. Lincoln's Home had at last received national recognition and the area surrounding it would be restored to its mid-19th century charm. Springfiled would be the great national shrine it should be. What better way is there to celebrate our country's Bicentennial than by restoring this area for posterity.

I assure you that the people of Springfield, historical societies, and committees of State and National scope will help in every way they can in this restoration, if they have the wherewithal to do it.

We do hope that you will appropriate the money we need.

Thank you very much.

Historic Preservation

WITNESS

DONALD MARLOWE, PAST PRESIDENT, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS; CURRENTLY MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND HERITAGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Mr. McKay. Donald Marlowe, past president, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Marlowe, glad to have you here.

Mr. Marlowe. My statement is very brief, Mr. Chairman. I think perhaps I will take less of your time if I read it than if I try to improvise.

Mr. McKay. Very good. Proceed.

Mr. Marlowe. My name is Donald Marlowe. I am a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and currently, a member of its committee on history and heritage of mechanical engineering. I am vice president for administration at Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. (Mullen Library—635–5104). I appear here, today, to testify to the importance of continuing the support of the Historic American Engineering Record which has begun to record a summary of the artifacts of engineering technology which have done so much to shape American civilization since the beginning

of the 19th century. Historic American Engineering Record is endeavoring to record both specific engineering installations (such as a waterworks) and groups of structures (such as an entire textile mill). The requested appropriation for this year is in the category of preservation of historic properties.

Mr. Chairman, future economic historians will find it remarkable that so little systematic attention was given by our generation to the sources of industrial innovation. For the first half of this century, it has seemed that technological advance was inevitable and that it was always good and that it was limitless. We are now aware that none of these statements are true. But as we contemplate an era in which limited human and material resources will have to be deployed with great care if maximum service to the people is to be secured, we find ourselves desperately seeking guidance from the past. To be very blunt, we do not know what policies will influence the flow of innovation, how to diffuse the benefits of technology into depressed or primitive areas, how to adjust to true technological breakthroughs, how to distinguish between net and gross in technological progress, what the necessary relationship between science and technology is, and many other equally important questions. Only in the last few years have we begun to devote to the history of technology the attention it deserves, for this history, far more than that of kings or ministers, can help us to understand the social impact of technology, and perhaps assist us in setting our course for the future.

But this history is a fragile thing. The scholars of the Renaissance were fortunate in that the Greek and Roman heritage was preserved in imperishable stone. But the artifacts of the industrial revolution are mostly in wood and iron, whose survival will not exceed another hundred years. If we are to preserve the history of 19th century technology, it must be done now: either the artifacts themselves or drawings and records of them must be preserved now.

Historic American Engineering Record does much of its work on a shared-fund basis, and the record makes clear the mechanical engineer's support of this effort. Although we have begun only in 1971, 2 years after Historic American Engineering Record itself, the society has contributed to the New England inventory and will contribute to the other area inventories. We support the survey of existing stationary steam engines. We have drawn our regional history and heritage chairmen into the development of the Historic American Engineering Record inventory forms. It is our intent to continue such support, both financial and human. The record of early American technology must be preserved, and today's engineers are prepared to take an active role in this. But the questions which will be illuminated by this history are national questions, and information will be provided from all parts of the Nation: thus the studies need a national focus. The Historic American Engineering Record has made an important start on providing this focus. The engineering community supports the current effort and wishes to see it continued.

Mr. McKay. Do you have engineers or companies who deal in the restoration or rebuilding of old artifacts, either tools or engines and so on?

Mr. Marlowe. Yes, sir, we do.

As a matter of fact, some of these projects are the very projects that are of greatest interest to the Historic American Engineering

Record. At the Worthington Pump Co., for example, whose origin goes way back, one of my predecessors as president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers has very carefully sifted through its files. It was one of the pioneers of pump development in the United States. It has reproduced many of these records, saved many of the originals, has given a deposit of them to the Smithsonian Institution and some of the pumps themselves have been deposited there.

Mr. McKay. Do they do some replica building of past artifacts?

Mr. Marlowe. There isn't very much replica building going on. There is a great deal of restoration going on. At the great pump station in New Orleans, for example, which has to empty that basin down there, the wood pumps that keep the city of New Orleans from flooding most of the time are being restored at the present time and they, between HAER and our own Society of Mechanical Engineers, will be declared to be an invention of historic national importance this summer.

Mr. McKay. My curiosity is aroused because of the joining of rails of Promontory Point in my State and the old engines Jupiter, and I forget the other one. Anyway, they are attempting to try and replace that and I was curious to know if there were companies that dealt in this on a bid proposition or if there were engineers who spend their time in that type of thing.

Mr. Marlowe. Yes.

Mr. McKay. If there are I would appreciate if you would send me a note about it.

Mr. Marlowe. I certainly will.

Mr. McKay. Thank you.

Do you have any questions?

Mr. Evans. No; thank you very much.

Mr. McKay. Thank you very much.

Mr. Marlowe. Thank you.

Historic Preservation

WITNESS

DR. ELISABETH B. MacDOUGALL, OFFICER, THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

Mr. McKay. Dr. Elisabeth B. MacDougall, officer, the Society of Architectural Historians.

We are pleased to have you with us.

Dr. MacDougall. I apologize for not arriving at the appointed time. I think we can say man proposes these days but Metro construction disposes.

Mr. McKay. Well, you have arrived in sufficient time so you are all right. In fact with the speed with which we have been operating you are on time. Please proceed.

Dr. MacDougall. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. Elisabeth MacDougall. I am an officer of the Society of Architectural Historians. I am appearing before you to support the budget request of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation for fiscal year 1975.

With the permission of the committee I would like to read my statement.

The Society of Architectural Historians has a membership of over 4,000 consisting of educators and scholars, practicing architects and preservationists, both trained professionals and interested amateurs. The original concern of the society, founded in 1940, was with the study of historical buildings, but it rapidly became apparent that, at the rate our architectural heritage was disappearing there would soon be nothing left to study. Since its earliest years the society as a body and its members acting individually have been actively engaged in efforts to promote preservation in all its aspects and to training professionals to work in this exacting field.

Before the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, historic preservation was achieved mainly by the activities of organizations such as the Society of Architectural Historians whose limited funds did not permit acquisition of properties, restoration of structures or large-scale surveys for the identification of buildings or areas of architectural merit or historical significance. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities and a few other similar organizations were able to acquire a number of properties for preservation, but their activities were necessarily limited by funds available to them. The Historic American Building Survey for 40 years has been recording important buildings, only in many cases to see them destroyed through the lack of adequate legal protection. Other preservation achievements were the result of local groups and the dedication of interested individuals.

Since the establishment of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation the whole picture of preservation in this country has changed.

Expansion of the activities of the Historic American Building Survey, of the National Register of Historic Places and of National Historic Landmarks has resulted in a rapid and nationwide increase of identification and recording of historic buildings. The establishment of preservation planning in the individual States, also the result of the National Preservation Act, has led for the first time to what amounts to a coordinated national system of preservation. Grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation have expanded its activities significantly, not only in the acquisition of properties, but perhaps more importantly in the education and training programs. These will have the effect of bringing to the attention of greater numbers of the public the importance of the preservation of our national heritage and also developing more trained professionals to carry out the surveys, execute restorations, and implement activities associated with public use of the preserved buildings and areas.

It would be unfair to single out any one activity of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation as more important than the other, for each has a highly significant role. Nevertheless I would like to point out the importance of the grants-in-aid program. Matching grants for State and private historic preservation are providing an invaluable stimulus to preservation efforts at the State and local level. Concern and interest at the local level is the most valuable tool of all for historic preservation, for each person needs to be brought to an awareness of the significance of our past for the environment of the present and future. Without the stimulus of the grants-in-aid as well as the other activities of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Pres-

ervation the destruction of our heritage might well continue to accelerate at such a rate that soon there would be no visible records of the almost 200 years of this Nation's history or the thousands of years of this Continent's history.

I therefore urge your approval of the budget requests for the fiscal year 1975 of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for the continuation of its important work and the creation of special grants-in-aid for the Bicentennial.

Thank you.

Mr. McKay. Thank you.

Do you represent State historical architectural historians or what is the composition of your association?

Dr. MacDougall. It is a national society, sir, with a membership made up of. well, anybody who is interested in the history of architecture or architectural preservation.

Mr. McKay. Who primarily joins your organization?

Dr. MacDougall. Well, we are about half professional educators in the history of architecture, perhaps a little less than that, yes; in fact, about a third.

We have a large membership of architects who are active in preservation projects. We have a large number of people who as individuals are concerned with the history or the preservation of architecture.

Mr. McKay. How many States are represented in your association?

Dr. MacDougall. Fifty, plus Canada and possibly 20 or 30 foreign countries.

Mr. McKay. Thank you. We appreciate your coming.

Historic Preservation

WITNESS

ORLANDO RIDOUT IV, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Mr. McKay. Mr. Orlando Ridout, State historic preservation officer, Maryland Historic Trust.

Mr. Ridout, we appreciate your coming and presenting your testimony. If you would like to summarize it we can place in the record your full statement.

Mr. Ridout. I have a summary and extended version, sir.

Mr. McKay. We will place your extended version in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Md., April 11, 1974.

Hon. Julia Butler Hansen,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Madam Chairman: As State historic preservation officer of the Maryland Historical Trust, a State historical preservation agency, I have requested the opportunity to testify before you today in order to express my support for full appropriation of the National Park Service budget line item of preservation of historic properties, totaling $24,375,000.

Last year, Maryland, like many other States, received only a fraction of the funding that was requested from the National Park Service for historic preservation. While this State's preservation needs totaled approximately $3 million,

as indicated by local requests for assistance, Maryland received a National Park Service allocation of only $243,523 for historic preservation. The large volume of requests for preservation funding assistance, as well as the growing number of visitors to historic sites, the growing local interest in historic district zoning, the increasing number of people with expertise in the preservation field, and the high level of volunteer participation, is an indication that we are entering a period of increased interest in the preservation of our architectural and historical heritage.

This increased interest in historic preservation can be attributed to a number of factors. In a world that is becoming increasingly mechanized, architectural landmarks of the past are appreciated not only for their historic and educational value, but for the craftsmanship and the quality of materials that created their integrity. These historic landmarks, if lost, can never be adequately replaced. It is the responsibility of this generation to preserve these legacies of the past, for their aesthetic and cultural contributions to our lives today as well as for the sake of the future generations who will want to understand the forces and events which have shaped the culture in which they live.

The current concern for conservation of the environment has also been a factor in the increased interest in historic preservation. Americans are beginning to be alerted to the fact that the rapid growth and development of this country in the last few decades, has too often resulted in a plunder of our Nation's natural and man-made esthetic resources. As we acknowledge the ecological and esthetic reasons for preserving our rivers and forests, uplands and marshes, so, also, should we view the preservation of our man-made landmarks.

Historic preservation is a relatively new governmental activity in Maryland, as in many other States. Begun in 1961, the Maryland Historical Trust has grown from a one-man organization to an agency with a full-time staff of 18. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which created the National Register of Historic Places within the United States Department of Interior, more than any other single action brought historic preservation in Maryland out of the volunteer stage into a professional discipline. As a direct result of the financial assistance provided through the National Preservation Act, Maryland has been able to accelerate work on its survey of historic sites and has nominated over 200 properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, through the National Park Service grants-in-aid program, Maryland National Register properties have received much needed preservation assistance.

However, Maryland's present preservation needs are greater than ever. With preeminent passage of State land use legislation in Maryland, it is essential that the survey of historic sites be brought to a greater degree of completion so that all significant historical properties can be afforded protection as critical areas of the environment, and so that this information can be utilized for preservation planning. Also, in view of the coming Bicentennial commemoration of our Nation's anniversary, Maryland, as one of the 13 original colonies, anticipates an even greater number of requests for preservation funding this year than last. The National Park Service, however, is the only source of Federal funding available for historic preservation at the present since all HUD money for historic preservation has been impounded.

The National Park Service historic preservation grant-in-aid program provides the strength of the backbone for preservation activity in Maryland as in many other States. With consideration given to the increased interest in historic preservation, the environmental significance of historic preservation, and the coming Bicentennial celebration, I would like to urge the full appropriation of the $24,375,000 historic preservation item of the National Park Service budget. I would further like to recommend that of this amount, $20 million be appropriated for the State and National Trust grant-in-aid programs, and that the remainder be appropriated to support the various historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. I also recommend that the $20 million for grants-in-aid be allocated entirely for the regular grant-in-aid program. This, I feel, will allow the States more flexibility in their Bicentennial plans, and will permit a more equitable distribution of Park Service funds for historic preservation among the eligible States.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO RIDOUT, IV,
State Historic Preservation Officer.

Mr. RIDOUT. Mr. Chairman, I am Orlando Ridout IV, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, and our office is in Annapolis, Md.

The Maryland Historical Trust, a State preservation agency, supports the full appropriation of the National Park Service budget line item of preservation of historic properties totaling $24,375,000. The Maryland Historical Trust recommends that of this amount $20 million be appropriated for the State and National Trust grant-in-aid programs and that the remainder be appropriated to support the various historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. It is also recommended that the $20 for grants-in-aid be allocated entirely for the regular grant-in-aid program, rather than creating a special Bicentennial grant-in-aid program. This will allow the States more flexibility in their Bicentennial plans and will permit a more equitable distribution of Park Service funds for historic preservation among the eligible States.

I would like to say, sir, from my extended letter to Mrs. Hansen, that last year Maryland received $243,523 for historic preservation to match expenditures in Maryland. We submitted a request for matching funds for $3 million. This will give you an idea of the anticipation and expectations of both the private and the State level participation in eligible historic preservation.

Above and beyond that, there is a large personal individual expenditure. There is a large private foundation expenditure, and the State of Maryland has been very forward in providing for historic preservation through public expenditure in the State of Maryland using State funds, and the counties themselves—we have 23 counties and Baltimore City in Maryland—have participated in a very gratifying way.

We are very hopeful that in an increasing manner the Federal Government can be helpful also. I think after 3 years of submitting a large request for matching funds, although each year the allocation from the Federal Government has increased substantially, that with respect to the needs both in our own State and in other States that one might expect and hope for, upon of course your concurrence, a larger amount to assist, and in a moment I would like to remark on several reasons for this.

There is an increasing number of people, especially of young people interested in the form of conservation which has to do with historic structure preservation. In our own State I have been very active as both director of the Maryland Historical Trust and estate preservation officer, all through the sixties. Our agency was established in Maryland, one of the earliest ones, as a State agency as early as 1961. I myself have participated pretty actively in an interested way since 1939 in historic preservation, except for the years I was overseas in World War II. I returned in 1946 and began again to take a very active part in this. I am very happy to see that both the Federal Government and the State of Maryland have participated in a very active and a very meaningful way since that time.

I would like to say that also since that time that the group of people who were then interested were very history minded people. They were usually older people, and they represented both garden clubs and patriotic organizations. That entire aspect has changed in the 30 years that I have seen this preservation develop in this country and in my own State.

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I would like to say that in order to keep up with the 14 or so young people in my office staff, which started with myself and a secretary in 1961, we now have 18 people active in our office, and believe me, they are very active. They are very busy. They are especially young people, recent college graduates. The director who is replacing me, we are splitting the hats we are wearing, is 33 years old, and a very fine, very well-trained individual.

In returning to college, after 30 years of absence from college, I find a very widespread interest in both conservation and a commitment to historic preservation.

I would like to add, New Orleans was mentioned just now as an example that occurs both in Annapolis, where there is a very wonderful preservation movement, and considerable expenditure of money, in the city of Baltimore and in the counties, I would like to relate an incident of our visit. My wife and I attended a conference of the Society of Architectural Historians in New Orleans this past weekend. From an economic viewpoint, I think we live very modestly, but as visitors to a historic city, economically speaking we spent about $659 during 5 days, and I think we lived rather modestly. It was about one-third for air transportation, one-third, $199 at $38 a day for living in the Marriott hotel which sounds high but that is the price they get in New Orleans, and about one-third living expenses down there.

There were only 300 people with our group but as we left town on Sunday night there were 6,000 people taking up 26 hotels in the town, and we understood in talking with one of the advance agents that they were expecting 10,000 people to come in. These were high school and college counselors, and no doubt they were having a very delightful time in New Orleans, but they were being drawn to New Orleans because of its ability to hold a convention this size. The 10,000 people who come in later on will tie up 36 hotels.

The point I am making is that this pressure against a historic area like New Orleans or Philadelphia or Baltimore wears out just by people use. If any of you have seen the French Quarter in New Orleans, it is just wearing down. In addition to the local money which is spent to maintain the historic district more and more one needs Federal funding to help match wear and tear. In the city of Annapolis alone we have constant wear and tear on the usage of our historic buildings. Local and business money is going into it and we need the assistance of Federal matching funds.

Here we were staying in a 41-story hotel that if I were in the London Hilton, if I were in the Philadelphia Howard Johnsons or the New Orleans Marriott as long as we were enclosed in that space 36 stories high we didn't even know what the weather was outside but when we got down into the French Quarter we realized that we were in a historic area and this is the conservation which is needed through this kind of funding more and more.

Mr. McKay. Mr. Long.

Mr. Long. I want to welcome you here, Mr. Ridout. What historic properties in Maryland are presently under renovation with Federal funds?

Mr. Ridout. We were able, using our $153,000, sir, to fund 16 programs in contrast to an only 10-percent level of what they had requested. During this year some of those projects, which will receive

assistance, are located in Baltimore. In Baltimore County we are still trying to work with our Fort Garrison project.

Mr. LONG. I have a list of historic properties in or near the second district of Maryland. What work have you done with them? Todd House down at the North Point.

Mr. RIDOUT. No, sir, we are not able to work with that.

Mr. LONG. It is the last remaining structure from 1814, and now on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes, sir. We were only able to get as far as putting it on the National Register. In that area as you know it would be a very expensive purchase of farmland near the Bethlehem Steel Corp. May I say that a comparative piece of property that was put through the legislative budget this year was for the Dr. Samuel Mudd House. Dr. Mudd of course set Booth's leg as he was fleeing from the assassination. That was sponsored by the State legislature.

Mr. LONG. That is in southern Maryland.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes; both are rather plain appearing farmhouses, and we had to balance——

Mr. LONG. Where is the Todd House located?

Mr. RIDOUT. It is right out on the point, sir. I don't believe it has an address, but it is out on North Point, and it is almost the only remaining farm kind of property out there.

Mr. LONG. Are you interested in getting it?

Mr. RIDOUT. In the balance of those buildings for which we have responsibility, sir, I don't think we could handle it with our present funding. Another comparative farm is the so-called Kennedy Farm, where John Brown assembled his forces before he raided Harpers Ferry.

Mr. LONG. Up in western Maryland?

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes; Mudd House seemed to make it this year. Two, the Kennedy Farm is receiving national park attention, and at present I can't make any commitment.

Mr. LONG. The Cylburn Mansion, what is your relationship to that?

Mr. RIDOUT. Only that we were able to put it on the National Register, which did not ansorb any funding. That of course as I understand it, Cylburn is part of Baltimore City. Do you have that in your district?

Mr. LONG. I have that as part of my district.

Mr. RIDOUT. Among the parts in Baltimore City we are trying to work with the conservatory in Druid Hill Park where the wood framing of the glass is deteriorating.

Mr. LONG. The Hampton House, which of course is in my area.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes; and that would not be from our funding because that is under the National Park Service and is funded by them.

Mr. LONG. Hampton House is a national historic place. Sudbrook Plantation, where is that located?

Mr. RIDOUT. Sudbrook Park is a historic district, sir. It was designed by Frederick Holmstead. There I was astonished at the amount of money that the Department of Transportation had to build a cover over a proposed tunnel. We made it, because of the Holmstead participation in its planning at the turn of the century, it was considered like Roland Park a poor residential area by a poor early planner. The Federal Government, Department of Transportation, is putting $15 million into a tunnel.

Mr. LONG. Is that Sudbrook area near Pikesville?

Mr. RIDOUT. It is just inside the beltway, yes, sir, on Reisterstown Road or across from there.

Mr. LONG. But you are not putting any money into that?

Mr. RIDOUT. We persuaded them to make this tunnel, sir, and we had the choice of would we ask them to include $9 million or $25 million, and happily for the park they went for the $25 million.

Mr. LONG. Fort Garrison, which is in my area.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes, we are putting money into that. It is a modest amount but it is a portion of what we had available.

Mr. LONG. Fort Howard?

Mr. RIDOUT. None, sir, and that is not on the National Register.

Mr. LONG. We have explored the possibility of getting the Army to give Baltimore County that land for a park. Fort Howard has a lot of historic gun implacements from 1898 to the 1914 period.

Mr. RIDOUT. The service which has charge of the area may put in through an executive order to have that concurrently put on the National Register.

Mr. LONG. Are there any others in my area that I have not mentioned?

Mr. RIDOUT. No; there are not, sir.

Mr. LONG. What other historic properties in Maryland are likely candidates for inclusion in your program?

Mr. RIDOUT. This year we have committed to 16 projects. We tried to have them scattered regionally, and some of those, for instance, the Surat House which is at Clinton, Maryland. In Annapolis we have three projects that we are assisting. On the Eastern Shore we are working with Pemberton Hall. We have a house there that we own that we are putting a seawall in, and we are asking for matching funds for that.

Mr. LONG. Please put a full list in the record.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes, sir, I would be very glad to.

[The information follows:]

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST,
Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1974.

Hon. CLARENCE D. LONG,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LONG: You may wish to see the Maryland Historic Preservation Week posters and Governor Mandel's proclamation which have been well received in Maryland.

Thank you very much for the opportunity April 11 to speak before the House Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies. It was a satisfying experience to be able to explain our needs directly to the Congress; I trust that I was able to discuss the program in Maryland in a manner which was helpful to you. Thank you for your special interest in the historic preservation program.

The Baltimore County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust has as its able chairman Mr. J. Hurst Purnell, with 12 active and helpful members.

In response to your particular request I have attached a list of the projects and programs which received assistance through the National Park Service grants-in-aid. In fiscal year 1974 this grant totaled $243.523.

I have also attached a copy of last year's annual work program, fiscal year 1974, which describes in depth the expectations and matching programs in Maryland that would be eligible for assistance to the extent of $2,695,701.

There is a profound and growing interest throughout Maryland in conserving and protecting our historic heritage.

Sincerely,

ORLANDO RIDOUT IV,
State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR

	Survey and planning	Acquisition and development	Total grant
Fiscal year—			
1969	$4,573.39	0	$4,573.39
1970	23,889.10	0	23,889.10
1971	54,145.00	$47,329	101,474.00
1972	84,000.00	26,124	101,124.00
1973	131,357.00	11,500	142,857.00
1974	119,473.00	124,050	243,523.00

Use of fiscal year 1971 National Park Service funds:	
Survey and planning: No. 24-71-0003	$54,145
Acquisition and development:	
No. 24-71-00018—USF Constellation, Baltimore City	7,500
No. 24-71-00004—River House, phase I, Chestertown, Kent County	16,500
No. 24-71-00014—Valve House, Baltimore City	7,000
No. 24-71-00005—La Vale toll gate house, La Vale, Allegany County	1,600
No. 24-71-00007—Pemberton Hall, Salisbury, Wicomico County	1,000
No. 24-71-00008—Fuller-Baker log house, Grantsville, Garrett County	1,800
No. 24-71-00012—Union Mills Homestead, Union Mills, Carroll County	1,000
No. 24-71-00006—William Paca Garden, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County	10,000
No. 24-71-00013—Fort Garrison, Stevenson, Baltimore County	429
No. 24-71-00016—Hessian Barracks, Frederick, Frederick County	500
Total	47,329
Use of fiscal year 1972 National Park Service funds:	
Survey and planning: No. 24-72-00019	84,000
Acquisition and development:	
No. 24-72-00020—River House, phase II, Chestertown, Kent County	18,824
No. 24-72-00023—William Paca Garden, phase II, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County	7,300
Total	110,124

September 13, 1973

SUMMARY OF USE OF FY 73
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FUNDS

	STATE & LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	FEDERAL GRANTS	GROSS PROGRAM COSTS
Survey and Planning #24-73-00032			
Maryland Historical Trust, operating and administration	74,357	74,357	148,714
Washington County Survey and Planning	10,000	10,000	20,000
Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission	20,000	20,000	40,000
St. Mary's City - Trust Joint Summer Survey of 1973	3,000	3,000	6,000
Anne Arundel County Survey and Planning	8,000	8,000	16,000
Frederick City Survey and Planning	3,000	3,000	6,000
Negro History and Culture Survey and Planning	7,000	7,000	14,000
Baltimore City Survey and Planning	6,000	6,000	12,000
SURVEY AND PLANNING SUBTOTALS	131,357	131,357	262,714
Acquisition & Development			
River House, Chestertown, Kent County, #24-73-00035	7,000	7,000	14,000
Cresap House, Oldtown, Allegany County, #24-73-00043	4,500	4,500	9,000
ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SUBTOTALS	11,500	11,500	23,000
GRAND TOTALS	142,857	142,857	285,714

Revision, January 23, 1974

ALLOCATION OF
PARK SERVICE FUNDS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 74

Survey and Planning 24-74-00054

	Grant
Catholic University, Historic Preservation Curriculum Development Project	1,700
Tri-County Council for Western Maryland	6,500
Baltimore City (CHAP)	7,000
Washington County	10,000
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	20,000
Maryland Historical Trust	74,273
Subtotal:	$119,473

Acquisition and Development

24-74-00089-Fell's Point, Phase I - Baltimore City	1,500
24-74-00088-St. Mary's City Development Plan - St. Mary's City	5,275
24-74-00063-Fort Garrison - Stevenson, Baltimore County	2,500
24-74-00055-Lombard Street Bridge - Baltimore City	58,000
24-74-00064-Bell Tower - Cumberland, Allegany County	10,000
24-74-00086-Annapolis Historic District, Phase I - Anne Arundel County	5,000
24-74-76003-Carroll Mansion - Annapolis, Anne Arundel County	4,500
24-74-76020-Chestertown Historic District, Phase I - Kent County	10,000
24-74-76029-Rodgers Tavern - Perryville, Cecil County	2,500
24-74-76004-John Callahan House - Annapolis, Anne Arundel County	10,000
24-74-00057-Otterbein Church - Baltimore City	2,500
24-74-00085-Valve House - Baltimore City	6,000
24-74-76028-Catoctin Furnace Catoctin Furnace, Frederick County	5,275
24-74-00081-La Vale Tollgate House, La Vale, Allegany County	1,000
Subtotal:	$124,050
TOTAL:	$243,523

Mr. LONG. Are all these properties open to the public?

Mr. RIDOUT. They are required to be open to the public at least a minimum time, and a further requirement is that it be fully possible for the public to view them. The State cannot assist a privately owned property, in other words, a person's house, because the Federal Government National Park Service program will, under certain criteria, permit assistance to a private individual. We required that they be open two times a year under some local auspices. For instance, the house and garden pilgrimage.

Mr. LONG. Do you have some data on the estimated visitation?

Mr. RIDOUT. For instance, at one house which we, the Trust, own—it was willed to us, over in Chestertown—Mrs. Miller admitted over 2,000 visitors. She had a list of visitors, sir, during the year.

Mr. LONG. How much money of this $24 million would be in grants for Maryland?

Mr. MCKAY. The recommendation which they are making is for $20 million. They are proposing to go into grants-in-aid for States.

Mr. LONG. $20 million, right. You received $243,000 last year for Maryland.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes, we were in 10th place among all the States.

Mr. LONG. What are you hoping to get this year for Maryland?

Mr. RIDOUT. If we are so fortunate as to be in eighth place as we were the year before, sir, out of the $20 million I haven't figured the proportion. However, we got $100,000 more for this present fiscal year than we did the year before when we got $143,000 out of about $2 million that we requested. Four years ago we only had $7,000.

Mr. LONG. You are moving in the right direction.

Mr. RIDOUT. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Are you getting your fair share?

Mr. RIDOUT. I consider that among the States and of the proportion, I think Maryland is doing better than the other States because last year we were in 8th place among all the States and this year we are in 10th place. I have no complaint about our apportionment, sir. I only hope that we receive more.

Mr. LONG. I have no complaint either. Of course I might point out that Maryland was one of the 13 original colonies and the State has many historic places. I think we ought to be very high on the list.

Mr. RIDOUT. On an informal but very extensive survey of these sites, sir, we have 8,000 buildings listed as historic sites in the 23 counties in Baltimore City. It is a very interesting survey.

Mr. LONG. I will certainly follow your work with great interest. I congratulate you on it. If something goes wrong call Congressman Long.

Mr. RIDOUT. Mr. Congressman, it is awfully nice to be here. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. If there are no further witnesses, the committee stands adjourned.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND LETTERS

Mr. HANSEN. The committee has received the following statements and letters regarding items in the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill. We will insert them in the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

LETTERS AND STATEMENTS RELATED TO FOREST SERVICE PROGRAMS

OHIO RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION,
Columbus, Ohio, March 13, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I respectfully request your favorable consideration of the attached statement which is submitted for the official printed record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The Ohio Reclamation Association again seeks the assistance of your subcommittee in adding $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1977 for Forest Service research at Delaware, Ohio, to provide information which can reduce tree losses to air pollution and find ways to use trees to reduce the impact of air pollution. We were encouraged in fiscal year 1973 when funds were appropriated to cover this important research, but as you know they were impounded. Again in fiscal year 1974 favorable consideration was given to a supplemental appropriation bill for this research, but it was attached to the bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed. We continue to believe there is a great need for this research and urge you to approve this increase.

Sincerely yours,

NEAL S. TOSTENSON,
Executive Vice President.

Enclosure.

Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. The Ohio Reclamation Association submits this statement for your consideration and for inclusion in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The Ohio Reclamation Association represents the strip mining interests of the State and in our extensive reclamation efforts we plant more trees than anyone else in the State. We have long been interested in and have taken an active role in protecting and preserving our environment.

There is now an ever increasing threat to our forest resources. Air pollution has become a major problem in many parts of the country. There is much evidence available that shows acute damage to trees has been incurred by various air pollutants in virtually every section of the country. We have certainly suffered our share of losses in Ohio from the chlorotic dwarf disease which we now know is caused by air pollution. What is more alarming, however, is that evidence now indicates chronic low levels of air pollutants may cause much more damage than earlier suspected. Tree growth and volume loss have been demonstrated. Evidence has also been found that trees exposed to chronic low levels of air pollution, but without visual symptoms of injury, are more susceptible to attack by insects and disease. Acid rains, which result from air pollution, seriously threaten all aspects of forest productivity—timber, water, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

We cannot face the increasing threat of air pollution damage to our trees without answers to some of these problems. If we are to provide the information needed by landowners to mange and protect their trees and forests against acute or chronic damage from air pollution within this decade, present research efforts must be intensified greatly as soon as possible. The present small effort by the Forest Service on air pollution research is not enough. A much expanded effort is needed to know how the rate of tree growth is affected, the probability of tree mortality, and whether or not the reduction in tree vigor is enough to make the tree susceptible to insect and disease attacks that could kill or spoil its usefulness. In addition to this, we need to provide some positive means to manage air pollution damage. Increased support for air pollution research by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, will enable scientists to understand more fully the effects of air pollution and develop a series of environmentally safe controls such as protective or remedial foliage sprays or injections, manipulation of the forest or tree microenvironment, selection and propagation of pollution tolerant trees, and other specific management practices to reduce losses from air pollution.

Finally, a most exciting phase of this research program would be investigations into how trees can be used to cleanse pollutants from the air. We have known for

a long time tree leaves can trap dust and various other particulate pollutants, but certain trees may also be able to absorb or detoxify gaseous pollutants through their biochemical system.

Only a small amount of research on the relationship of air pollution to forest trees is now underway at universities and elsewhere. The Forest Service program at Delaware, Ohio, is too small to provide the answers we need in the near future. An additional $900,000 per year will permit the Forest Service to intensify their air pollution program.

The Ohio Reclamation Association strongly urges you to give every consideration to a $450,000 increase in fiscal year 1975 and another $450,000 increase in fiscal year 1977 to permit the Forest Service to initiate and carry out this very important air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio.

OHIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Columbus, Ohio, April 1, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing in support of an expanded Forest Service air program at Delaware, Ohio. I respectfully request that you enter this letter in the official printed record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The Ohio Forestry Association is greatly interested in the problems of the forest landowner. Woodlots and forests support wood-using industries throughout our State and are an important asset to our economy. New sources of income from trees and forests are being generated through such things as production of fresh Christmas trees, game hunting reserves and other outdoor recreation such as hiking and camping.

We are now concerned that the amount and quantity of forest resources produced and the amenities associated with them are threatened by air pollution. Evidence now suggests air pollution can weaken and kill trees or make them very susceptible to drought or the attack by various insects and disease. Some air pollutants are known to cause acid rains quite some distance from the source of pollution. This means we may suffer the effects of air pollution emitted from cities or industrial areas several hundred miles away from us. There is increasing evidence that over a period of time acid rains have a marked effect on forest productivity. Directly or indirectly, such acid rains could affect growth of forest vegetation, soil characteristics, water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreational qualities of the forest. Air pollution is lowering the forest economy and degrading our environment in Ohio as well as other parts of the country.

Only a limited amount of research on air pollution effects on forest trees is being conducted by universities. The only Forest Service air pollution research with trees is being done at the USDA Laboratories, headquartered at Delaware, Ohio.

If forest landowners are to get necessary information to manage and protect their trees and forests against acute and chronic damage from air pollution, Forest Service research at the Delaware, Ohio, laboratory will have to be intensified. Information is needed on how air pollution affects trees, the probability of death, and rate of growth reduction. In addition, we need to know the usefulness of trees in cleansing pollutants from the air. Finally, we also need to know how trees can be protected from air pollution damage.

It is likely that chronic, low level air pollution effects on forests and trees will be a continuing problem, even if acute air pollution problems are controlled at their source. We feel that an expanded air pollution research program is needed now. Additional funds of $900,000 annually will permit the Forest Service to intensify air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio and provide needed research results within 10 years.

The Ohio Forestry Association urges you to please give all possible consideration to the addition of $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1977 to the Forest Service for the first and second stages of an accelerated air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio.

Respectfully,

T. M. HIGGINS,
Executive Director

NATIONAL CHRISTMAS TREE ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 22, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service research.

Air pollution has damaged hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees growing in Maryland and West Virginia. Symptoms of air pollution have been found on nearly all species of pine, spruce, and fir Christmas trees as well as larger forest trees. It has become economically unfeasible to grow Christmas trees in some areas of Maryland and West Virginia. The effects recognized on these young conifers is only an indication of what is to come to other vegetation in the area.

The effects of air pollution on conifers is not just a problem in West Virginia and Maryland. It is suspected to cause damage throughout the East and Midwest, as well as other areas of the Nation where air pollution is common. The stress imposed by air pollution can upset the delicate ecosystem resulting in a decline in vigor and an increase in other problems such as disease and insects.

At this time, we do not have an adequate means to measure the effects of air pollution on tree vigor and health. We understand the research program of the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio is designed to help solve these and other problems related to air pollution. It can only do so in a reasonable time if adequately financed.

Thank you for any help in funding research to preserve our valuable industry, and to protect timber and vegetation from the terrible effects of air pollution.

Sincerely,

F. D. CUSTER,
Chairman,
Research Committee.

STATE OF OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
Columbus, Ohio, February 21, 1974.

CONGRESSWOMAN JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee,
Interior and Related Agencies,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: The purpose of this leter is to place in the record of your subcommittee hearings, the interest of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in increasing the level of funding for air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio. We were very much encouraged when fiscal year 1973 funds were appropriated for this research, but as you know, the funds were impounded. Again in fiscal year 1974, favorable consideration was given to a supplemental appropriation bill for this research, but it was attached to a bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed. We continue to believe there is an urgent need for this research. We respectfully request that you again consider favorably the increase of money available to the U.S. Forest Service air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000 annually. This should begin with $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and then an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1977. We firmly believe that this research program is needed to provide answers to some of the air pollution problems we are encountering in our environment.

The protection of our environment and its valuable resources are of great concern to all of us. Increasing air pollution levels have caused acute damage to various elements of our environment in almost all sections of the country. Ohio has suffered its share of damage. We recognize that the best way to curb air pollution damage is to control it at its source. However, we must also recognize that as long as the American people are dependent upon the combustion of fossil fuels or the smelting of metal ores to maintain their quality of life, despite our best efforts at control, we will always be faced with continuous low levels of air pollution. Evidence is now available which suggests that continuous low levels of certain air pollutants cause greater damage to our environment than earlier suspected.

Trees are an important element of our environment. Not only do they cleanse the air of carbon dioxide and produce life-sustaining oxygen, but also provide a renewable source of building materials. Our forests protect our watersheds, provide us a place for recreation, and are a habitat for wildlife. We need informa-

tion on how to cope with the threat of air pollution in our forests. An increased research program by the U.S. Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, could provide many of these answers within a decade. The landowner must be able to tell how the rate of tree growth is affected and the probability of mortality. In addition, he must know whether the tree has been predisposed to attacks by disease or insects which may also destroy the tree's usefulness. The increased research program would also enable scientists to work on environmentally safe controls such as the development of protective or remedial foliage sprays or injections which would decrease or eliminate air pollution damage. Finally, investigations could be made into how trees can be used to reduce the impact of air pollution in our environment.

Your favorable consideration of a $450,000 increase in fiscal year 1975 for Forest Service air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio, would do much to get this urgently needed program started.

Very truly yours,

IRA L. WHITMAN,
Director.

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA,
Toledo, Ohio, February 21, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. HANSEN: The purpose of this letter is to place into the record a request to your subcommittee to favorably consider increasing the amount of money available to the Forest Service to do research on air pollution and trees. Funds available to the Forest Service air pollution program at Delaware, Ohio, need to be increased by $900,000 annually, beginning with $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and then an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1976, if solutions to our tree problems are to be obtained in a reasonable period of time.

Trees managed by the metropolitan park district of the Toledo area provide the proper setting and background for recreation and relaxation of the people in the Greater Toledo area. Trees shade visitors from sunlight; they camouflage unsightly scenes; they offer a challenge to youthful climbers; they provide shelter for birds and wildlife; in other words, they provide the amenities that make an outdoor experience so rewarding for the people of Toledo.

Air pollutants that are damaging and harmful to man are also harmful to trees. Long-term exposure of trees to low levels of air pollution weakens trees and makes them easy victims of insects, bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Unfortunately, air pollutants are not often recognized as the unseen force that stresses trees and weakens them.

It is essential, Mrs. Hansen, that we maintain healthy, vigorous trees in our parks, if we expect them to provide amenities to offset the strain of living in a complex and ever-changing society. Research is needed to develop ways to diagnose a decline in tree health due to air pollution. We also need to know how to overcome the effects of air pollution on trees. Some promising approaches that should be looked at by the Forest Service scientists in Delaware, Ohio, include foliage sprays with protectants, tree injections with antiozonates, soil application of fertilizers, and the development of pollution resistant trees.

Trees can also be used our parks to reduce the effects of air pollution. They have shown promise as a means to trap and filter out ash, dust and pollen particles carried in the air. They may be useful as absorbers of pollutants. Much more research is needed as soon as possible, however, Mrs. Hansen, if we are to exploit these promising possibilities in the near future.

Please help maintain healthy and vigorous trees in parks of the Toledo area, by approving an increase of $450,000 in the Forest Service budget for air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio.

Sincerely,

ROBERT R. METZ,
Director-Secretary.

MOUNTAIN TOP TREE FARM,
Oakland, Md., February 22, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service research.

Air pollution levels in the East and Midwest have increased manyfold in the past few years. The burning of high sulfur coal by electric generating stations has made a major contribution to this increase in pollution—especially sulfur dioxide. With the acute energy shortage it appears that even more coal will be used to generate electric power in the future—pushing pollution levels even higher.

Chronic levels of air pollutants, especially sulfur oxides, have already ruined hundreds of thousands of pine, spruce, and fir commercially grown Christmas trees in Maryland and West Virginia. Preliminary examinations show typical pollution damage to evergeen forest trees in much of the Appalachian region. Damage to hardwood trees such as maple and birch has also been noted. It is likely that has not yet been recognized.

It is imperative that the health of the timber and other vegetation of the Appalachian Mountains be protected. Without the beneficial effects of timber this entire region will be subject to erosion and flooding that could upset the entire ecosystem. A good example of what can happen is at Copper Hill, Tenn., where thousands of acres of forest was destroyed as a result of air pollution more than 75 years ago. Even today the area remains a barren, eroded, biological desert.

At this time we do not have adequate means to measure the effects of pollution of tree vigor and health. Nor do we know how to protect trees against the effects of pollution. I understand the research program of the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, is designed to help solve air pollution problems. It can only do so if adequately funded.

Thank you for any help in funding research to preserve our valuable timber industry and to protect this vast mountainous area from the revages of air pollution.

Sincerely,

F. D. CUSTER,
Owner.

CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
DIVISION OF FORESTRY,
Toledo, Ohio, February 25, 1974.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As Commissioner of Forestry for the city of Toledo, I respectfully ask the support of you and your subcommittee to expand Forest Service air pollution-tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. I believe $450,000 per year should be appropriated in fiscal year 1975 to initiate an expanded program with an additional $450,000 per year appropriated in fiscal year 1977.

Continuing public concern over the quality of our environment has led to substantial progress on controlling or reducing gross forms of pollution. Chronic forms of air pollution are now recognized as canceous agents sapping the health of our trees.

We must learn how to protect our trees through the use of protective compounds, resistant strains and techniques, such as fertilization and aeration. Research is also needed on how to use trees to reduce pollution. We are all familiar with how trees trap dust from gravel roads and quarries. Research should be termine the feasibility of using trees to remove gaseous pollutants as well.

The Forest Service has an air pollution and trees research project at Delaware, Ohio. This project seeks to answer the many questions about the relationships between air pollution and trees. This project is the logical base for the expanded research effort which we hope you will be able to support.

I would appreciate it if you would include this letter in the published record of the hearings.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD W. BOERS,
Commissioner of Forestry.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND,
Cleveland, Ohio, February 25, 1974.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee,
Interior and Related Agencies.

DEAR MRS. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN: Last year I appeared before your committee as a bank representative to request an increase in funds for air pollution research on trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio. You will recall that fiscal year 1973 funds appropriated for this research were impounded. After my appearance last year we were again encouraged when favorable consideration was given to this research in a supplemental appropriation bill, but it was attached to a bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed.

I respectfully request that you enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings, because we continue to believe there is an urgent need for this research at Delaware, Ohio. There is an ever-increasing threat of air pollution on the values and pleasures of trees in urban and suburban areas. Air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, and ozone are especially noxious in a large industrial environment such as the one in the Cleveland, Ohio area.

In urban and suburban areas trees provide many amenities. Trees provide indispensable shade and beauty in our crowded living areas. In our inner cities trees are outposts of nature's handiwork constantly reminding urban dwellers of our environment. Trees ameliorate noise, airflow and temperatures in our living, working and recreational areas. Urban forestry is of major concern to our populace as the use of and demand for green spaces and wooded homesites increases without letup.

People in heavily populated areas expect trees to provide shade, beauty, noise and wind control. We cannot afford to ignore problems such as air pollution that adversely affect these trees. Yet little research is underway at universities on the relationship between trees and air pollution. The only air pollution research with trees now financed by the U.S. Forest Service is headquartered at the USDA Laboratory at Delaware, Ohio. This research must be strengthened and intensified if we are to have the answers necessary to protect, utilize and manage our trees. Research must provide answers to such questions as: how can air pollution symptoms be recognized, how are the trees affected and how can they be protected? Even with progress on the control of acute air pollution at its sources all forecasts point to continued long-term or chronic air pollution. There is now firm evidence that chronic exposure to low levels of air pollution is harmful in many tree species. Not only do our trees need protection from chronic air pollution, but more knowledge must be gained on ways to use trees to mask and reduce air pollution.

Much more could be done to use trees to purify air and to keep trees healthy and vigorous if we had more research information to guide us. Some researchers believe that trees may decrease dust fallout through the filtering effects of their leaves, may detoxify some gaseous air pollutants by absorption, and may also supply fresh oxygen to fume-filled areas. In fact, preliminary research results have shown that green tree canopies do reduce the amount of particulate pollutants in the air, when compared to areas without trees. Unfortunately the total research effort devoted to understanding the interplay of greenbelts of trees and the air we breathe is totally inadequate to guide industry and public action.

A greatly accelerated research program by the Forst Service at its Delaware, Ohio, laboratory is needed to determine how trees can be used to improve air quality. More research should also be done to help trees overcome the weakening effects of chronic, low level air pollution that reduces tree usefulness and beauty and increases tree susceptibility to insects and diseases. For example, it may be possible to inject trees with insecticides and fungicides and thereby eliminate environmental contamination that comes from spraying. Or, hormones, fertilizers, or growth regulators could be injected into trees to increase vigor when their health declines. An investment of funds into research on these kinds of new techniques could help our country conserve its precious tree resources.

Please give favorable consideration to an increase of $450,000 to intensify research on air pollution and trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, in fiscal year 1975. Once the initial phase of research is underway, another $450,000 will be required in fiscal year 1977 to further strengthen the research enough to

insure that the new knowledge required will be available to the public before the end of this decade. We hope you will give favorable consideration to the addition to the Forest Service research program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SELISKAR,
Vice President.

LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN,
Columbus, Ohio, February 27, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I respectfully request your favorable consideration of the attached statement which is submitted for the official printed record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen seeks the assistance of your subcommittee in adding $450,000 in fiscal year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1977 for Forest Service research at Delaware, Ohio, to provide information which can reduce tree losses to air pollution and find ways to use trees to reduce the impact of air pollution.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. GLASS,

Enclosure.

LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN,
Columbus, Ohio.

Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies, the league of Ohio Sportsmen submits this statement for your consideration and for inclusion in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, is devoted to the wise use, preservation, esthetic appreciation, and restoration of natural resources in the State of Ohio.

For anyone who has heard a ruffed grouse drumming from atop his log, watched a frisky grey squirrel emerge from his favorite den tree, or magnificent whitetail buck slip through the early dawn mist or felt the tug of large-mouth bass would certainly recognize the inestimable value of our forest resources.

There is now an ever-increasing threat to our forest resources. Air pollution has become a major problem in many parts of the country. There is much evidence available that shows acute damage to trees has been incurred by various air pollutants in virtually every section of the country. What is more alarming, however, is that evidence now indicates chronic low levels of air pollutants may cause much more damage than earlier suspected. Tree growth and volume loss has been demonstrated. In addition, the current energy crisis has caused a relaxation of pollution standards with the result that polluted air will become more serious than ever. We cannot face the increasing of air pollution damage to our trees without answers to some of these problems. If we are to provide the information needed by landowners to manage and protect their trees and forests against acute or chronic damage from air pollution within this decade, present research efforts must be intensified greatly as soon as possible.

Only a small amount of research on the relationship of air pollution to forest trees is now underway at universities and elsewhere. The Forest Service program at Delaware, Ohio, is too small to provide the answers we need in the near future.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen strongly urges you to give every consideration to a $450,000 annual increase in fiscal year 1975 and an additional $450,000 annual increase in fiscal year 1977 to permit the Forest Service to initiate and carry out this very important air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio. This total annual increase of $900,000 should be adequate to conduct a substantial attack on the major air pollution problem threatening our forests and other wildlife habitat.

JAMES H. GLASS,
President.

LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN,
Columbus, Ohio, March 1, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment, the National Commission on Material's Policy and the Forest Service report, "Outlook for Timber," indicate increasing need for work and recommend substantial governmental investment in management and protection of all commercial forest lands. We feel strongly that greater emphasis should be given to forestry matters now so that the Nation will not face a wood crisis in the future similar to the present energy crunch.

Areas needing bolstering are fire protection, forest management, forestry incentives, urban forestry, and forest pest control. Due to limitations in State funding and Federal participation, forest fire protection in Ohio is limited to 5 million acres in eastern and southern Ohio. Woodlands in the remaining 20 million acres of the State are unprotected. Your support of greater CM-2 appropriations for forest fire control would enable Ohio to participate in cost-share programs with the Forest Service to extend fire protection to these valuable woodlands.

The 1974 forestry incentives program will revitalize tree planting and timber management on small private land holdings but funding is only available in token amounts. Your support in funding forestry incentives in 1975 to a more realistic amount would be a great service to the State. The urban forestry program initiated in 1971 in Ohio is being stiffled due to lack of Federal support. We urge you to support the efforts of the Forest Service to secure funding for urban forestry cooperation with the States in 1975.

With the probability of the gypsy moth moving into Ohio from Pennsylvania and Michigan in the near future, we cannot overemphasize the need for Federal support of forest pest control programs. There are many other pests and hazards that are or will deteriorate Ohio's capacity to maintain and develop its timber production capacity on the State's 6.3 million acres of woodlands.

Your past support of timber oriented programs beneficial to Ohio is appreciated and your continued support is solicited. Keeping Ohio green and growing is a job for all of us interested in the productivity of Ohio woodlands.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. GLASS, *President.*

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FORESTS,
Concord, N.H., March 28, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: As president of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, I am writing to request that your subcommittee give favorable consideration to the addition of $400,000 in additional funds for Forest Service research—$300,000 for watershed management and $100,000 for timber management, in order to add impetus to their research on New England forest ecosystems.

I am asking for this increase because of my concern about New Hampshire's forest and wild land environment which is being affected by rapidly expanding recreational use, and the impacts these uses are having on the plants, soil, and waters of the forests as well as on some of the older uses. New Hampshire is more than 85 percent forested and the use of the forest for timber, water, and wildlife also are expanding rapidly. So competition is mounting for hiking, trail biking, snowmobiling, bird watching, logging, mining, and roadbuilding on our forests and wild lands.

We need to have better information about the impact these uses will have on the forest environment. How much use and what kinds of use can the forest sustain without irreparable damage?

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has a longstanding interest in the maintenance of New England forests and wild lands, not only for our benefit but for that of our children and grandchildren. Thus far, little research has been directed to the analysis of ecosystem dynamics, what conditions lead to equilibrium, what to deterioration. The Forest Service laboratory at Durham, N.H., has started such research. But, in view of the tremendous

pressures on the forest and wild land resources of New Hampshire, the society strongly feels that such research should be advanced as rapidly as possible. We ask that this letter be entered into the record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL O. BOFINGER,
President/Forester.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N.H., February 27, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Our forests in New England have been subjected to constantly increasing recreational use in the past few years. They now are supporting the activities of a wide variety of uses—recreationists, solitude seekers, bird watchers, timber producers, hunters, fishermen, and many others.

As a forester and wildlife biologist, it is apparent to me that in some instances these forest uses are not compatible, and further, that some of these uses may be detrimental to long-term environmental aspects. In order to avoid such conflicting problems we need to have reliable research that can provide guidelines to forest managers. It is essential that we preserve and use our natural environment wisely for future generations.

I know that the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service at Durham, N.H., has an active forest research program and that they are concentrating their efforts on people-pressure problems.

Through an appropriation from Congress in 1971, funds were provided to construct a new laboratory to furnish much needed space for forest environmental research. This fine new building, which I've visited, provides a major improvement in their research facilities, but program needs to be expanded. I understand that additional funding of $400,000 is needed to implement the overall research program. These funds will provide for more effective use of the laboratory and allow some small increases in staffing in the watershed and timber management research.

I hope you will give these additional funding needs serious consideration.

Would you please enter this letter in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service?

Sincerely yours,

TUDOR RICHARDS,
Executive Director.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT,
Concord, N.H., March 29, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: With upcoming congressional hearings on the Federal budget, I feel it most essential to bring to your attention my thoughts on forestry research needs in the Northeast.

The recently constructed U.S. Forest Service laboratory at the University of New Hampshire in Durham has been carrying on a continuing program in several areas; namely, watershed management, growth and culture of northern hardwoods, genetic improvement of private forest recreation enterprises. Research work is progressing well in these areas. However, we are very concerned because not enough research work is being done in two important areas—timber management and watershed research.

Concerning timber management, the Northeast is capable of growing certain selected northern hardwood species of great value. Forest Service studies show that volume of high quality hardwoods has declined considerably over the past decade. In fact, yellow birch is being cut faster than it is being grown. With the unique capabilities of the Northeast soils and climate to grow this valuable timber, we feel it essential that northern timber management research funds in the additional amount of $100,000 for fiscal 1975 are needed to carry on this work. These funds are not included in the 1975 Forest Service budget.

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In watershed research only one scientist is assigned to study the effects of human use on remote watersheds. The management of back country areas is becoming most acute. It is most necessary, in my opinion, to accelerate research on ecosystems in New England before these watershed lands deteriorate. To gear up an expanded program is estimated to require an additional $300,000. These funds are also not included in the 1975 Forest Service budget.

I am aware of the many demands on the Federal budget; however, knowing of your interest and understanding of forest resource problems and needs, I respectfully request your support to add these funds to the budget of the Forest Service laboratory at Durham.

Please include this letter in the public record of your subcommittee hearings. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE NATTI,
Director.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES,
Ithaca, N.Y., March 4, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am sure you are aware of the tremendous increase in the demands for water, recreation, and other products from our forested lands that has occurred in the last few years. These increasing demands call for better knowledge about our forest landscape and the effects these uses have on the environment.

For several years, Cornell University has been cooperating with the U.S. Forest Service Unit at Durham, N.H., in studies of the basic relationships of climate, soils, water, vegetation, and animals in a hardwood forest ecosystem, which has been subjected to varying uses such as logging.

Our cooperative research has been very fruitful, leading to an awareness and better understanding of major environmental concerns such as clearcutting of forest lands and the effects of acid rain. However, because of limited funding we have not made the progress that is necessary. It is particularly important that we make more progress in determining ways of arriving at a compatibility between man and the forest ecosystem. It is important that we know more about the impact of increased use of the forest ecosystem on the quality of the water and other products flowing from it.

For these reasons, I express my strong support for additional funding to the Forest Service Durham laboratory in the amount of $300,000 for watershed management research and $100,000 for timber management research.

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the record of your hearings.

Sincerely yours,

GENE E. LIKENS,
Professor of Ecology.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES,
New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: I am writing you again this year concerning the tremendous upsurge in the use of our forests in the past few years by people seeking recreational experiences as well as the increased demands for other uses such as timber, water, and wildlife. These increasing demands are placing the forests in serious jeopardy. In order to avoid subtle or dramatic degradations to the forests through mismanagement, we must determine proper management aproaches. And to do this, we need to expand comprehensive research.

Yale University has been cooperating for a number of years with the U.S. Forest Service on a study that has far-reaching consequences for the forests lands of the United States. This study is an investigation of the basic relationships of climate, vegetation, animals, soil, and water in a hardwood forest in New Hampshire. One of the main purposes is to obtain information under natural forest conditions and on sites that are being changed by man's activities so that appraisals can be made.

Although considerable advances have been made through our cooperative efforts, the Forest Service's role has been limited by the lack of funding. In order to conduct an effective research program that can answer pressing forest environment programs, an additional appropriation of $400,000 is necessary. These funds will make it possible to carry on an effective program of research concerned with forest environmental programs.

Your serious consideration for additional funds for the Forest Service at Durham, N.H., would be appreciated. And would you please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. F. H. BORMANN.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Durham, N.H., March 12, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to you about the need for increased research funding at the U.S. Forest Service Laboratory at Durham, N.H. This facility is located on the campus of the University of New Hampshire and works cooperatively with university faculty on many problems. I am therefore familiar with its current research in genetics, watershed, timber, and recreation. It is helping us a great deal. Last year Congress appropriated $100,000 to strengthen the research at Durham; however, I understand it is not in this year's budget.

Of great concern here in New England, is the increasing recreational use of our backcountry areas. Such use has increased by 60 percent in the past 5 years. Managers of these wildland areas are under intense pressure to accomodate visitors, while at the same time, minimize the impact on the primitive forest environment which attracts visitors. As a result of substantially increased numbers of people visiting the backcountry, many problems and questions have arisen. We need to develop ways to handle human wastes where soils are shallow and normal urban methods of waste disposal cannot be employed. We need to maintain the fragile alpine vegetation and still allow continuing enjoyment by the public. We need to preserve the quality of the water that is used by towns and cities downstream. These problems need to be dealt with now.

Research also is needed in ecological areas such as (1) the prediction of changes in growth and composition of plants on fragile, disturbed, and heavily used sites, (2) the productivity, energy, and nutrient cycles related to site, use, and management, and (3) development of cultural techniques which improve growth and quality, yet maintain and enhance the visual appeal of the forest.

Research could make meaningful headway in these two important areas with an additional annual appropriation of $300,000 in watershed management research and $100,000 in timber management research at the Durham, N.H., laboratory.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters. I would appreciate having a copy of my letter included in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. KEENER,
Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Durham, N.H., March 11, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: The backcountry areas of Northeastern United States provide some of the most interesting and scenic areas for recreational activity in the country. The New Hampshire mountains are within an easy 1 day's drive of about one-third of the Nation's population. These exceptional outdoor recreation opportunities have resulted in a tremendous expansion in recreational use here. This expanded use is not without problems because it threatens to damage the fragile soils, disrupt current uses such as timber production, change tree growth and composition, degrade the environment because of human waste and litter that is not being properly handled, and affect the purity of our water.

I am writing to you because of my interest in the research appropriation for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Durham, N.H. The research conducted by the Forest Service here complements the work that the University of New Hampshire's College of Life Sciences and Agriculture is doing. Greatly increased environmental research is essential if we are to provide the information needed to improve our environmental management here in New Hampshire.

The research areas that particularly need strengthening are: (1) the impact of the increased use by man on the ecosystem, (2) the capacity of various fragile areas to support people, (3) the impact of increased use of water quality, and (4) the development of cultural techniques that will improve the growth and composition of forest plants despite the impact of increasing use by man.

I therefore ask your careful consideration of additional funding in the amount of $300,000 for watershed management research and $100,000 for timber management research for a total of $400,000 for Forest Service research budget at Durham.

I would appreciate your placing a copy of this letter in your hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS N. BONNER,
President.

THE NORTHEASTERN LOGGERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Old Forge, N.Y., February 28, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I have been a practicing forester for over 50 years, a large part of this in New England. I am aware, because of my present position, of the needs of foresters employed by industry and landowners, or engaged by them to render management services.

As professionals, foresters have a responsibility to incorporate research information into management practice. Our association, and our magazine, the Northern Logger, are two of several important agents for disseminating this type of information. In performing this function we realize, as perhaps few do, that the task of the forest manager has become more complex, and his need for relevant research greater than ever before. There has not, however, been a corresponding increase in research effort.

The Forest Service desires to strengthen its research on the biological responses of northern hardwood forests to multiuse forest operations. The objective will be to develop cultural methods to improve the growth, quality and aesthetic appeal of these forests. This research will require the addition of $100,000 in timber management research funds for the Forest Service at Durham, N.H. This is the kind of research needed and wanted by forest landowners and industrial and self-employed foresters. I hope your subcommittee will provide the necessary funds.

The Forest Service also needs $300,000 for watershed management research at Durham, N.H., to conduct investigations on back country ecosystems. These studies will lead to management recommendations to check and repair deterioration in the wilderness qualities of such areas.

At this point I want to make it very clear that I am opposed to unlimited withdrawal of forest land for wilderness. But I support research designed to develop management principles for limited wilderness areas, particularly suited to this type of use. These are primarily the high mountain peaks. This research will make it possible to return some of the areas now withdrawn, or being considered for such withdrawal, to true multiple use, so that they can be managed to improve their recreation potential for all our people, instead of just a hardy few.

It is human nature, having fouled one area, to seek another, although less desirable. True wilderness, however is a limited resource. Consequently, Americans would be better advised to promote research to maintain true wilderness qualities than to demand new, less suitable, areas when the reckless abuse of existing back country and wilderness areas have caused their charms to fade.

Madam Chairman I would appreciate it if you placed my letter in the record of the public hearings of your subcommittee. I also respectfully request your own

support for $100,000 in timber and $300,000 in watershed management research for the Forest Service at Durham, N.H. These funds are not in the Forest Service budget.

Sincerely,

FRED C. SIMMONS,
Executive Secretary.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chairman Hansen, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, my name is Thomas Harris. I am secretary of the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources & Environmental Protection. I appreciate this opportunity to present this statement to you to outline the need for strengthening the research program of the Forest Service on surface mine reclamation in Appalachia.

My department is responsible for administering surface mining and reclamation laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We also formulate and enforce regulations essential to good mining practices and proper reclamation of the land.

Kentucky has strong surface mine laws. Through strict enforcement of these laws together with the cooperation of the coal industry we have made good progress in reclaiming mined areas in Kentucky. Our ultimate goal is to reduce environmental damage to a minimum and to restore the land to a productive level. We need all the help we can get, and an intensified research program by the Forest Service will provide much of the information needed in our future reclamation efforts.

The current energy situation in this country is reflected in increased surface mining activity in our State as well as others. We are now making great strides in better mining, speeded revegetation, and the most progressive reclamation known in our State. Even some of our most vocal critics are noticing the advances we are making through better mining and reclamation technologies and with the help of superior surveillance by our inspectors. We are closer than ever to achieving our goal of a reproductive land base from mined acreage.

There is no doubt that current strip mining methods sometimes result in serious environmental problems. We would be foolish to ignore these damages and we would be derelict in our duties to ignore their very presence. Unless these problems are solved, damage to the Nation's land and water resources will increase as the industry expands. Although diminishing somewhat, probably due to the energy situation, we still hear demands for an outright ban on surface mining because of the adverse environmental and esthetic impacts. I believe that such drastic action would be unwise. The answer lies in careful mining and sound reclamation. I feel additional research at Berea can be useful, along with other research projects in the same sphere, in reducing this detrimental environmental impact.

The U.S. Forest Service has had a research program in surface mine reclamation at Berea, Ky., since 1962. Assigned the mission of developing methods of reducing damage to the environment and forest resources during surface mining operations and of restoring these values after mining, the Berea unit has made considerable progress despite its limited budget.

The Forest Service scientists at Berea are among our leaders in the field of surface mine reclamation research. With adequate funding and improved facilities the project could make greater strides in closing the knowledge gap.

Excellent progress has already been made in the current research program, especially in solving revegetation problems. Results of this research and knowledge of the Forest Service scientists have been used by several States in formulating reclamation laws and regulations. Size of debris basins currently required by a number of States is based in part on results of Forest Service research. Water quality standards for surface mined areas have been developed and proposed in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies. Revegetation techniques devised by Forest Service scientists have been used by all Appalachian States. I have been told that information gained through the Berea research is used by the mining industry, the national forest, and the Tennessee Valley Authority to guide their land reclamation practices. Personnel of the Berea unit have assisted in a number of training sessions regarding revegetation techniques for Kentucky Division of Reclamation surface mine inspectors. Similar training sessions were held for Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia people.

They can offer the kind of practical information we need, but the Berea project is not adequately staffed to supply us the answers as fast as we need them.

For these reasons, I strongly recommend that you appropriate $875,000 next year to the Forest Service specifically for its reclamation research program at Berea, Ky. I also recommend that you appropriate $1,721,000 for construction of a forestry sciences laboratory there to provide adequate facilities for the research program.

The expanded Forest Service program would seek answers to problems related to the Appalachian coal field and would be applicable throughout the eastern United States. Work would be in three major categories:

In engineering, practices would be developed to protect the environment during mining, to create stable spoils, to better intergrate mining operations and subsequent reclamation work, and to reduce or eliminate the adverse visual impact of highwalls.

In hydrology, methods would be developed to better prevent erosion, sedimentation, and acid pollution of streams during and after mining. This would include research in the regulation of storm water and general drainage. It would include such things as design criteria for constructing and maintaining sediment traps, impoundments, ponds, and lakes. Treatment methods for alleviating chemical pollution and turbidity of streams would be explored.

In revegetation, work would be aimed at methods for revegetating toxic spoils and steep outslopes. They have just recently completed a revegetation study for our department under a $56,250 ARC grant that will provide useful information in our continuing quest to improve reclamation standards. The use of waste products such as sewage and processed garbage would be evaluated. The usefulness of various mulches would be tested.

To make adequate progress on the proposed research program, an increase of $875,000 for the Berea project will be needed annually. And as I said before, the Berea scientists need better facilities. In 1967, Congress appropriated $40,000 to develop detailed plans for a new laboratory to accommodate an accelerated program for which the need was seen at that time. Congressmen, let me assure you, that need has not diminished.

The new laboratory is proposed for an 18-acre site near the Berea College campus where close coordination can be maintained with college programs and staff. Since architectural plans are complete, the Forest Service can contract for construction of the laboratory as soon as $1,721,000 are appropriated for that purpose.

Very frankly, Congressmen, this is an opportunity to advance our knowledge in minimizing harmful aspect of surface mining.

I want to thank you again for giving me this opportunity to present my plea and recommendations.

THOMAS O. HARRIS,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 5, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Even though appropriated funds were not released, I appreciate your support last year for the U.S. Forest Service reclamation research project at Berea, Ky. I respectfully ask for your continued support again this year.

Surface mining will become more and more important to the future energy needs of our Nation. Therefore, we must try to help those who are interested in the responsible performance of the strip mining industry. We can do this only through additional research in surface mining methods and reclamation techniques.

The planned program of the Berea unit of the Forest Service is designed to supply us with objective information related to the hydrological and other environmental effects of strip mining in Appalachia. Further, the project should provide information so desperately needed so that any adverse effects of surface mining can be eliminated or at least minimized.

I urge you to increase the appropriation for the Forest Service project at Berea

by $875,000. An additional $1,721,000 should be made available for construction of adequate facilities for the research project.

I would appreciate very much your placing this letter in the record of your subcommittee's hearings for the Forest Service appropriations.

Yours very truly,

TED D. HALEY,
Director of Mining Option of Civil Engineering.

KENTUCKY AUDUBON COUNCIL,
February 11, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Kentucky Audubon Council has been deeply concerned with the ravages of surface mining, especially in the eastern Kentucky mountains, for many years.

While we realize that coal is a valuable and necessary resource and that its use will probably increase, we are not at all happy with what is happening to the environment and other resources as a result of strip mining.

We are not convinced that surface mining should even be permitted on the steeper slopes of the Appalachians. But since it is, it *should be*, and it *must be* done with due consideration to the land, water, timber, wildlife, and other resources. Improved methods of mining and reclamation must be developed and used.

We feel that a greatly expanded program of research on surface mine reclamation by the Forest Service at Berea, Kentucky would provide much of the information needed to assure adequate environmental protection. In light of the expected increase in surface mining activities due to the present energy crisis, we desperately need information now so as to minimize adverse effects of surface mining on the environment.

Therefore, the Kentucky Audubon Council recommends that $875,000 be added to the Forest Service appropriation at Berea, Kentucky, specifically for expanding its program of research on surface mine reclamation. Since adequate laboratory facilities are needed to house the accelerated program, we recommend also that $1,721,000 be appropriated for construction purposes. The facility has been planned since 1967 and construction can begin as soon as funds for buildings are available.

I would appreciate having this letter entered in the record of your subcommittee hearings.

Sincerely,

RALPH E. MADISON, *President.*

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF KENTUCKY,
February 11, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Protection of our streams and other natural resources has long been a concern of the Izaak Walton League. Kentucky members of the league recognize the importance of and the need for a strong research program on surface mine reclamation in order to protect our environment.

With the current energy situation and the ever increasing demand for fossil fuels, we are becoming more and more concerned for, without doubt, surface mining activities will increase.

The Forest Service project at Berea, Kentucky, has outlined a 5-year program of research that will go a long way in providing information needed so that damages to our environment due to strip mining can be minimized.

We urge your support in appropriating $875,000 so that the U.S. Forest Service research can be accelerated commensurate with this growth of the surface mining industry and the need for reclamation technology.

In addition we request that $1,721,000 be appropriated for a new forestry sciences laboratory to be constructed at Berea, Kentucky, to facilitate a more effective research program.

We respectfully request that this letter be entered in the record of your subcommittee hearings concerning the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. SCHNEIDER, *President.*

SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
Berea, Ky., February 13, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Kentucky Council of Chapters of the Soil Conservation Society of America recognizes that the surface mining of coal is a major industry in the State of Kentucky, and therefore, is important to the economy of Kentucky and to the industrial strength of our Nation. Kentucky coal will be especially valuable in helping to alleviate the energy crisis in this country. Yet, the council is greatly concerned about the deleterious impact of surface mining on the environmental resources in Kentucky.

We are aware that where surface mining is done, damage to the environment will occur. However, we also believe that it is possible to surface mine coal and to reclaim mined areas in such a manner that environmental damage is held within tolerable limits and the land returned to a productive use.

For the past 12 years, the surface mine reclamation research program conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at Berea, Ky., has contributed valuable information toward accomplishing the goal of minimizing environmental damage on surface-mined lands. Yet, there are certain realms, especially those related to prevention of environmental damage during mining, where knowledge is still lacking. We are of the opinion that the research program proposed by the U.S. Forest Service at Berea, Ky., will help fill that gap. We understand that the expended program would require an additional annual appropriation of $875,000. But considering the scope of the surface mining industry and our Nation's dependence upon fossil fuels, this is a very modest amount indeed.

The reclamation research work must be done and the Forest Service Unit in Berea was set up for that purpose. However, for the past several years the lack of funds has seriously hampered their reclamation research efforts. We respectfully ask for the necessary appropriation to conduct an adequate program. We also urge the appropriation of $1,721,000 for construction of adequate laboratory facilities for the Berea project. Plans for the laboratory have been completed since 1967 and construction can begin as soon as funds are appropriated.

As land managers, we must base our decisions on sound principles and facts that can be obtained primarily through adequate research efforts. Our position statement on surface mining recommends that State laws and regulations be based on research results. The proposed research program on surface-mine reclamation at Berea can yield the kind of information we need to develop better reclamation methods and sound regulations.

We, as individuals, professionals, and members of the Soil Conservation Society of America are committed to conservation of all our natural resources. Because of this we fully support funding of the research program and construction of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Berea.

We will appreciate having this placed in the record of your subcommittee's hearings relative to the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIS G. VOGEL,
President,
Kentucky Council of Chapters.

EARLINGTON, KY., *February 25, 1974.*

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Soil Conservation Society of America has for many years been concerned with the growing impact of surface mining on the Nation's

land and water resources. Back in 1961 the society formed a Surface Mined Area Development Committee to help develop effective solutions to environmental problems resulting from surface mining.

As a result of this committee's work, the Soil Conservation Society of America in 1968 adopted a formal position statement on surface mining. This document spells out the Society's concern over possible damages while at the same time recognizing that continued production of materials by the surface mining method is essential to our energy supply and products basic to our national economy.

However, the society feels that unnecessary damage is being inflicted upon our land and water resources and recognizes that many of the problems related to surface mining can be solved through a stepped-up program of scientific research.

Since 1962 the U.S. Forest Service reclamation research project at Berea, Ky., has played an important role in our much-needed surface mine research activities. The Berea project has developed a 5-year plan for research that would cost an estimated $875,000 annual appropriation. In light of the ever-increasing demand for coal it is likely that surface mining activities will increase. Therefore, this committee would like to see the Berea research program expanded.

To this end we strongly support any Forest Service budget request to step up the research on surface mine reclamation. And this includes laboratory facilities needed to conduct an effective program.

Please insert this letter in the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. CROWL,
Surface Mined Area Development Committee.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS,
February 20, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Kentucky Association of Conservation Districts has long been concerned over proper management and use of our soil and water resources.

Strip-mined land causes a special concern. Strip mining can create spoils that are subject to extensive erosion with subsequent stream siltation. Chemical pollutants from mine spoils can also get into our streams. Such disturbances and pollution upset the natural ecological system. And they result in a degradation in terms of esthetics.

Surface mining activities must be carried out in such a way that no permanent damage is done to the environment. Areas disturbed must be reclaimed and restored to a productive use.

The Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and in fact a number of other States, as well as the surface mining industry can do a good job only if they have adequate information on which to base their decision and actions. In order to be more effective in reclamation efforts, information is essential. To adequately protect our soil and water resources, we must have more technical knowledge.

A proposed expanded research program developed by the U.S. Forest Service Unit at Berea, Ky. is aimed at solving the critical environmental problems associated with surface mining and reclamation. But in order to do this, they need an additional appropriation of $875,000 annually. We favor such an increase in order that the Berea research scientists can take a big step in acquiring the desperately needed information.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours.

W. ROBERT ELLIS,
President.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD STUART, JR., PRIVATE CONSULTING FORESTER

My name is Edward Stuart, Jr., and I am a consulting forester who has been practicing forestry for the past 37 years. I am submitting this statement to respectfully request that this committee reject any proposal to increase the funding for the Forest Service implementation of the cooperative forest management program under the act of August 25, 1950 (64 Statute 573) as amended.

The CFM program as administered by many States is not complying with the intent of the law to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in the act.

Instead, CFM foresters are continually increasing their scope of competition with private forestry firms by entering into fields that have been historically performed by private firms. For example, CFM foresters are marking, appraising, and selling standing timber for the private owner. Some sales for an individual owner has exceeded 1 million board feet. This type of service is forcing consulting firms to either go out of business or into new lines of endeavor. I know of no other Federal or State agency that has a program which allows its employees to appraise and sell real estate for a private owner.

It has been stated that many hundreds of thousands of small forest land ownership are in the need of increasing their productivity and that the answer is by increased technical assistance. We find, however, that instead of contacting and assisting as many of these small ownerships as possible in the course of a year, a large number of States are allowing their CFM foresters to spend many days on one ownership—cruising, appraising, marketing, and supervising the harvesting of the timber.

CFM, if administered properly, does help the extremely small forest land owner, and it is not my intention to ask that this program be abolished. It is that any increase in funding should be rejected, particularly in light of the continued callous, disregard of congressional intent. To provide the necessary timber requirements for the future from private lands, the CFM program's efforts should be directed in establishing productive forest lands instead of providing at taxpayer's expense services that land owners should, and can well afford, to pay.

There are many private foresters who are willing and able to provide the technical assistance to the small landowners at no cost to the taxpayer. In fact, the field of consulting forestry could be expanded many times if and when the CFM program is gradually curtailed.

CONNECTICUT FOREST AND PARK ASSOCIATION INC.,
East Hartford, Conn., April 8, 1974.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: I request that the following information be included in the record of the April 10, 1974 hearings on the fiscal year 1975 budget relating to funding of the cooperative forest management program.

As a private forester for the past 11 years I have become familiar with the needs for full funding of the cooperative forest management program to provide technical assistance to small private forest landowners throughout the Nation.

I realize that over the years there have been conflicts between professional consultants and persons working for public agencies. I do believe, however, that these are not significant enough to cause a reduction in funds for the CFM program.

In my experience in Connecticut and as a member of the trees for people task force my feelings for continued and increased funding for the CFM program have been strengthened. In my opinion the needs and goals of the Nation require an increased contribution of forest products from the small private nonindustrial forest owner. These needs cannot be met by foresters working in the private sector as consultants alone. Much of the initial work required to bring management to these lands lies within the traditional role of the CFM program.

Public funds invested in programs such as the cooperative forest management program and the new forest incentives program will, in the long run, increase rather than decrease opportunities for persons who are professional consulting foresters.

I urge your committee to continue to fund the above mentioned programs at a high level.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. HIBBARD,
Secretary-Forester.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. TILLER, STATE FORESTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The President's budget for fiscal 1975 for funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, as amended, requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 which provides only minimal additional technical assistance to sawmill operators.

The National Association of State Foresters will urge your consideration of increasing this item to its full authorization, $20 million, including implementation of a national program of urban environmental forestry. I will not speak here for this urgently needed increase, but rather to implementation of this more intensive CFM program as it will affect private forestry consultants in South Carolina.

Ever since the passage of the CFM Act in 1950, and before that as a matter of fact, the South Carolina Commission of Forestry has worked closely with our private consulting foresters, and foresters employed by industry as well. During the period 1951–73 (please see attached tabulation), we have referred 6,522 forest management cases to forestry consultants and an additional 2,100 such cases to industry foresters.

South Carolina is blessed with some 60 private consultants (more than any other State, I believe) who have arrangements with owners to manage some 2 million acres of forest holdings; and do work for many more. The first consultant began work in 1939, over the years, they have increased in number and prospered, and their contributions to the proper development of our woodlands is ever increasing. The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry employs some 27 foresters. Yet, we work together in the job which must be done to provide the services which are needed by our forest landowners. There is seldom any conflict—and never any that is not solved through prompt communication.

In addition, the State Commission of Forestry has arranged joint training sessions with consultants; arranged specialized training for consultants by the U.S. Forest Service; made aerial photographs available through its district offices; helps get research findings to consultants quickly; and makes its district office libraries available.

Quoting from a speech made in late 1970 by Mr. Frank W. Bennett of Baton Rouge, President of the National Association of Consulting Foresters, "After all consulting foresters and all CFM foresters stretch themselves to the limit to try to help as many small landowners as possible, there will still remain a tremendous number of 'little fellows' owning collectively a great amount of land without professional help." This is the situation as we find it in South Carolina. We have over 100 000 forest landowners. Yet, in all the years, State forestry personnel and the consultants and foresters employed by the wood-using industries and other public foresters altogether have been able to provide forest management services to considerably less than half the owners. We need more CFM foresters and more consulting foresters in South Carolina if we are going to develop all of our woodlands to their full potential and if we are going to meet projected needs for wood products by the end of the century.

I know that this subcommittee, and I, too, believe in the maximum utilization of private consulting foresters in the development, management, and wise utilization of all the forest resources in South Carolina, and in all States. And I believe that all State Foresters are honestly and forthrightly trying to fully utilize all private and public foresters to accomplish the vast program of work which must be done in these next years to produce all the needs of all our people for wood, water, wildlife, outdoor recreation and protection of our environment.

I am certain that in South Carolina, and in all States, the greatly intensified cooperative forest management program we need will result in even far more referrals to private forestry consultants.

Attachment.

REFERRALS, FOREST MANAGEMENT CASES [1] BY SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY TO PRIVATE FORESTRY CONSULTANTS AND INDUSTRY FORESTERS, 1951–73

Year	Number of referrals, consultants	Number of referrals, industry	Total
1951	130	40	170
1952	145	45	190
1953	185	48	233
1954	158	50	208
1955	166	50	216
1956	220	60	280
1957	218	92	310
1958	148	109	257
1959	227	115	342
1960	310	100	410
1961	442	72	514
1962	378	59	437
1963	375	29	404
1964	340	11	351
1965	350	25	375
1966	400	68	468
1967	326	48	374
1968	396	116	512
1969	340	122	462
1970	311	153	464
1971	295	112	407
1972	316	116	432
1973	346	460	806
Total	6,522	2,100	8,622

[1] All cases of all kinds; involves all forest management, harvesting, marketing, utilization, etc.

FOREST PRODUCTS,
Franklin, N.C., April 1, 1974.

Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: I believe that the forestry programs authorized under the Clarke-McNary Cooperative Forest Fire Program (CM–2) and the Cooperative Forest Management Act (CFM) are important to our State and to the Nation in meeting the timber needs of the immediate future.

I believe that these programs should be fully funded rather than poorly funded by the Federal Government as in past years. The authorization calls for a 50–50 funding by Federal and State.

I urge that the funding be increased from the proposed budget of $20 million for CM–2 to $40 million, and from $5 million for CFM to $20 million.

Sincerely yours,

WALTON R. SMITH,
Consultant.

MILLIKEN FORESTRY CO., INC.,
Columbia, S.C., April 4, 1974.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: This letter is in reference to the Cooperative Forest Management Act as amended in 1973 by Congress, and the appropriation of funds to carry this act out.

This act will provide for much needed services which will have a pronounced effect on the future forest resources available in our country.

I have been a consulting forester for 25 years in South Carolina, and through the responsible positions held and statewide work during this period, I believe I have a first hand appreciation of the problems as well as the answer to better timberland production in Southeast United States in particular.

The greatest problem lies in encouragement in relatively small timberland owners being able to afford to put their idle or poorly stocked timberland into full production. The cost of study, advice and actual work on the land on relatively small tracts (under 200 acres or so) appeared beyond the financial ability of the average owner. As this land increased in acreage, it now becomes a problem that works against the public interest. By making the study, advice and conversion to productive timberland a subsidized affair which will, in the long run, serve the public's interest by creating jobs and stimulating the economy, more of these people will go into this. A person who is financing half of more of his expenses already is reluctant to invest $75.00/acre into land with a 15-year payout, but can afford $25 to $30 perhaps.

With regards to consulting foresters on this matter, I can say, without any qualification whatsoever, that our future, or, for that matter, our success today does not depend on these same small timberland owners as if they cannot afford to make their investment without help, they certainly cannot afford our services.

The South Carolina Commission of Forestry has always worked closely and cooperatively with the private consulting foresters, referring work best done by us, and we appreciate the job they do in reaching the many, many smaller owners needing assistance. I feel this would be continued under this Cooperative Forest Management Act, as amended.

In the light of the above, I would strongly recommend the full appropriation recommended, as the job to be done is tremendous, and it will, in fact, take an increased State staff to even halfway carry out this job.

I would ask that my testimony, along with a letter from the South Carolina Society of Consulting Foresters being sent under separate cover, be put on record; and I further hope that you will consider this testimony heavily, as it is given with much thought and knowledge of this situation, and in the public's interest.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. MILLIKEN,
Consulting Forester and Appraiser.

PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Pennsylvania Environmental Council has an active interest in optimum use of Pennsylvania's natural resources. This includes support for the management of forest resources that is environmentally sound.

We believe that an imbalance has occurred in the management of forest resources in the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania. And that this imbalance has led to a serious environmental problem of deterioration of the forest range. This problem now appears to be rather widespread. It is likely to increase in severity unless corrective measures are taken.

The problem stems from a general demand for a large deer herd and an increasing demand for the production and harvest of hardwood timber. Each of these resources constitutes the base of a multimillion dollar activity: Deer hunting, and the manufacture of wood products. Each activity is essential to the economic well-being of the Plateau area.

The large deer herd has overbrowsed the forest range. Thus when hardwood stands ready for marketing are harvested, the deer enter the cutover areas and browse heavily on the tree reproduction. Stands often fail to generate and are lost for timber production.

Restoration of the balance between these two valuable resources depends largely on the development of habitat management programs for the production of natural deer foods. Such programs are not now available.

The Forest Service has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa. Research has concentrated on development of certain practices in deer food

production that could be integrated with timber management practices. However, it is apparent that this approach alone will not solve the problem of overbrowsing.

A new approach has been formulated. It consists of a research process that will lead to the development of systems of deer food management on units of deer range. Preliminary studies have been installed in a 5,000-acre unit. Full application of the research process depends only on the necessary complement of scientists and technicians.

A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pa., in 1964. This laboratory has adequate facilities for a more vigorous research program in wildlife habitat research.

Therefore, we respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa.

Will you kindly have my letter to you entered in the record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIN WINSOR, *President.*

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS, INC.,
Sharon, Pa., February 22, 1974.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to you because of our deep concern about the progressive deterioration of the forest game range in the Allegheny Plateau area of Pennsylvania. This region has historically produced prime game and timber resources. And today it has the highest concentration of deer in Eastern United States. It is also the source of production of our most valuable commercial hardwood timber species.

This situation appears to support the assumption that deer and timber are twin crops—that the forest environment will produce an abudance of both resources, with a favorable balance between them. But the harvest of timber has been mistaken for management of the habitat.

The high deer populations, though producing heavy annual yields to the hunters, have learned to depend on the cutover areas as a major source of deer food. Overbrowsing by deer has had a severe impact on the regeneration of these cutover areas. Many of the areas fail to regenerate, or they reproduce to low-value species. Damage to vegetation from overbrowsing is widespread. There is progressive deterioration of the game range. And the quality of deer has declined with the reduction of their natural food supplies. Past research to alleviate these problems has been to develop new methods of deer-food producton. Some progress has been made, but the Forest Service has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren. A new approach in deer habitat management is needed. The most promising approach is through a research process that will lead to the development of systems of deer food management that apply standard habitat practices to units of deer range over a continuous period of time. This research process has already been developed by the Forest Service and preliminary studies have been installed on the Allegheny National Forest.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in the work that led to the development of the research process.

A modern Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pa. to house research programs, but the staff in habitat research has consisted of only one scientist. Thus the facilities have not been fully utilized.

In view of the problems I have described and the urgent need for solution of these problems, I respectfully request your support for an additional appropriation of $150,000 for wildlife research at the Forestry Science Laboratory at Warren, Pa.

Will you please have my letter to you entered in the printed record of the hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

SETH L. MYERS,
Chairman, Congressional Legislative Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 21, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to you because of our intense interest in the production of forest game, especially deer, in Pennsylvania's Allegheny Plateau region.

Hunting in Pennsylvania is big business. Pennsylvania has more resident and nonresident hunters than any other State. Of the more than 1 million hunters in Pennsylvania, over 80 percent are deer hunters. These deer hunters spend more than $120 million annually on their sport. Substantial sums of these millions are fed directly into our rural economy.

The Allegheny Plateau region is noted for its wealth of game and hardwood timber resources. Some of the highest concentrations of deer and deer hunters occur here.

These high deer concentrations have resulted mostly from hunter demands. But over the years the large deer herd has had a massive impact on the forest environment. Heavy browsing by deer has seriously limited the regrowth of valuable hardwood timber stands. The quality of the forest range has declined and with it, the quality of the deer herd.

There is a critical deer-timber problem and a widespread deer-food problem. These two interrelated problems have resisted past efforts to solve them. And as the demand for wood products increases, more timber stands are harvested each year. Thus each year more regeneration areas are exposed to the damaging effects of browsing by deer.

A new approach to the solution of these problems is needed. The most promising approach is through a research process that will lead to the development of systems of management of the deer-food resources on units of deer range. This research process has already been formulated and preliminary studies have been installed by the Forest Service in the Allegheny Plateau area near Warren, Pa. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in some of the research. Full implementation of the research process awaits only the necessary complement of scientists and technicians to carry it out.

A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pa., in 1964. The staff of scientists at the laboratory includes only one man in wildlife habitat research. Thus the facilities at the laboratory have never been fully utilized.

In view of the magnitude of the problems, the urgent need for solutions, and the economic factors involved, we respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget specifically for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa. Will you kindly have this letter entered in the record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Your consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

GLENN L. BOWERS,
Executive Director.

WARREN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Warren, Pa., February 20, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Warren County Chamber of Commerce, Warren, Pa., is deeply interested in the management of the forest wildlife resources—especially deer—in northwestern Pennsylvania.

We are very sensitive to the wide public use of the wildlife resources for hunting and other forms of recreation, and to the very important economic and social benefits that these resources bring to the communities in this area. We are especially interested in improved management of these very valuable resources. Thus we believe in the need for a vigorous habitat research program by the Forest Service.

Therefore, we request your support for additional funds to strengthen the wildlife habitat research program at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa. Will you please have this letter entered in the printed record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

ANNE C. RUSSELL,
Executive Vice President.

COMMISSIONERS OF WARREN COUNTY,
Warren, Pa., February 22, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to you because the Warren County commissioners are greatly concerned about the deterioration of the forest environment in many parts of the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania.

Warren County lies entirely within the plateau area and its economy is highly sensitive to conditions that affect its wildlife and timber resources. We depend heavily on a sustained high production and yield of these two valuable natural resources. Thus we are deeply disturbed by a progressive deterioration of the forest environment that threatens to reduce future yields of wildlife and timber.

Deer are our most valuable wildlife species. They draw many thousands of hunters and summer recreationists to Warren County each year. But our large deerherd has proved to be a mixed blessing. Through heavy brousing deer have severely reduced the forest understory vegetation and have limited the regrowth of valuable hardwood stands. Overbrousing by deer has also greatly reduced the food supplies of the deer themselves.

There is a serious deerfood problem and a critical deer-timber problem. Because of the high value of deer and timber, the Forest Service has conducted a number of studies aimed at developing new methods of deerfood production. Both the Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in these studies. But this approach has not been equal to the scope of the problems.

However, a new approach has been formulated at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory near Warren, Pa. It consists of a research process that will lead to complete systems of management of deerfood resources on units of range. Preliminary studies have been installed on a 5,000-acre unit of range on the Allegheny National Forest. The full application of this research program requires scientists and technicians. The staff of the laboratory includes only one man. The facilities at this laboratory were constructed to accommodate additional scientists in habitat research.

As a veterinarian I am called more and more to examine deer that have been killed in hunting season that are unfit for food for many various reasons—internal parasites, nonfunctioning internal organs. Most of these, in my opinion, are related to malnutrition. The deer killed in the farming areas of Warren County do not show such a high incidence of the above-mentioned maladies.

In view of the problems I have described and the need for early solution, I respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa.

Will you kindly arrange to have my letter to you inserted in the record of your hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

D. K. RICE, D.V.M.
Chairman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
University Park, Pa., February 21, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The College of Agriculture of The Pennsylvania State University has a vital interest in improved management of Pennsylvania's wildlife resources. The college has very special interest in the valuable deer resource.

The college of agriculture, through the department of animal science, has for many years maintained both independent and cooperative research programs in deer nutrition. In recent years, we have increased our research effort to determine the nutritional value to deer of natural food resources. This is essential to our effort to determine the feeding capacity for deer for forest game ranges.

This information is also a prerequisite for better management of deer range. But we have been limited in the application of this information by the gap in knowledge on how to manage deer ranges. This is a critical deficiency. High deer populations and heavy browsing in the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania have led to serious deterioration of the forest game range.

There is an urgent need for a vigorous research program aimed at the development of systems of deerfood management to reverse the decline in the quality of deer range. When this happens ,we can begin to refine the management procedures on deer range and increase feeding capacity to support healthy deer populations.

Because of the urgent need for solution of these problems, I request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania. I respectfully request that my letter to you be entered in the record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. COWAN,
Professor of Animal Nutrition.

PRENTISS & CARLISLE CO., INC.,
Bangor, Maine, March 11, 1974.

Hon. PETER N. KYROS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KYROS: Spruce-fir forests cover a wide portion of our State. Although I believe our forests, on the whole, are well managed, foresters recognize that better management requires more information in relation between wood and wildlife production.

Unfortunately, there is very little wildlife habitat research applicable to our forests or relevant to our wildlife species. Yet progress in silvicultural research creates very real opportunities for improving wildlife habitat. At the same time, application of new silvicultural treatments will rightly raise serious questions concerning treatment effects on resident game and nongame species.

The Forest Service condcts an effective timber management research program at Orono, Maine. I believe this program should be balanced by an equally effective wildlife habitat reseach program. The Forest Service will require $200,000 to start a wildlife habitat research program at Orono and this amount is not in the Forest Service budget for 1975.

I respectully request your support at the House hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies for an appropriation in the amont of $200,000 for the Forest Service to begin wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine. The enclosed statement more fully outlines the need for wildlife habitat research in Maine, and I intend to ask Congressman Cohen to insert this statement into the House hearing record. I would also appreciate it if you will insert this letter into the record.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. CARLISLE,
President.

Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. I am Fred B. Knight, Director of the School of Forest Resources, University of Maine at Orono.

As a scientist I know the important contribution which research can make to wise management of our natural resources. As an educator, I also know that our future resource managers must not only understand why conservation of our resources is critically important, but also how to accomplish the job on the ground.

Maine and its adjoining states are blessed with extensive softwood forests—8 million acres in Maine alone—chiefly spruce-fir. The University of Maine and the Forest Service are the principal sources of research information for this important type.

The University's research effort relates to all the natural resources generated or supported by Maine's forests, including fundamental studies on the biology of indigenous wildlife species. Forest Service research has been limited to the silviculture and growth of the spruce-fir type. It desires to start research on wildlife habitat requirements of native species. The two types of research, as I will show, are related. Moreover the University's wildlife biology research and the proposed Forest Service habitat research will be complementary.

The University has plans to augment and accelerate natural resource research. Forest Service research on timber management of spruce-fir has already been strengthened, thanks in no small measure to the efforts of this subcommittee. The Forest Service will also make a start on wildlife habitat research. But there are no funds in the budget to continue this effort. Thus the complementary strengths of Forest Service and University research on the silviculture and growth and the University's wildlife research, are not being effectively translated into wildlife management practices because of a lack of wildlife habitat research. The gap caused by this missing link in the chain of research is increasing. And the consequences in terms of optimum timber and wildlife production will be grave.

Under current conditions, Maine's forests house and feed 180,000 deer, 12,000–14,000 moose, and approximately 7,000 black bear. Small game and nongame species are plentiful. Game species alone accounted for 380 000 visitors in 1970, many of them nonresidents. Countless others were attracted to the State by the opportunity to see wildlife under natural conditions. Clearly wildlife is a considerable resource. In dollar terms, $43 million were spent in Maine just by fishermen and hunters in 1970.

We already know that new silvicultural and utilization research will increase the sustained yield productivity of spruce-fir forests for wood; we also know that intensive silviculture will result in vegetation patterns, age class distributions, and growth rates which may differ considerably from current ones. But we do not know how such changes will affect the productivity, health and mobility of resident wildlife populations.

The Forest Service proposes to undertake wildlife habitat research which will be closely coordinated with its silviculture research and with the University's wildlife biology research. Specifically it will address three main problems.

1. The effects of intensive silviculture on habitat conditions for wildlife populations.

2. The development of silviculture and management methods which will improve wildlife habitat.

3. Adapting silviculture and management methods to enhance the opportunity of recreationists to observe and enjoy wildlife under natural conditions.

The Forest Service research laboratory for the silviculture of spruce-fir is located on the campus of the University of Maine. The proposed wildlife habitat research will require the addition of staff and equipment at this location. The funds required for wildlife habitat research are $200,000 and they are not now in the Federal budget.

I earnestly request your support for an increased appropriation of $200 000 for wildlife habitat research in the Forest Service budget for research at Orono, Maine in fiscal year 1975.

Madam Chairman and subcommittee members thank you for affording me the time to testify on this matter.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT ORONO,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Orono, Maine, March 6, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Forest Service conducts research on the silviculture and growth of spruce-fir forests at a laboratory on the campus of the University of Maine at Orono. The Forest Service also desires to start wildlife habitat research in spruce-fir forests. This research would complement the university's wildlife biology research.

I understand that $200,000 is needed by the Forest Service to start wildlife habitat research at Orono and that this amount is not now in the Forest Service budget. I respectfully request your support and that of your subcommittee to implement the Forest Service proposed wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine. Please insert this letter into the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD R. NEVILLE,
President.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN WILDERNESS COALITION,
Marquette, Mich., March 2, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: I am writing on behalf of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition in requesting your assistance to help us present our case on behalf of a local U.S. Forest Service research project to obtain adequate funding.

Briefly, I have been involved in obtaining funding for the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest, near Marquette, since 1969, when I was a member of the McCormick ad hoc advisory committee appointed by the U.S. Forest Service. This is a needed project which has too long been delayed for lack of adequate funding. We, and others, have worked through Congressman Philip Ruppe's office for the past several years in an effort to obtain funding for this project. Mr. Ruppe has been most helpful to us, and I believe he will assist us again this year.

I shall enclose copies of my recent communication with the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and the White House. They all appear to back funding for the McCormick research program. Unfortunately the budget item we sought did not survive the administration review process, and we now wish to present our case for an add-on item when the Forest Service research budget is before your committee.

I wish, on behalf of the many groups and individuals who have supported and worked so hard on this program, to testify before the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies—for an add-on item in the amount of $300,000 to the McCormick Experimental Forest appropriation.

Will you please let me know as soon as possible when the hearings for public participation on this budget will be held? Will you please schedule me as a witness?

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. HANSON,
Coordinator.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 9, 10, AND 11, 1974, IN BEHALF OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR $300,000 AT THE MCCORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST AT MARQUETTE, MICH., WITHIN THE RECREATION RESEARCH BUDGET FOR THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

	Organization
Witness:	
Robert A. Hanson, 906–249–1713.	Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, P.O. Box 999, Marquette, Mich. 49855.
Supporting witnesses:	
Harry B. Crandell, 202–293–2732.	The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
Virginia Prentice, 313–668–7784.	Mackinac Chapter, Sierra Club, 507 Walnut, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.
Margaret Hanson, 715–682–5564.	Northern Environmental Council, P.O. Box 89, Ashland, Wis. 54806.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

These statements are in behalf of a proposal requesting research funding for the U.S. Forest Service Recreation Research Budget at the Cyrus H. McCormick experimental forest at Marquette, Mich., in the amount of $500,000. This funding is requested in the fiscal year 1974–75 budget, to make operational urgently needed research programs which will assist Federal and State land management agencies to plan and deal with people-user related problems in the rapidly expanding areas of eastern wilderness, dispersed recreation problems and user-conflicts, and the ecological management of eastern national forest lands.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 9, 10, AND 11, 1974, IN BEHALF OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR $300,000 AT THE MCCORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, MARQUETTE, MICH.

Madam Chairwoman, I am Robert A. Hanson of Marquette, Mich., the coordinator of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, and I have with me today as supporting witnesses: Mr. Harry Crandell, director of Wilderness Reviews of the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Virginia Prentice of the Mackinac Chapter of the Sierra Club, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Margaret Hanson, consultant to the Northern Environmental Council, Ashland, Wis.

I wish to testify in behalf of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, an affiliation of 19 environmental groups and 600 individuals from throughout northern Michigan. I do not know how many additional individuals and groups I can speak for, but many are also concerned about this project, and we all urge that you appropriate $300,000 to begin in the 1974–75 fiscal year—for the research program proposed by the north-central forest experiment station at St. Paul, Minn., for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Mich. Support for these urgently needed projects comes from all levels; local, State, regional, and National, as indicated by the witnesses appearing on behalf of this project today, as well as many supporting letters I wish to present to you with this statement, or to be received by your subcommittee.

I am personally familiar with the McCormick Experimental Forest, having served as a member of the Forest Service Ad Hoc McCormick Advisory Committee in December of 1969. I have been involved in efforts to gain funding for research and management of the McCormick Experimental Forest since early 1970.

The McCormick Experimental Forest is a 17,000 acre back-country area which was given to the U.S. Forest Service in 1969 by Gordon McCormick, grandson of the inventor of the reaper, with the wish that it be used for research purposes. All of us are indebted to the McCormicks for having provided this extremely valuable research area. The Forest Service has dedicated the McCormick Experimental Forest, due to its unique natural qualities, for research programs in ecological processes and studies on man's relationship to, and interaction with, a natural environment.

This experimental forest is in a near natural condition—having essentially escaped the consumptive user pressures after the white pine loggers left over 70 years ago. This area was used by the McCormicks as a natural area—mainly for hiking, with over 100 miles of hiking trails. Even most of these have been reclaimed by natural processes and are often not detectable from their surroundings. Hence, creating unusual conditions to study the ability of nature to reclaim the wilderness areas of our eastern forest lands, as this process at McCormick is several decades ahead of other areas in the East. The area contains 17 lakes and a variety of scenic highlands with the presence of marsh and swampy lowlands. The forest is headquarters for five major streams flowing outward in three directions. A large dedicated natural area in the northeast of the forest has received no use in historic times, retaining even the giant white pines from recent centuries.

We believe that the McCormick appropriation becomes increasingly important this year—considering the excellent progress of Eastern wilderness legislation in both the Senate and House. The McCormick Experimental Forest is an ideal location to provide those research studies that will be desperately needed as Eastern wilderness areas are established within the next few years.

The lake States are now experiencing a rapid growth in hiking and backpacking activities. This user-demand is especially strong among our younger citizens

and extends to forest areas under Federal, State, and private management. These user-demands will most likely require facilities for dispersed recreational opportunities rather than the more traditional campgrounds, and as such are creating new problems for land managers—who must plan for these activities and still provide protection to the resource base. It is important that land managers must learn from research programs the value and nature of man's interaction with his natural environment, how best to plan the use of forest areas for dispersed recreation, the capacity of areas in the East to contain this type of activity without overcrowding. It must be learned the nature of—and how best to handle conflicts between different user groups, the motivation of different user groups, and various desired forest-related activities.

Research questions of these types could be studied through planned reesearch efforts at the McCormick Experimental Forest under the direction of the north-central experiment station of the U.S. Forest Service. These studies could then be shared with Federal, State, and private land managers throughout the Eastern United States. This transfer of knowledge would be particularly useful for the Eastern wilderness areas as they are similar to McCormick in size, location, geography, ecological resources, and prior use history. Ecological and baseline research on primitive environments at McCormick would likewise be pertinent in providing a benchmark to studying the effect of various user activities on forest land in the East and North.

Michigan is an ideal location for this research activity as the State has long been active in planning for large-scale recreation use of its forest resources, as well as land use activities relating to natural environments. Michigan has a State Wilderness Act, Wild Rivers Act, Inland Lakes and Streams Act, Shorelands Protection Act, and several other State land use protection measures. In addition, a large variety of back-country study areas on National and State forest lands in close proximity to the McCormick Forest, are available within Michigan as an expanded research base.

Supporting research facilities and scientists are available at Michigan universities and other research facilities to provide support and cooperative research efforts. A small beginning effort in this direction has already been made as evidenced by the Naturalist, spring 1973 issue on the McCormick Experimental Forest, published by the Minnesota Natural History Society, and herewith presented to this subcommittee.

We urge that Congress assert its constitutional prerogative and provide the leadership so essential at this time in our Nation's history—by appropriating an add-on budget item for the U.S. Forest Service recreation research budget in the amount of $300,000, to implement these needed research programs for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Mich. This budget item would provide a staff of four scientists, technical assistants, and the necessary equipment, besides allowing for cooperative research.

I have personally been active in seeking funds in behalf of the McCormick Experimental Forest for over 4 years, and I ask that this year Congress make these badly needed appropriations available.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. HANSON, *Coordinator.*

STATEMENT TO HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

(By A. Gene Gazlay, Director, Michigan Dapartment of Natural Resources)

This statement is presented in support of the request of the U.S. Forest Service for an appropriation of an additional $300 000 for recreation research on management problems related to visitor use of roadless areas of the North.

This research would be centered at Marquette, Mich., and use the Cyrus A. McCormick Experimental Forest as it field laboratory. This 17,000 acre forest is dedicated by the Forest Service for recreation research and related ecological problems. Controlled experiments in visitor management can be conducted in this area without interfering with other established areas for recreational use. The findings from these experiments can be verified in other areas and applied by managers of State and Federal lands and other wild areas, both public and private, in dealing with problems in the future.

One of the greatest problems in managing the wilderness, primitive, or roadless area is the use by too many people. Research directed toward determining the effects of visitor use on the quality of the natural areas is needed, as is research on the quality of the experience anticipated by users versus the actual reality of the complete use.

The research program would also be designated to learn the combination of factors that affect people's choices among the many outdoor recreational opportunities available. Very little is known at this time regarding how people plan their visits for dispersed travel. It is apparent that there are potential people-to-people problems as well as people-to-environment conflicts. These concerns are shared by our recently appointed wilderness and natural areas advisory board which has responsibilities for identifying wilderness and wild areas appropriate for protection.

I respectfully request that you consider this proposal, and approve the necessary funding for recreation research on managing visitors in roadless areas of the North. These funds will finance scientists to be located at the North-Central Forest Experiment Station's Marquette, Mich., Research Laboratory and provide funds for cooperative research by universities and other institutions.

The need for funding recreation research to determine the environmental and psychological carrying capacities of our remote forest lands is, I hope, apparent. But we must also learn how to enhance the aspirations and experiences of the visitors to these remote areas of the North. Your interest and attention to this important and timely problem is appreciated.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH M. POLLARD, LEGISLATIVE CONSULTANT, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ON BEHALF OF THE WATERSHED FIRE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

My name is Joseph M. Pollard, the legislative consultant for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. I am representing the Los Angeles County Watershed Commission and the Watershed Fire Council of Southern California. Both of these organizations are comprised of citizens interested in the protection and management of the mountain watershed so vital to the 12 million people living in the proximity of four National Forest—Cleveland, San Bernardino, Angeles and Los Padres.

STATEMENT OF WATERSHED FIRE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Watershed-Fire Council of Southern California is comprised of citizens and representatives of official bodies in eight counties in the southern part of the State of California. Our aim is to achieve better protection and management of the mountain watersheds which are so vital to our area. Twelve million people live in close proximity to four National Forests—the Cleveland, the San Bernardino, the Angeles and the Los Padres. Fire fighting methods and techniques are improving with increased research efforts and intensified development of equipment. However, despite this we still have destructive fires which threaten the vegetative cover which protects our highly vulnerable mountain watersheds. For the years 1970 through 1973, for instance, this vegetative cover was destroyed on almost 350,000 acres of National Forest protected land. 1970 saw one of the worst fire seasons in southern California's history.

Over the years of the Watershed-Fire Council has inquired as to the most appropriate ways of reducing the fire disasters that do so much damage. In the past we have supported additional manpower, aerial fire fighting equipment and ground fire equipment for the U.S. Forest Service and other fire protection agencies in the southern part of the State. Recently we have found that large unbroken fields of chaparral-type brush are a big hindrance to control of fires. These make it unsafe to put fire fighters in strategic positions. They reduce the effectiveness of air attack on fires and make it difficult for ground equipment to operate effectively.

We contend that large brush-covered areas can be broken into more manageable units. Other types of vegetation such as grasses and low-growing shrubs can be used to replace the native chaparral. This can be done on a planned systematic basis, making fire fighting efforts more effective; making it possible to control fires at considerably smaller acreages, at reduced costs, with less danger to the fire fighters involved, with less damage to the valuable watersheds and with reduced downstream flood damage following fires.

The following examples indicate the value of fuelbreak systems on two fires—one on the Cleveland National Forest and one in Los Angeles County—and show how fuelbreaks and other types of fuel treatment were successful in stopping fires at considerably less than would have been normally predicted. For instance, the case of the Boulder Oaks fire in the Cleveland National Forest, a burned watershed acreage was held to 8,500 acres by fuel treatment work in contrast to 42,000 acres, fire management people predict would have burned without this treatment. The Trippet fire in Los Angeles County burned 2,770 acres in contrast to a predicted burn of 12,200 acres without fuel management treatment. Even though this was outside the Angeles National Forest, the work and suppression action was by a highly valued cooperating agency—the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Their type of work is similar to that of the U.S. Forest Service and this example very well illustrates a situation also found in the National Forests of southern California.

For the past couple of years we have recommended a 5-year program aimed at enabling the U.S. Forest Service to accomplish this much needed work in 1-year increments. Accomplishments to date are shown in table No. 1. We are now asking that funds be made available to continue this program for the next year—fiscal year 1975. For this year 16,000 acres of native chaparral need to be converted as described. The cost would be approximately $4,650,000.

Additionally, we find that the Forest Service needs to do work to maintain the fuel treatment projects started over the past several years. Here, 33,000 acres need to be given maintenance treatment at a cost of approximately $933,000.

In addition to the proposed work for fiscal year 1975, this Council has asked the Forest Service for a longer range program to carry out fuel management work for the next several years. We have been furnished with a 5-year program covering the fiscal years 1975 through 1979. We are attaching a copy of the summary of this program as table No. 2 to this statement for your information.

In addition to the fuels treatment program, our inquiries show that the Forest Service is presently developing a new overall fire protection plan for the National Forests in the California region—including southern California. While the details of this are not available to us yet and we will be looking into this plan further, we urge that you give the Forest Service's efforts favorable action on the funding of the fuel management program outlined for the Los Padres, Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests.

Attachments.

TABLE #1

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT - AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1973

Special Supplemental Funds - Fuel Mngt. - Calif.Region

Forest	Miles of New Fuelbreaks	Acres of New Fuel Modification	Maintenance Existing	
			Miles Fuelbreaks	Acres Modified Fuels
Angeles	42	1,661	29	110
Cleveland	68	5,528	8	211
Los Padres	35	594	23	173
Mendocino	17	1,073	3	92
San Bernardino	23	666	15	-
Sequoia	20	61	-	18
Stanislaus	7	176	6	48
TOTALS	212	9,759	84	652

Minutes
Watershed Fire Council
December 21, 1973
Page 3

TABLE #2

REGION 5

FUELS MANAGEMENT NEEDS FY '75 - '79

	Fuelbreak Construction and Type Conversion	Maintenance	Southern California Total	Other Calif. Forests-Fuels Management Needs	Grand Total
'75	4,651,100	932,900	5,584,000	2,400,000	7,984,000
'76	3,940,300	1,200,600	5,140,900	3,000,000	8,140,900
'77	5,600,400	1,152,300	6,752,700	3,500,000	10,252,700
'78	5,534,500	1,183,800	6,718,300	4,500,000	11,218,300
'79	5,534,500	1,183,800	6,718,000	5,000,000	11,718,300

STATEMENT TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

(By A. Gene Gazlay, director, Michigan Department of Natural Resources)

The purpose of this statement is to express my strong support for an increase of $450,000 in the appropriation to the U.S. Forest Service for Forest Fire Research at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich. That level of funding will provide the increased research effort urgently needed to assist the State forest fire control organizations in the 21-State North Central-Northeast region in meeting their protection responsibilities. In this region, approximately 175 million acres of forests and woodlands are used and enjoyed by 55 percent of the Nation's population. The region experiences more than one-fourth of the country's forest fires and has suffered many major fire disasters. As recently as 1971, a single fire in one afternoon devastated more than 22,000 acres of woodland in New Jersey's Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Much of the forest land that was cut over and burned during the 1800's and the early part of this century has been regenerated and is now beginning to furnish wood products to support a significant portion of the Nation's forest-based commerce. Timber sales from Michigan State forests, for example, set all-time modern records for both volume and dollar value, and even higher levels are forecast for coming years.

More and more people are turning to the forests for recreation of many kinds. Here in Michigan, forests are a major base for such popular outdoor pursuits as hunting, camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, trail-biking, gathering of wild foods (mushrooms, berries, nuts, and so forth), bird-watching and nature study. Seasonal cottages, retirement homes, resorts, commercial campgrounds and other developments are springing up at a rapid rate in forested areas.

The frequency of fires, 98 percent of which are man-caused, is increasing as more people use the forests for recreation. The significance of that increase has been masked in recent years by abnormally wet weather in much of the region, including Michigan, which has made it possible for fire control organizations to keep acreage losses from most fires quite low.

Preliminary research by the Forest Service at East Lansing has identified three conditions necessary to repeat the holocaustic fires of a few decades ago. Two of those conditions are presently met in much of the region. They are: (1) a buildup of highly flammable fuel in the form of residue from logging operations and dead leaves and branches from maturing trees, and (2) more people in the woods for recreational purposes, thus increasing the chances of fire ignited by carelessness or accident.

The third condition is a 3-month drought. We have had such droughts in the past, and it is only a matter of time until we have them again. No presently known human technology can stop a forest fire when fuel and weather conditions are optimum. The expectable losses and suffering from a holocaustic fire under modern conditions are staggering. It is therefore essential that research be intensified to find ways to prevent such fires from starting and to control them if they do start. The $450,000 increase for the Michigan State University fire research effort would be of great benefit to the 21-State region including Michigan. I urge your favorable consideration.

SIERRA CLUB,
Washington, D.C., April 16, 1974.

Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: When I testified before your subcommittee on April 11th on the subject of Forest Service appropriations, I did not at that time emphasize strongly enough our particular and specific concern about the critical need for adequate funds for recreation research, especially in the Pacific Northwest.

Recreation use of wildlands in the Northwest has reached critical dimensions and now totals more than 30 million visitor days on national forests alone, an increase of 50 percent during the past decade. Outdoor recreation is big business in this region where it is the third largest industry, yet the scientific bases for managing recreation resources are inadequate by any standard.

A major task in the Pacific Northwest is to integrate outdoor recreation and esthetics into the overall scheme of forest-land management. To do this will require new information obtainable only through an expanded program of recreation research. Such a program would (1) reduce the growing conflicts between recreation, scenery, and other land uses; (2) improve the cost effectiveness of large and growing expenditures to meet recreation demands and cope with the impact and problems of intensive use; and (3) enhance the attractiveness of opportunities for the millions of recreationists whose activity supports the region's third largest and fastest growing basic industry.

You are aware, I am sure, of the small recreation-research project of the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Washington at Seattle. There, three scientists have made outstanding contributions developing a new and more effective, yet cheaper, system of litter control, a new approach to wildlife conservation emphasizing the human values affected, guidelines for controlling vandalism, theft, rule violations, and other campground behavior problems. More recently, they devoted their talents to developing guidelines for public involvement and a new method for analyzing public input to resource-management decisions.

However, the total research effort now possible falls short of the level needed to help solve the many people problems that confront us. This research program is now staffed at only half the level projected in long-range plans of the Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Every year the gap widens between the level of recreation research possible in this program and official estimates of what is needed for adequate resource management.

Two years ago Congress increased funding by $150,000 for this productive research project, but funds were impounded. Last year the Forest Service again asked for $150,000, but this amount was reduced in conference to $50,000 which was granted by Congress as a one-time-only item. The previously recognized need continues for a $150,000 increase to finance this important, but inadequately financed, research program.

An increase of $150,000 is urgently needed to expand the Forest Service recreation research program of Seattle to provide new information badly needed by public and private recreation managers. This expenditure would represent a tiny fraction of the recreation-development expenditures by Federal and State agencies in the Northwest or public funds spent for other resource-development purposes. This investment in recreation research is vital to the wise and efficient use of public funds and public natural resources.

I know you are acquainted with this work and deeply appreciate your careful consideration of research so important to the continued progress of our State and our Nation. We hope that these urgently needed funds can be approved.

Could you please make this a part of the official record of the hearings conducted on this subject, as a part of my statement therein? Thank you.

Sincerely,

BROCK EVANS,
Director, Washington Office.

WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Ore., March 21, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: You are well aware of the increasing needs and demands for the products and other benefits of the forest lands of America. Along with other western Senators and Representatives, you have been a staunch advocate of adequate funding for the necessary forest management protection and research to meet these demands.

My purpose in writing is to thank you for your past efforts and to once again support your attempts to adequately fund the U.S. Forest Service in its research and management efforts. The U.S. Forest Service report, "The Outlook for Timber in the United States," and the report of the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment have both identified future shortages of forest products. Both reports indicate, however, that this shortage can be greatly modified by more intensified management on national forest lands and can be accomplished without undue harm to the environment. Such intensified management will require a commitment of funds for protection, reforestation and timber

stand improvement. More importantly, it will require a commitment of funds to the necessary research to provide the knowledge and tools for such management and for other objectives for forest lands set by Congress. Investments made in such research will be returned many times over in the increase in goods and services from the forest resource.

One of the big concerns here in the Northwest is the current tussock moth infestation in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. We were pleased with the recent EPA conditional approval for the use of DDT and, while we did not like the language used in Mr. Train's announcement, we were appreciative that once again attention was focused on the inadequate funding for Federal forestry activities in the West. The EPA statement, as you may have noted, pointed out the inadequate research programs to find alternatives for DDT. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association has also been concerned about the need to find acceptable alternatives and spoke to this need at its annual Western Forestry Conference, December 1973, in the following resolution:

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION NO. 4

DOUGLAS-FIR TUSSOCK MOTH RESEARCH

The Douglas-fir tussock moth has caused extensive and serious losses of timber and other forest resources in nearly all Western States within the last decade, is currently causing extreme losses in three States, has reached threatening levels in others and has the capability of continuing its destructiveness in the future.

An effective pest control system is needed.

Western Forestry & Conservation Association recommends and strongly urges:

1. Research be accelerated in detecting the insect's presence, in estimating its numbers, and in predicting population and damage trends.

2. Research in identifying the pheromone (sex attractant) of the moth and in testing microbial and chemical insecticides.

3. Supplemental funds be made available for critically needed field studies and pilot tests planned by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1974.

We recommend an appropriation of $1.2 million for this work in fiscal year 1975.

In addition to the critical need to develop alternatives to DDT, we are concerned that the techniques of effectively applying control agents, such as bacteria, virus, or chemicals, are inadequate and are, therefore, hampering the acceptance of such materials. Our association feels that a strong research program is needed in aerial application research and development to fully develop effective and environmentally acceptable forest pesticides. At the December 1973 Western Forestry Conference we expressed this need in the following resolution:

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 5

AERIAL APPLICATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Western Forestry and Conservation Association continues to express its concern about the lack of knowledge and technology for effective and environmentally acceptable aerial application of forest pesticides. Such information is vitally needed for control of highly destructive forest insects. A large number of highly promising insecticides have been identified through laboratory screening; they now need to be developed for field use through an orderly process of research and development under forest conditions. Studies are necessary on formulations patterned to forest conditions, improved spray equipment, precise monitoring of spray deposits, and meteorological conditions that influence spray deposit and drift.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges the Congress to significantly increase appropriations to the Forest Service for greatly accelerated research and development on aerial application, beginning as soon as possible.

A continuing annual appropriation, beginning in fiscal year 1975, of $200,000 is urgently needed for this work.

As concerned as we are about the Douglas fir tussock moth, we are also interested in other research programs of vital interest to the west and the continuation of a strong forest economy. A particularly urgent need is for research in intensive timber culture if we are to (1) produce more timber and

(2) concentrate timber growing on fewer acres. We hope that Congress will fund $850,000 into intensive culture research by Forest Service units at Olympia, Washington and Corvallis, Oregon. The following two resolutions address themselves to that need:

GENERAL RESOLUTION No. 2

INTENSIVE TIMBER CULTURE

Demands for renewable timber resources are likely to double within 30 years, yet production is being concentrated on a shrinking land base. Future needs can be met only if production efficiency can be increased. More information is vital on such components of intensive timber culture as seed technology, artificial reforestation systems, stocking standards, reproduction surveys, breeding trees for desired characteristics, conversion of high-site brushfields, tree growth and yield, insect and disease control, management planning and production economics.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all public and private forestry research organizations to accelerate the research needed for more intensive timber culture.

GENERAL RESOLUTION No. 3

SILVICULTURE IN WESTERN HEMLOCK

Western hemlock is one of the most important commercial timber species in western North America. Intensive research is needed to provide forest managers with improved silvicultural protection and tree improvement practices. Establishment of hemlock stands—including artificial regeneration—levels of growing stock and control of damage in partially cut stands are among the subjects urgently needing attention.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all public and private forestry research organizations to accelerate research in the management of Western hemlock.

Another critical research need that concerns our Association is development of knowledge for management of high election forests. Such areas occupy vast areas of the West and are increasingly in demand for a variety of uses. The following resolution expresses the research needs.

GENERAL RESOLUTION No. 1

MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ELEVATION FORESTS

High elevation forests in western North America provide esthetic, watershed, wildlife, grazing and timber resources. Too little is known about these forest ecosystems and their management for varied uses and benefits.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all forestry research agencies to increase their programs to produce silvicultural systems which best implement management objectives for these high elevation forests.

The following resolution is of particular interest to us in that we have urged Congress for several years to support this vitally needed research facility, for which Federal funds were initially appropriated in 1967. The stage 2 construction at the Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory is needed to permit new or strengthened research in the production of multiple use benefits, control of forest insects and diseases and the development of forest management alternatives.

GENERAL RESOLUTION No. 6

MOSCOW FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

The Forest Sciences Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service at Moscow, Idaho, is currently fully occupied and additional space is urgently needed for accelerated research programs which have westwide scope. Planning of a needed second-stage laboratory facility was completed with Federal funds in 1967.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association again recommends allocation of the funds necessary for construction of these facilities.

The association is disappointed that the FALCON program (Forest Advanced Logging and Conservation) program of the Forest Service was not funded. The problems that this program would have solved are still very much with us. An alternative way of making solid progress on them is to strengthen Forest Service

research in forest engineering, specifically the research unit at Seattle which has nationwide responsibilities. Some of our most severe problems in forest resource management and protection stem from logging and associated roadbuilding. A greatly increased logging-systems research effort is proposed to meet three objectives: (1) protect fragile environments, (2) reduce energy consumption in timber harvesting, and (3) exploit the wood supply potential of forest residues. If funding is provided, research and development in the following areas can be expected to produce major payoffs within 3 years:

Development of ground logging equipment oriented to high mobility, small size and partial harvest capability.

Development of improved aerial logging systems using balloon, helicopters, and highly efficient skyline cable systems.

Specialized equipment for handling, sorting, and transporting wood residues that are now left in the woods.

An annual increase of $1 million is recommended for this research and development effort that would allow optimum harvest and utilization of wood—in an environmentally acceptable manner.

I wish to express again the appreciation of our association for your past assistance, and trust you will vigorously support the items described above in current appropriation hearings. We were extremely pleased when the last Congress appropriated some substantial increases for forestry research—but were dismayed to an equal degree when the funds were immediately impounded by the administration. Although the funds were finally released, about a month ago, they must be expended before the end of the present fiscal year and, particularly discouraging, will not carry over and become continuing base funding as was the intent of Congress. We submit that such handling of public funds is wasteful—and, most important, does not permit the continuity of research effort that is so desperately needed to develop the knowledge for managing, protecting, and utilizing our forest resources.

I respectfully request that you make this letter a matter of record in the appropriations hearings.

Very truly yours,

STEELE BARNETT,
Forest Counsel.

STATEMENT BY PHIL BLADINE, MCMINNVILLE, OREG.

Madam Chairwoman and members of the subcommittee, I am Philip N. Bladine, editor and publisher of the News-Register, a newspaper published in McMinnville, Oreg.

I appreciate this opportunity to present for your consideration my views on the aspects of the proposed appropriation for the Forest Service for fiscal 1975. But first I should tell you of my background in this sphere. I have been a resident of and a newspaper publisher and editorial writer in McMinnville for 34 years. The general area that my newspaper serves is heavily dependent on both the wood products industry and the recreation industry. Both industries, in term, are largely dependent upon the quality of the management on the nearby national forests. Imaginative, high quality national forest management can provide abundantly for the needs of both groups with full regard for the environment.

For many years, as director, officer and president, I also have been active in Associated Oregon Industries, the equivalent of a State chamber of commerce.

For the past several years I have spent much time in activities of the Western Environmental Trade Association, serving as its first president. This is an association that cuts across the usual lines of interest. It includes big and small labor, big and small business, and others not readily classifiable—but all of whom are convinced, as I am, that the integrated application by skilled experts of the natural and social sciences can produce an improved environment. The environment, we think, encompasses the totality of the economic, social and natural conditions which affect the quality of human life.

I want to discuss two aspects of the pending appropriation bill. These two aspects, to my mind, are interlocked. They are, first, the appropriation for timber management and, second, the matter of log exports.

In 1960 Congress enacted a measure that, among other things, mandated the maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level regular periodic output of the renew-

able resources of the national forests. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 declares in section 101(b)(6) that it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to enhance the quality of renewable resources.

The fulfillment of these statutory goals requires investment. An undercapitalized national forest system can no more efficiently produce an adequate volume of products than can an undercapitalized newspaper or grocery store or dairy farm or any other productive enterprise.

For some years now, budgets coming to the Congress for the Forest Service have failed to measure up to the capital needs of good forestry in general and of that agency in particular. I do not mean to oversimplify the situation. Other demands, including costly military operations, had to be met.

The time has come when we finally must confront our forestry problem. We can no longer afford, I submit, to have hundreds of thousands of acres of prime timber-producing lands kept bare of trees for lack of capital to reseed or replant them.

Timber, I am sure we all agree, is a crop. Like any other crop, it needs cultivation. Especially needed is a program of thinning. We do not comply with the Sustained Yield Act of 1960 if we do not take the pains to thin periodically the younger stands. The remaining trees then maximize the rate and quality of their growth. The younger trees that are harvested furnish wood products to the economy. Left unthinned, the forest would grow far more slowly, too many of the trees removed in intermediate harvesting would only die and not before reaching maturity, and the surviving trees would require much longer to reach their economic or biological maturity. The Sustained Yield Act of 1960, proven silvercultural practices, and plain commonsense require an investment well in excess of the budget figure.

The other matter I wish to discuss is log exports, a subject with which this subcommittee has wrestled in the past. I believe that in the long run healthy international trade improves our local and national economy while serving the interests of peace. But healthy international trade should not strip us of raw materials that we need. In terms of log exports, I believe that we should let logs from non-Federal sources go to our trading partners. But simultaneously we must, subject always to appropriate ecological constraints and sustained yield principles, maximize the productive capacity of those portions of our national forests that are commercial timber lands. Then the likely degree of log overflow from private lands will certainly not be harmful. And substitution of unprocessed Federal logs for exported non-Federal logs should be stopped; otherwise, a purported restaint on the export of Federal logs becomes largely illusory. At the same time, I would urge that a Federal log not be considered to have been processed until it is in at least the form of veneer, chips, or a timber no larger than 4 x 4.

In sum, substantial investment in the national forest timber resources is overdue. That investment, measured by the experience of private industry, will be profitable for the Federal Treasury. It will step up the wood supply for ourselves and our trading partners. It will boost county revenues and add to our jobs. And all can be accomplished with full protection for the natural environment.

LETTER AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

ADVOCATES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION,
THE NORTHWEST TRIBES.
Spokane, Wash.

STATEMENT ON TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 92-318, INDIAN EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975. PRESENTED BY MRS. LORRAINE F. MISIASZEK, ACTING DIRECTOR, ADVOCATES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION, THE NORTHWEST TRIBES

Advocates for Indian Education, the Northwest Tribes is an all-Indian nonprofit educational corporation. It was incorporated officially in 1973 under the laws of the State of Washington. Members of the board of directors are selected by the tribes in each State of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The corporation was formed following authorization by the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians to serve as its educational component.

Since its inception, advocates for Indian education has been deeply involved in efforts to improve educational opportunities for Indian people.

Our observations are that American Indians are still confronted with the struggle to survive today as they were since the beginning of their association

with non-Indians. The enactment of title IV into law represented a milestone in progress toward educational opportunity for Indian people and it was hoped that the policy of self-determination in education would become a reality.

Despite the past experiences in Indian-white relations, it came as a great surprise to us that the U.S. Office of Education has acted so quickly to shrug off the responsibility to Indian children that was authorized under title IV in less than 2 years by their refusal to request appropriations for part A, the very heart of the act.

With full knowledge of the seriousness of Indian educational problems as reported in several recent studies (for example Havighurst), it is difficult to understand how veteran educators in the Office of Education can be convinced that discretionary programs alone which depend upon a year-to-year funding basis could adequately respond to the needs identified by Indians, educators, and special study groups.

Part A program funds provide the stable thrust so necessary to establish a foundation for the kinds of programs that Indian parents and school officials jointly identify as beneficial to the Indian child. It is essential to have noncompetitive funds to build curriculum, methodology, and support services into the educational process that is more relevant to the needs of the Indian student.

Part B and part C programs complement part A by adding dimensions that enhance the opportunities to explore and develop programs beyond the elementary and secondary levels that are addressed to the needs of the preschooler as well as the adult Indian. New approaches can be tested in pilot programs that would provide technical assistance to the small, isolated schools in Indian country, and new ways sought to deliver services to the public and private (Indian) schools more efficiently.

A small beginning was initiated under the first title IV appropriations of $18 million. These program efforts already reflect a dramatic change occurring between Indian parents and school officials in many parts of the counry where part A programs have been implemented. Cooperation and teamwork never before experienced are now setting precedence where a common interest in education is shared by Indian parents and educators alike.

Advocates for Indian education.—The Northwest Tribes strongly recommend that appropriations be authorized for part A in proportion to the number of applications submitted to U.S. Office of Education by eligible schools. The amount for 1975 should reflect four times the amount allocated the first year with yearly increases in appropriations until a full-funding level has been reached for part A within a 5-year time span. Applications from eligible school districts have more than tripled since the entitlement grants were made available.

Authorization for part B and part C program appropriations should allow for second year funding for programs measuring satisfactory progress in meeting stated objectives and reflecting the greatest impact in Indian education. The amount for 1975 should be $40 million for part B, and $10 million is recommended for part C. These figures are considered realistic and reasonably conservative for discretionary programs.

The most sensitive part of title IV that Indian people throughout the country are concerned about is the creation, function, and goals of the National Indian Advisory Council. Although title IV legislation was passed and funds appropriated the first year, the funds were impounded and the Advisory Council was not appointed until a lawsuit forced the release of these funds. Rather than following the directive incorporated in the body of the legislation, the White House staff did not consult with tribes and Indian organizations in making a hurried and final selection of the 15 members for the Advisory Council, but instead selected eight of these members in a highly questionable manner by soliciting certain names at the last minute. Consequently, the Council is weighed with appointees who have had little, if any, contact with Indian educational programs, educational institutions, or school systems.

Section 442, part D, explicitly states that the Council "* * * shall consist of 15 members who are Indians and Alaska Natives appointed by the President of the United States. Such appointments shall be made by the President from lists of nominees furnished, from time to time, by Indian tribes and organizations * * *."

Indian people are entitled to have a voice in the selection of those who represent them on the National Advisory Council just as they should have the option to replace those appointed, if they are not representing their constituents in a satisfactory manner. This is not possible now because all 15 members were

appointed for a 3-year period with no provision for staggered terms. Indian tribes and organizations will have no opportunity to have their nominees considered for appointment to the Advisory Council under these circumstances unless the initial selection process is corrected, either by an amendment to part D, section 442, or by executive decision.

The failure of most Advisory Council members to communicate and interact with tribes and Indian organizations in their geographic areas has caused title IV programs to suffer. The burden of advocating for improved Indian educational programs has been carried by local Indian groups and educators, and the responsibilities designated for the Advisory Council have fallen far short of being met.

The annual report and budget request of the Advisory Council reflects the lack of awareness of concerns and issues affecting Indian people locally, and fails to recognize their broader role on the national scene where they are in a position to sensitize non-Indians to the educational needs of Indians. Instead, the Council is requesting $700,000 for 1975 expenses. The report does not include a breakdown of past year's expenditures and activities that might provide a basis for the coming year's projected costs. This request is difficult to justify because $700,000 could fund 14 $50,000 programs for Indian children.

Although there have been many problems launching title IV, it is still very significant accomplishment because of Indian and public school interaction stimulated by this law, and the recognition and encouragement given to Indian tribes, organizations and communities in the development of innovative Indian education programs.

Advocates for Indian Education.—The Northwest Tribes strongly offers the following recommendations to the committee:

(1) Part A be funded at a minimum of $50 million for fiscal year 1975. Ten percent of these funds be earmarked for development of non-LEA's and private schools in transition from mission to tribal schools be clearly recognized as eligible recipients of these moneys. This level of funding would permit the Office of Education to work with the approximately 1,200 school districts which, I understand, applied for program funds in fiscal year 1974. Since 80 percent of our Indian children attend public schools, it is critical that this component of title IV be funded so that Indian parents, their communities, and the public school system can develop a long-term partnership most effectively.

(2) Part B, special innovative programs and projects, be funded at a level of $40 million for fiscal year 1975. This particular part of the law allows the Office of Education to fund directly for the first time tribes, organizations, and urban centers. It also permits funds to go to traditional categories of grant recipients such as State departments of education, colleges, and universities. However, this section has been used as a direct challenge to Indian groups to develop and implement programs themselves designed to bring their culture and an array of educational resources to bear upon the problems in Indian education.

Advocates for Indian Education also recommends that this committee call to the Commissioner of Education's attention that preference in funding be given to tribes, Indian organizations, and urban centers as required by law.

(3) Part C, adult education component be funded at a $10 million level. Adult education has long been a critical need in Indian communities. Literary training and continuing education are just two examples of the areas which need to be met.

(4) The Office of Indian Education has been established and is currently being staffed. However, our organization is concerned that more Indian people be brought in to key management and program positions. Because of the diversity of Indian groups and the developmental nature of many of these program, we recommend that an increase of 10 staff members be given to part B and part C of the program. This would permit the unit to function more efficiently and effectively in the field with our people.

Advocates for Indian Education recommends that $2.5 million be earmarked for administration of this program and that the staffing level for part A be held at 25 positions, and the staff for parts B and C be increased to 30 staff members. The Planning and Evaluation Office be increased to eight positions, and the Deputy Commissioner's Office be maintained at the present level.

We further recommend that the remaining amount of money in this category be used to fund national and regional technical assistance Indian organizations to work in all areas of title IV programs.

(5) Our organization recommends that the National Indian Advisory Council's staff become an administrative component of the U.S. Office of Education,

thereby freeing up their salaries to be used for administrative purposes of the Council. We further recommend that the Council's budget be held at the average amount authorized for all U.S. Office of Education advisory councils.

6. Among the most critical areas of education for Indian children is the sensitivity of public school personnel to other cultures. Title IV authorized a set-aside from EPDA to assure that Indians would begin to meet needs in this critical area. However, the administration is not recommending that this law be funded as of 1975. Therefore, we must ask this committee to place a line item in the budget of $10 million to maintain and expand the present effort to train teachers and administrators with preference to Indians. It is our belief that if this program can be maintained for a minimum of 10 years, tremendous impact can be made relieving the manpower shortage of Indian professionals in the field of education.

We realize that there are questions that members of this committee may have regarding possible duplication between title IV and Bureau of Indian Affairs programs. However, the new Office of Indian Education should be directed to identify and clearly indicate the difference in financial resources that can be targeted from the U.S. Office of Education. Once this is clarified, our organization believes that the duplication of resources by the two agencies will no longer be in question.

Advocates wish to thank the members of this committee for its untiring efforts over the years and for its efforts in making title IV moneys a reality. We respectfully submit this statement for the record.

STATEMENT FOR THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, INDIAN EDUCATION TITLE IV, UNITED STATES HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Witness, Ethelou Yazzie, representing Rough Rock School Board, Inc. and the community of Rough Rock, Navajo Reservation, Rough Rock, Ariz., telephone number 728–3243, area code 602.

Witness, Ethelou Yazzie, wishes to place before the subcommittee the recommendations of the community of Rough Rock as expressed through the school board of directors of Rough Rock School, with regard to the matter of appropriations for Indian education under title IV.

It is the understanding of the community that $50 million is planned to be appropriated for part A of title IV pertaining to local schools and local public schools. The community of Rough Rock has a very serious interest in these matters and wishes to be on the record in full support of at least the sum of $50 million for that purpose, and the community wishes for the committee and all interested Congressmen to be aware of the benefits as they have applied to the Rough Rock School. By virtue of past appropriations the community of Rough Rock has revived and is extremely grateful for, many benefits to its students, including but not limited to non-LEA education, the formulation of plans to open a school at the isolated community of Kitsillie, and since 10 percent of the entire appropriation applies to contract schools, the school of Rough Rock itself has been a great beneficiary of these funds. By virtue of the funds spoken of, the Indian students at Rough Rock are now able to study science in a science trailer unit purchased and provided for the community by these funds. The curriculum center at Rough Rock, now a nationally known institution for its fine work in the production of books and Navajo materials, has been a direct beneficiary of these funds, without which none of these things would be possible for the Indian community.

As to part D of title IV, we wish for the committee to know how grateful we are for past appropriations and how dependent Indian education has become upon them. We recommend a minimum of $30 million for this purpose.

With particular attention to adult education, the community of Rough Rock wishes the committee to know its gratitude for the funds attributable to part C and the community recommends at least the sum of $18 million as an absolute minimum for the purpose. Rough Rock School has been a pioneer in the matter of adult education and the school has, in fact, become a center in the wide community for the purpose of Indian education. The needs of the Navajo people for this type of funding need not be set forth again. We are certain the committee members are aware of how desperately necessary these funds are to Indian people.

The people of Rough Rock further wish to recommend a staffing for the office of Indian education of a minimum of 50 persons with an additional 10 positions and

a further additional 10 positions should be opened up for the purpose of an evaluation team. The community recommends the above staffing proposal because of their urgent necessity to matters of Indian education.

It is the further recommendation of the community of Rough Rock that teacher education be made a special line item for funding. Once again, this is a particular matter of interest to the school at Rough Rock which is dependent upon MTEC.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION ON THE NEEDS FOR INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION GRANT AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS AND REQUEST FOR EDUCATION APPROPRIATION ADD-ONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975, APRIL 8 AND 9, 1974

My name is Robert E. Lewis. I serve as the president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, for whom I wish to present this testimony.

First of all, I wish to thank the Congress for the privilege of giving this statement on behalf of our Indian youth. I also wish to commend the Congress for the many educational opportunities that have been made available to our Indian youth. There are, however, certain problems that need to be addressed in order to fulfill the basic needs for Indian Higher Education, which I shall bring to your attention in this statement:

One, the acute need for additional funds to provide resources for the ever-growing pursuit of higher educational opportunities by our Indian youth. This expanded need has been brought about by the institution of effective college recruitment programs by the Federal and private sectors, the current inflationary spiral, together with an ever-growing Indian population.

At present, we do have a backlog of Indian students who will not be able to attend schools of higher education because of the inadequate funding and faulty statistical projections made during the past 2 years. As a support of this statement, I wish to call your attention to the difference between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) field projects, the actual BIA budget request, and the actual scholarship grant-aid applications.

In 1973, the BIA requested scholarship aid for 13,000 students, whereas the actual need was for more like 15,000 students. In 1974, the BIA request was for 13,500 students, although 20,000 applications from eligible Indian students were received. These figures concern us as we question where the nonfunded Indian students ultimately wound up in the statistical data so meticulously kept by the various Federal and State agencies.

According to the field request for 1975, 25,000 students will require higher education financial-aid moneys. The number budgeted for is 14,700. Once again the 10,300 students not provided for in the BIA budget request are a concern to us.

Second, I wish to alert the Congress that the BIA budget request is dependent upon supplemental funds from the Office of Education, in the supplemental education opportunity grant (SEOG) and basic education opportunity grant (BEOG) programs. Our actual experience in the field with the BEOG and SEOG programs through the U.S. Office of Education, has been, to say the least, diverse. For instance, some regions allow the Indian student to use his BIA scholarship moneys as the required matching funds to receive the opportunity grant moneys. In other regions, this is not permitted. It is also frustrating to note that area offices use varying policies regarding matching funds. It is our understanding that in the budgeting process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) counted these opportunity grant funds as available resources to complete the funding packages for the Indian students.

As you can readily see from these statements, clarification is needed from OMB to the Office of Education concerning the policies of the Federal Government in funding the BIA higher education budget.

According to our computations, made according to the present fiscal year 1975 funding rationale by OMB, we see a definite shortage of 10,300 x $2,900 (single student) for a total of $29,870,000. Please understand that this does not include provisions for any married students. It is our estimate that approximately 40 percent of our students are married. To adequately provide for this 40 percent, we will need an add-on of $34,800,000. This will represent a grand total of $64,670,000 required to meet the basic needs of 25,000 students for fiscal year 1975.

And third, the tribes should have the option of contracting their fair-share of scholarship funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be administered by their own tribal education committee. This will require release of administrative overhead funds to tribes. I would also like to take this opportunity to further recom-

mend that inasmuch as the U.S. Office of Education opportunity grant funds were identified in the budgeting process as funding resources available to Indian students, these identified funds be set aside and made available to the BIA area offices to administer in conjunction with the tribal and/or the area office scholarship program. This, we believe, will provide the resources necessary to complete the basic funding for the 25,000 Indian students as was intended by the administration for the 14,700.

In conclusion, we are asking that administration assumptions of Federal funding availability for these Indian students be made a reality.

Members of the committee, again I wish to thank you for this opportunity and sincerely urge that this worthy add-on be given the priority consideration it deserves from the U.S. Government. Thank you.

STATEMENT TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The NEA is pleased to support Title IV of the Indian Education Act (Public Law 92-318), BIA higher education scholarships, and support of Indian junior colleges and college centers. However, these programs require adequate appropriations in order to meet their stated goals. NEA's recommendations for funding are set out below.

TITLE IV. PUBLIC LAW 92-318

This legislation is landmark because it sets the Federal definition of Indians and permits Indian people throughout the United States to establish educational goals in a major step toward self-determination.

The administration has made the following budget request for title IV for fiscal year 1975: Part A, $0; part B, $32 million; part C, $8 million; and program administration, $2 million.

The National Education Association recommends the following budget: Part A, $104 million; part B, $60 million; and part C, $40 million; program administration, $2 million; part E, $10 million; and Parent Advisory Committee, $5 million.

PART A

There has been an increase in requests for grants in part A of about 50 percent. Since the program was instituted, about half of the eligible school districts have applied. It is likely that the remaining eligible school districts will become aware of the program and apply. To meet the increase in demand, $104 million should be appropriated for part A. We arrived at this figure by taking one-half of the average per-pupil expenditure, $400, and multiplying it by the total Indian student population that attends 2,600 eligible school districts (approximately 260,000 Indian students). Thus the result is $104 million. We feel that funding at this level will be a major step toward achieving parity. Indian controlled schools must receive consideration under this part. A 10 percent set-aside is recommended.

PART B

Part B represents an opportunity for tribes and organizations to develop and implement ideas that they see as innovative and enriching for their children. This part has given Indian people direct input in meeting educational needs that public schools, for whatever reason, have ignored. To foster community control and meet the current level of proposal requests, we recommend that part B be funded at the level of $60 million for fiscal year 1975. This $60 million figure would permit the Office of Education to fund most if not all of proposals received.

PART C

The intent of part C is to provide an opportunity for the development of adult education programs. Adult education is becoming important in Indian community life. The rise in unemployment and the high competitive job market have caused Indian adults to seek new skills and knowledge which they need to survive economically. The importance of having adult education programs designed and implemented by and for Indian people is essential for those who

are aspiring to retain cultural identity while attempting to survive economically. Our recommendation for the funding level for part C for fiscal year 1975 is set at $40 million.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The administration requests $2 million for "program administration." We support that request since a large portion is used for the operation of the National Advisory Council. We suggest that some of the funds for program administration be used to secure Indian staff persons to facilitate the program under this act.

PART E

Part E amends part D of Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Section 532 of part D requires that 5 percent of the funds allocated for this part be used for training of teachers.

We recommend that this part be included as a line item in the budget of title IV for effectiveness and efficiency to carry out the intent of this legislation. We recommend $10 million for fiscal year 1975.

PARENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Some control has been established by assigning signoff approval of programs to a parent advisory committee. This has increased parent involvement in determining how expenditures of funds earmarked for Indian children are made, a process which up until this time has been obscure. As we all know, these expenditures have directly affected the education of their children. The control aspect of the legislation is important, and closer examination should be given as to how the parent advisory committee can achieve change in their children's education through the use of the public school system. We recommend that technical assistance be made available to parent advisory committees through existing Indian organizations so that they may understand the law and their role, and carry out their duties.

Parent advisory committees should be the key to unlocking the public school system doors to make it responsive to the needs of Indian parents speaking for what they see as important for their children. The Indian parent voice has been largely muted and ignored during this century. The parental voice must be heard and the ideas that are expressed must be implemented. The recommended funding level is $5 million.

BIA HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS

In fiscal year 1974 there was a 17-percent increase in the number of Indian students applying for BIA scholarships. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is about 25,000 Indian students will apply for higher education scholarships.

History indicates that in the coming years the number of applicants will increase. It is necessary to think of the financial needs of Indian students. To meet the increased demand for scholarships, we recommend that the BIA scholarship fund be increased to the level of $72.5 million for fiscal year 1975. This figure was recommend by a student board member of the National Indian Education Association in testimony on April 9. We support this group of students in what they see as necessary to meet the financial needs of Indian students.

INDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND COLLEGE CENTERS

Indian community colleges have an opportunity to provide an atmosphere where Indian college students can acquire knowledge and translate it culturally. The development of innovative education processes that these Indian community colleges provide may in the future become the models for a Indian educators. The emerging Indian colleges must be given the opportunity to grow. The recommendation for existing Indian colleges is $4 million. We suggest funding at that level for fiscal year 1975.

At this point in the history of Indian education, we feel that comprehensive educational legislation must be developed and enacted. Without such authorization the inequity will continue to stifle Indian children, thus perpetuating the cycle of "perceiving, believing, and becoming" educationally deficient. Indian people will break that cycle for their children of the future.

We appreciate this opportunity to support funding for programs of benefit to Indian children.

STATEMENT OF DR. ETHEL E. WORTIS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION OF THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee. My name is Ethel E. Wortis. I am chairman of the National Committee on Indian Education of the Association on American Indian Affairs.

The association is a national voluntary organization formed in 1922 to assist American Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities in achieving control of their own destiny and developing programs suited to their own needs. The association has a membership of 50,000 Indian and non-Indian people with a keen interest in Indian affairs.

1. Scholarship Program. We strongly support the administration's requested increase of $7.2 million in the scholarship program. We recognize that this proposed increase reflects recognition of the criticism which we and others have directed at the failure of the scholarship program in recent years to meet the needs of Indian college students and applicants for college. We appreciate the action of the Congress in providing a supplemental appropriation in fiscal year 1974 to keep Indian students in college but we strongly urge that adequate funding be provided now for Fiscal Year 1975 so that funding uncertainties will not burden Indian college students in the 1974–1975 academic year.

2. School Construction. We note that no significant steps have been taken to accelerate the Bureau's school construction program so that more children will be able to attend day schools as a consequence of the Bureau's augmented road construction program.

We understand that the Bureau has a school construction backlog of $35 million which could be proceeded with immediately if construction funds are appropriated for fiscal year 1975 but which is not included in the budget request. We understand that there are a substantial number of additional projects still in the planning and design phase which could be completed in the 1975 construction season if construction funds are appropriated now. We urge that this program go forward as rapidly as planning and design can be completed.

3. Programs for the handicapped and mental health programs. We note that despite our requests no significant steps have been taken to provide any special programs for physically and psychologically handicapped Indian children or for mental health programs in Bureau boarding schools. As we have pointed out previously, the Bureau has been doing nothing in these important areas for many years. We feel that it is time that these special needs for Indian children are addressed. We repeat our previous requests for $7 million for special educational programs for handicapped children and $7 million for a mental health program in the boarding schools.

4. Contract Schools. We note that the Bureau has established a target of increasing the operation of Bureau schools by Indian tribal organizations under contract from $8 million to $20 million in fiscal year 1975. We support this goal, and we urge that special funds be earmarked for planning and start-up costs and administrative costs for contract schools. Such funds are essential if the Bureau is going to be able to respond promptly and with flexibility to the desires of tribal organizations to contract for school programs.

The key to the success of the contract school program is that contracting should be perceived as an option which is available if Indian communities want it, not as a policy directive coming down on Indian communities from on high. If the Bureau responds affirmatively and constructively to Indian organizations (such as the Tanana Chiefs Conference in Alaska) which have been seeking for some time (without much success) to negotiate contracts for the operation of BIA schools in the Tanana region, then the $20 million contract school target figure in fiscal year 1975 should be easily achieved.

5. Early childhood education. We note that no significant increase has been requested in the Bureau's early childhood education program. We feel that the need for $7 million to establish such a program in Bureau schools is clearly established. The Bureau indicates that it has not yet had sufficient experience with its two recently established model projects in this area in order to conclude that the program should be expanded.

We simply do not see how it can be argued at this late date that educational centers for children under five are not clearly desirable. We do not see why the Bureau needs to experiment in this area rather than basing a favorable recom-

mendation on the Headstart program and the experience of countless parents throughout the United States. We repeat our previous request for a comprehensive early childhood program in Bureau schools.

6. Plant operations. We understand that inflationary cost increases in utility and other operating costs for Bureau schools have been proceeding very rapidly, with increases in heating, lighting, et cetera, some four times the increase in the costs of books and educational supplies. We also understand that the Bureau's 1975 budget request does not take into account continuing inflationary increases in such costs and that $4 million would be necessary to cover such increases. We hope that your committee will see to it that the educational opportunities of Indian children do not suffer as a result of the administration's failure to request funds to cover inflation.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JANIE MAYNOR LOCKLEAR

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, my name is Janie Maynor Locklear, a Lumbee Indian. I am Lumbee Indian education project director at Lumbee Regional Development Association in Pembroke, Robeson County, N.C. Our program was funded under title IV Indian Education Act for fiscal year 1973 at $75,000.

The Lumbee people, 30,000 in number, represent the largest nonreservation tribe in this country.

Living in Robeson and surrounding counties, the Lumbee people are characterized by substandard housing and widespread poverty. Robeson County is one of the poorest counties in the State and in the Nation.

The educational process in Robeson County leaves much to be desired in the area of responsive attention to the educational needs of its Indian constituency, and, indeed, all minorities. While students comprise 60 percent of the total student enrollment in the county district, they suffer the highest dropout rate, the greatest number of military rejectees, and consequently obtain the lowest paying jobs. A recent needs assessment in basic skills (reading, language, math, and study skills) was conducted by the Robeson County Board of Education to analyze mean scores by grade level 3, 6, and 10 on the California comprehensive test of the California test of mental maturity. A summary comparative analysis of the results of these tests administered in 1972 reflect that: (1) In grade 3, minority students rank 8 months behind in reading, 8 months behind in language, 1 month behind in math, and 8 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students; (2) in grade 6, minority students rank 1 year and 8 months behind in reading, 1 year and 7 months behind in language, 1 year and 2 months behind in math, and 1 year and 6 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students; and (3) in grade 10, minority students rank 2 years and 4 months behind in reading, 3 years and 1 month behind in language, 2 years and 1 month behind in math, and 2 years 6 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students. (Comparison of student achievement levels were made with national norms.)

Correlation of this kind of educational disparity among the ethnic groups in Robeson County can be linked to the high rate of functional illiteracy among Robesonian adults—and, particularly to that of Lumbee adults where approximately one-half of all Indian adults 25 years and older have less than 8 years of education. Additionally, institutional racism over the years and a simply agricultural economy have limited job opportunities and, consequently, incentives for education.

The failure of education for Indian persons in Robeson County has often been contributed to the historical failure of Indian-white relations. The Disenfranchisement Act of 1835 passed by legislative act of the North Carolina General Assembly cosigned Indian persons to separate schools, denied the privilege to vote, and marked a 50-year era commonly referred to among Indian elders as the "dark period" which saw Indian children and adults become prime laborers and tenant farmers for the building of white-owned rich tobacco farms, which saw Lumbees without representation in county and State political arenas, which saw fantastic changes in technology, health care, social reforms—changes which rarely benefited the Indian person in Robeson County.

While Lumbees today have not directly experienced the deprivation of this era, they have inherited a rich legacy of deprivation, bitterness, and in every scale of measurement—employment, income, education—they rank comparatively low to the majority population which has greatly limited any major campaign to improve the current poverty and deprivation that characterizes the rural Indian communities.

Additionally, the quest for equitable education in the Indian communities of Robeson County is complex and requires a step toward relevance in education and curriculum including the opportunity to participate on an equal status in the community-at-large without compensation to the Indian culture.

The program is designed to provide a meaningful learning experience for Lumbee Indians which could be useful in combating the problems of low educational attainment among Indian children, the starvation of Indian culture in former Indian rural schools, and the lack of viable participation in the community-at-large that has perpetuated rural and community isolation of Lumbees residents in Robeson County. Equally important, the program is designed to explore with the Indian community those causal factors which are contributing to deprivation and isolation in an effort to afford opportunity to constructively analyze problems and define correction solutions to combat problems. Additionally, it is designed to establish communications and working relationships between the Indian community and those county agencies providing available county services and those agencies administering public education in Robeson County in a long-range effort to increase Indian participation into the decisionmaking processes of the county and to promote a greater awareness and appreciation of the strugg'es and history of the Indian community.

Implementation of the plans will begin in July 1974.

There is no current native American studies program in North Carolina's public schools.

Our hopes are that by fall 1976, all fourth and fifth grade classes in the State will be using the curriculum that is developed under the leadership of our project and the native American curriculum development committee which will represent Indian citizens from across this state.

In our program at Lumbee Regional Development Association, we have done this by establishing a Lumbee Longhouse Learning Center, a preschool program for Indian children. In the center we not only teach basic education, but we also teach cultural awareness and enrichment, together with civic education and awareness.

We have also been able to combat the problem of lack of parental participation by organizing an active parents' council which meets monthly.

We have done research on local history and compiled a bibliography on the Lumbee Indians so that each school in the county can make these materials available to their students.

We are in the process of establishing a Lumbee library which will contain al' these materials and currently writing biographics of past Lumbee leaders.

Also, we are compiling a Lumbee professional directory to be used as a reference source for teachers in the public schools.

All these materials will assist us in our efforts to develop a Native American studies program for the North Carolina public schools. Our staff has worked for 5 months with the State Department of Public Instruction in designing a plan for the deve'opment of a Native American curriculum program. Two years will be spent on development of the program.

We have gained strong support and cooperation from the State Department of Public Instruction in this endeavor.

We have been able to sponsor various workshops, seminars, lectures, et cetera, for both schoolage students and the community-at-large on Native American studies, Lumbee history, Native American creative writing, and civic education and awareness.

Our program has become a very vital part of this Indian community and to the State of North Carolina.

Without title IV, all this would not have been possible.

I urge this committee to continue to let us help ourselves. We are capable and qua'ified and have proven ourselves to possess these qualities.

I encourage you to appropriate $50 million for part A, $30 million for part B, $10 million for part C and $2 million for administrative costs for fiscal year 1975 Indian education with 10 new staff members being added to parts B and C.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement.

STATEMENT FROM MR. PAUL BERNAL, REPRESENTING THE ALL-INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL OF NEW MEXICO

NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR NEW HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are two major construction projects in the Albuquerque area that have not yet been funded, although planning money has been appropriated and plans will be completed in the Spring of 1974. These are: a 55-bed Indian hospital at Santa Fe and a 40-bed Indian hospital on the Acoma Reservation.

FACILITY

Santa Fe Comprehensive Health Facility, 55 beds.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS REQUIRED

At least $8,250,000 (each year of delay in appropriation of funds beyond fiscal year 1975 would result in a 15-percent increase in need).

The Santa Fe health facility is a replacement for the existing old, inadequate hospital. This building is of frame construction with a hollow tile exterior and wood and plaster interior. The roof and floor area are also of wood construction. The doors are of substandard width, the wards are large, 12-bed capacity and allow very little flexibility for patient care. There is no surgery, no central sterile supply, isolation facilities are inadequate, adequate space is lacking in pharmacy, pediatrics and obstetrics. In summary, the present hospital is almost totally deficient for provision of adequate and safe patient care.

The provision of a new, modern, well-staffed hospital facility which will also serve as a general medical-surgical referral center for the Indian people of the Albuquerque area will greatly benefit these people who have requested and helped plan the facility and its program.

FACILITY

Acoma-Laguna-Canoncito comprehensive health facility, 40 beds.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS REQUIRED

Needed are $5,980,000 (each day of delay in appropriation of these funds beyond fiscal year 1975 would result in a 15-percent increase in need).

The closest hospital facilities available to the population of the area are: Cibola hosiptal, Grants, N. Mex., 44-bed operating at maximum capicity, 35 miles distant and Albuquerque, N. Mex., 65 miles distant. Limited emergency care is available at the PHS Health Center in Laguna, N. Mex.; however, serious cases must be sent to the distant facilities.

Indian patients are reluctant to be hospitalized away from home far from the contact and support of family and friends. This is especially true of the children and aged who are hospitalized for long-term chronic conditions.

Long distances from outpatient care and hospitalization for the Indian people require excessive expenditures of limited family income when illness occurs. Individuals experience hardships to pay for transportation to distant contract facilities.

The Acoma, Laguna and Canoncito people would benefit immensely from the improved health care available through a new, modern hospital located in close proximity to their communities.

PAUL BERNAL,
All-Indian Pueblo Council,
Health Council Committee Chairman.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, a primary concern of the Pueblo Indians of northern and southern New Mexico is the continuing and better health services for our Indian people, and

Whereas, the planning for a new 55-bed hospital for the Santa Fe service unit and 40-bed Indian hospital on the Acoma Reservation has been completed and appropriation of funds must be requested through the U.S. Congress before the actual construction on a new hospital may begin in fiscal year 1975, and

Whereas, legislation titled or referred to "national health insurance" is being considered to meet the needs of the American Indians and such a program may endanger the health services to the American Indian as well as affect the construction of direly needed new hospital facilities, and

Whereas, additional funds for contract medical care are direly needed for elective surgery for many of our Indian people in order to bring their health situation to the national standards.

Now be it further resolved, That the eight governors of the Northern New Mexico Pueblos hereby request that the U.S. Congress give the following requests their sincere considerations:

1. Funds for construction purposes be appropriated through supplemental appropriation in fiscal year 1974 for the construction of the planned 55-bed hospital for the Santa Fe service unit, to begin in fiscal year 1975 beginning July 1, 1975.

2. Legislation referred to as "national health insurance" not be acted upon by the U.S. Congress until a complete and thorough review has been made by all of the U.S. Federal recognized Indian Tribes and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

3. Additional funds be appropriated for Indian Health Services under the Department of HEW, specifically for Contract Medical Services for the Santa Fe service unit to adequately meet the needs of the Indian people who require direly needed surgery.

Be it further resolved, That Mr. Paul Bernal, of Taos Pueblo is hereby appointed and authorized to speak in behalf of the eight Northern Pueblos during a health conference to be held on February 7, 1974, in Washington, D.C., and to follow-up in our behalf on the foregoing requests as outlined by the Northern Pueblos governors.

CERTIFICATION

We, the governors of the Northern Pueblos in New Mexico hereby fully support the foregoing resolution as it best meets the desires and wishes of the Indian people represented.

Be it further resolved, That Mr. Bernal provide copies of this resolution to all New Mexico Congressional representatives and other persons directly related and interested in Indian Health Services.

Governor, Picuris Pueblo.
Governor, San Ildefonso Pueblo.
Governor, Santa Clara Pueblo.
for Governor, Nambe Pueblo.
Governor, Pojoaque Pueblo.
Governor, San Juan Pueblo.
Governor, Taos Pueblo.
Governor, Tesuque Pueblo.

(Submitted by Claude Demientieff, Director, Tanana Chiefs Health Authority)

INTRODUCTION

The Tanana Chiefs Health Authority, working under the structural organization of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., encompasses an area of 223,890 square miles, roughly 40 percent of the land mass of Alaska. As advocates of the Athapaskan residents in this area, the regional corporation established the health authority in October of 1973, which was assigned the specific task of developing a stronger, more stable health entity. In this first developmental year, the TCHA has come from one staff member and a "Strategy plan for economic cooperation within the health care industry of the Fairbanks 314–B planning area" to nine staff members and this document outlining specific program objectives to be addressed in the oncoming program year.

The Tanana Chiefs Health Authority in its first year of development operated under a base allocation of $200,338 for fiscal year 1974 from community health service. We are now requesting an increase of $170,110, raising the total budget to $370,449 for fiscal year 1975.

The work program of the Tanana Chiefs Health Authority for fiscal year 1975 makes explicit the establishment of subregional offices in the subregional centers of Tok, Galena, McGrath and Fort Yukon, Alaska, which are the transportation and communication hubs of interior Alaska. It is from these offices that our

stated objectives and implementation timetable will be completed. Because of these additional offices, we are requesting an increase of $70,320 to staff these offices with a subregional director and their secretary.

The Fairbanks offices of the TCHA is requesting an additional secretary to absorb the predicted extra office load in coordinating the activities of the subregional offices. The salaries of the existing administration is also expressing a 5-percent increase which is the standard raise in salary yearly, as outlined in the personnel policy of the Tanana Chiefs Conference. The total amount of this increase is $16,100 for the Fairbanks Tanana Chiefs Health Authority offices.

Standard fringe benefits at 17 percent also expresses an increase of $18,660 for the additional salaries.

All the above are standard increases for the administration of the Tanana Chief Health Authority, other than the addition of four subregional directors and their secretaries, and an additional secretary for the Fairbanks offices.

Travel increases for the TCHA comes from the addition of two staff in the Fairbanks offices and four staff in the subregional offices. Since the TCC region covers roughly 40 percent of the land mass of Alaska, travel and per diem expenses are substantially large totaling $126,930, an increase of $60,673 from fiscal year 1974's budget. The total increase for line item "Other" equals $68,093, including rent, supplies, Xerox, et cetera.

In order for the TCHA to adequately accomplish the objections as outlined in the TCHA work program, fiscal year 1975, it becomes essential that these increases become realities. If an increase does not take place, our purpose will be seriously deferred thereby defeating the purpose for which the TCHA was originally established and funded in fiscal year 1974. To remain intact with our stated work program and goal, I request approval of this budget increase for fiscal year 1975, totaling $170,449.

FOUR STATE ABERDEEN AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD,
Aberdeen, S. Dak., April 3, 1974.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMITTEE MEMBERS: This congressional add-on for the Four State Aberdeen Area is being presented through Senator J. Abourezk and we are asking your support for this much-needed funding to help give immediate relief to our great health needs in the Four State Aberdeen Area. This congressional add-on package has the support of the Four State Aberdeen Area Indian Health Board which consists of 16 tribes and two health organizations. We would like to have your response in letter form to the following.

Your concern and support for the health of our Indian people would greatly be appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt response,
Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. EAGLETON,
Chairman.
FAYE REEVES,
ALVA THOMPSON,

DIRECT PATIENT CARE

I. Direct patient care:		
(a) 90 positions, equipment, supplies and additional operating needs		$2,520,000
(b) Physician recruitment		100,000
(c) Maintenance and repair:		
1. General		300,000
2. Eagle Butte quarters		200,000
3. Fort Berthold storage (temporary building)		20,000
4. Pine Ridge ($280,000) Field Medical Office Building ($50,000) includes expansion of outpatient clinic to provide 11 exam rooms (5 now exist). Also, expand dental chairs from 4 to 8. Dental equipment now available		330,000
5. Sisseton (includes miscellaneous, laboratory, nurses' station, X-ray, emergency room, dental clinic, storage, and administration)		75,000
6. Winnebago—move outpatient clinic to 1st floor, inpatient services to 2d floor, administration to basement		100,000
Total		1,025,000
(d) Contract health services (Otitis media, eyeglasses, surgery backlog, mental health, dental, and other)		1,500,000
(e) Rosebud package (interim):		
Personnel		185,000
Remodeling		200,000
Total		385,000
Total, direct patient care		5,530,000
II. Field health (includes 60 positions, equipment, supplies, and additional operating needs)		1,600,000
III. Facilities construction:		
(a) Rosebud Hospital replacement		7,750,000
(b) Rosebud package:		
Parking/out building		175,000
Parking plant alteration		77,000
Total		252,000
(c) Feasibility study, Rapid City		100,000
Feasibility study, Eagle Butte		50,000
Feasibility study, Sisseton		40,000
Feasibility study, Pine Ridge		60,000
Total		250,000
		8,252,000
IV. Eagle Butte package:		
Construction		2,255,700
Operational exercises		323,300
Total		2,579,000
Grand total		17,960,000

1018

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.
1675 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE (907) 274-3611

April 9, 1974

Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

Health Affairs Division

Honorable Julia B. Hansen
Chairman of the House Subcommittee
on Appropriations
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Hansen:

The following information is presented to the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations as testimony on behalf of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim areas of Alaska.

We would like to give testimony concerning first, a new Indian Health Service Hospital for the Bethel Service Unit and secondly, a special program-package increasing IHS staff in the Bethel Service Unit prior to the opening of the new hospital.

Very briefly, we are requesting a new IHS hospital for Bethel to replace an inadequate facility, to allow expansion of ambulatory service, to develop new inpatient, outpatient and field services, not now available, and to bring to the Bethel Service Unit a proper staffing level which meets current IHS standards. The new hospital will cost $25.5 million in addition to the $600,000 appropriated in FY 74 for architectural planning.

To insure the successful implementation of the new hospital programs we are also requesting that Congress appropriate money for staff housing and authorize IHS to operate or contract for transient patient quarters.

The second request is for Congress to support a staff increase for the Bethel Service Unit and housing for the staff. The new hospital staffing level will be implemented after construction. We are asking to have a few of the new staffing positions added now. The current hospital is understaffed, given existing work loads and present IHS standards. The second request will entail an appropriation of $2,320,742, to the Indian Health Service. The details of the two requests are outlined in our attached testimony.

Thank you for your interest and past support to the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim areas.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation

I. INTRODUCTION

We are here to testify on behalf of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Last year the Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and related agencies heard testimony from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation concerning the cooperative planning it has been involved in over the past years. Based on that testimony the subcommittee supported a $600,000 appropriation for architectural planning for one component of our Health Master Plan, a new hospital in Bethel. We wish to extend our thanks to the subcommittee for their support. Our last testimony indicated that we would be seeking additional funds in 1975 for hospital construction. We are appearing today to follow up on our past request and to make a plea for the early acquistion of key staff prior to the completion of the hospital.

II. NEW HOSPITAL

The residents of the area are united in their request for a new hospital. The attached resolutions indicate the concern of the residents in this connection.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim area includes 85,000 square miles of delta land in Southwest Alaska.

There are over 52 villages with a combined population of 14,000 to 15,000 people. The Bethel IHS Hospital is a key resource for the villages. It is not only a referral center but a training center and staging ground for itinerate field health specialists who visit villages. Next to the village health aides who serve as primary health providers in the villages the Indian Health Service hospital constitutes the next most important element in our health system.

It has been recognized for a number of years by the people of the area and by the Indian Health Service that the Indian Health Service hospital in Bethel is inadequate. Many patients who could be treated in Bethel, if services were available, now have to be flown to Anchorage for care. The existing facility itself, due to primarily its age, its poor design and the rigorous climate is expensive to maintain. In the past four years $2,000,000 has been expended just to keep the facility open and operable. It should be emphasized that these funds are used just to keep the facility operating at its present level and does not allow for any increase in services.

At one time it was hoped that we could phase construction adjacent to the present hospital. Ambulatory Care Services were to be in the first phase. Such an approach would focus on our most immediate needs for outpatient services and increased pathology and X-ray services. The Army Corps of Engineers, however revised their estimate that the present hospital site would be free from river eriosion for 40 years. It appears now that the present site may be threatened within the next 20 years. The phased construction was thus abandoned in light of this forecast. We must now build an entirely new hospital to avoid the threat of river erosion to the present hospital.

The new hospital is also required to meet the increasing demand for outpatient services. The outpatient load has gone from 23,000 visits per year to 26,000 visits between 1964 and 1973. Indian Health Service and Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation have projected a need for 40,000 outpatient visits in 1985 to serve the projected population of 15,000 native persons and 2,000 non-native persons. Additional space and manpower are required to meet the projected work load.

The new hospital will increase the bed size from 42 to 50 to allow more patients to be taken care in Bethel rather than Anchorage. Mental health, minor surgery, and some medical problems which now are referred to Anchorage will, in the new hospital, be treated in Bethel. The new hospital will thus be needed to increase the surgical capacity in Bethel and to offer mental health inpatient and certain medical facilities not now available because of staff or space.

Perhaps the most important need which the new hospital will fullfil is to bring the health system in the Bethel Service Unit up to IHS standards of care. The number of doctors per OPD visits and inpatient days is far below IHS standards. Likewise nursing and other support functions do not meet current standards of care. With the present under-staffed conditions the quality of care is much lower than it should be. There is poor follow-up of patients. A few programs to monitor high risk groups infants and chronic disabled persons have been attempted but fall short due to the lack of staff time. The follow-up to village health aides is again poor due to slow processing of patient-encounter information. Nursing care for OB and critically ill persons is dangerously low. The dental program also suffers due to staff shortages. The dental program cannot offer the breadth and quantity of services needed by the residents. Adult care has been reduced to mostly emergency patients. There are needs for prosthetics which are not being met. The present staff is over worked and underpaid. Under-staffing also results in reduced medical encounter time in the outpatient areas.

On the positive side however the hospital staff has been reorganized for coverage of the OPD department, the radio network for villages and on the wards. Screeners, either nurse extenders or physician assistants, are being used to meet the high demand of minor problems not requiring physician consultation or problems referred back by a physician. The inpatients have more consistent care due to a revised staffing pattern. There are many other examples of ingenious attempts to cover weaknesses in the present system.

The last major need for the new hospital is to obtain services which are not now available due to staff or space limitations. These urgently needed services consist of mental health outpatient and field activities, physical therapy, health education and new training programs. A core interagency mental health program is now co-sponsored by IHS and YKHC. There are more demands for field and outpatient consultation. The mental health program is attempting to develop positive programs and activities designed to prevent the development of mental health problems and to give people other activities to offset self-damaging behavior such as excessive drinking. Physical therapy services are provided marginally now by OPD nurses. Because of the high accident-rate, TB-rate and respiratory problems an active program for physical therapy is required. Training of health "para-professionals" has focused on training of health aides. New programs are needed in nursing (LPN), mental health, and maintenance training for parap-professionals trained in programs outside of Bethel. The new hospital will have space available to undertake both clinical and didactic training.

Currently IHS is revising the program for the new hospital. They are updating the planning done conjointly by the YKHC, the Alaska Native Health Service and the State of Alaska. The revisions take into account new data concerning the past utilization of outpatient and inpatient services, the fact that the present hospital has a high probability of being washed into the river within 20 to 40 years, and the fact that the health aides currently practicing in each village will be backed up by district health clinics.

The revised program plan will be completed within two months at which time an architect will be commissioned to design the new hospital. The $600,000 appropriated this year will not allow the architect to complete the design documents. The architect will only be able to complete schematic plans (floor plans, site plan, and elevations) and arrive at a gross maximum price by early spring.

We would like to request the additional planning money and the construction money to enable the hospital designs to be completed and to start construction on a fast track schedule next summer. The cost for the additional planning and construction will be 25.5 million dollars.

The cost of the new hospital are quite high compared to the lower forty-eight. We are all familiar with the fact that hospital construction is generally higher than other types of construction due to strict fire and safety codes built-in equipment, special ventilation, extra wide circulation corridors and other special mechanical support systems. In Alaska these costs increase expotentially due to the climate, the nature of the construction industry, the lack of local materials and a short construction season.

Bethel is in an extremely harsh environment with a 200 to 400 foot thick layer of permafrost underlying the tundra, temperatures from 60° above zero to 40° below zero and winds of 40 to 60 mph which drive the effective temperature down to -75°. Special foundations are required to maintain a stable building and prevent the freezing and thawing of surface ground from damaging the buildings. The buildings require special design features such as insulated utilidors or plumbing in the ceiling rather than in the floor. It also requires more insulation. The short summer season requires close scheduling and more manpower. The competition for manpower during summer months drains the existing construction/manpower pool in Alaska. As a result high wages can be asked for by construction workers due to their limited supply.

Bethel is also located in an area void of natural materials that are needed to construct a hospital under current fire code standards. Because it is isolated from other areas (1 hour flying time for Anchorage by jet) materials and equipment have to be shipped in from Seattle.

Generally speaking construction costs in Bethel have been 2.4 times those in the lower 48 as compared to Anchorage which is 1.7 times lower 48 costs.

In order to assure the successful operation of the new hospital and its new programs two other needs have to be met. First, housing for staff, and second, transient care for patients who fly in from the 40-50 remote villages whose only means of transportation are weekly or bi-weekly mail planes or air-charter services if emergency conditions exist.

Staff housing is still required in Bethel. The community has a shortage of housing and cannot now support the additional need for 129 new housing units. The new staffing level will require 250 persons, an increase of 125 persons above the present staff. The new position will create a need for 87 new housing units if housing is made available for 70% of the new staff. There is an additional need for replacing 42 of the existing 58 units since the maintenance costs are excessive and the buildings are outliving their usefulness.

The Board of YKHC wishes to express its concerns over how the Federal Government might discharge its responsibility to supply housing for the hospital employees. In most rural areas the federal government has had to resort to building housing "complex" to support a federal activity. The problem with this approach is that federal employees become isolated from the community. A housing compound is created. The isolation establishes an undue barrier to the mixing of hospital staff with the community.

To overcome the problems associated with housing compounds we would urge Congress to authorize Indian Health Services to guarantee leases. With a guarantee lease authority we feel confident that the Bethel community can develop the necessary housing. If it is not possible to grant IHS this authority, we would urge the Federal Government to build the houses in the community. This will require either acquisition of city or Bethel Native Association Land.

If the lease authority is granted we estimate that the cost of the leased housing units would be around $800 a month based on current leases and utility costs. Part of the cost would be covered by the staff. At a rate of $800 per month the yearly lease contract for 129 units would be $1.24 million. If the housing is constructed and owned by IHS it will cost about $62,000/unit or $8 million dollars plus maintenance costs.

Our second concern is that we need to provide transient facilities for patients coming from the villages. Because of infrequent flight schedules or poor weather many times village patients are required to stay over past their discharge from the inpatient or outpatient department. Presently these patients are kept in the hospital. A few people can stay in board and care homes that are inadequate to meet the demand. Many patients are sent to Bethel for diagnostic work-up and then treatment. Often this results in overnight stays. The board and care program has contracts with a group home and with individual families. The families often live in over crowded housing adding additional burdens when a patient stays overnight. Many patients are assigned to a family but get lost and have delays in getting back to the hospital. The Board feels a need to develop more housing for transient patients so they do not take up valuable bed space and to meet the over demand for transient care.

The transient care need can be met by either granting Indian Health Service the authority to run such a center in Bethel. Our first priority, contracting with a local agency or organization would cost approximately $30/person/pay or $164,250/year. Our second priority would be to use 20 beds of the old hospital as a transient facility for the next 10 to 20 years at which time other sources of transient care could be available. IHS should be consulted as to the costs of the second option.

III. 1975 REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA

In addition to the new hsopital we are requesting support of a special program package for 1975. The attached document "1975 Requirements of Health Services in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area" describes our needs for additional staff prior to the oepning of the new hospital. We are asking to add some new positions which will come with the hospital. Since the present hospital is under staffed, it can easily accomodate the staff asked for in our 1975 program package. An acceptance of the program package will hasten acquisition of services and increase the quality of services.

The Boards of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Alaska Native Health Service have requested funds for the following program packages:

Priority 1: Ambulatory Care Package - $972,868; 18 new personnel and 14 housing units.

Priority 2: Field Health Package - $490,435; 6 new personnel and 4 housing units.

Priority 3: Dental and Medical Records Package - $332,019; 5 new personnel and 3 housing units.

Priority 4: In-Patient Nursing Package - $402,685; 8 new personnel and 6 housing units.

Priority 5: Support Services Package - $122,785; 1 new personnel and 2 housing units.

Total: $2,320,742; 37 new personnel and 29 housing units.

The additional staff level will be consistent with the staffing level of the new hospital. Appendix C - p. 22 of the attached program plan illustrated the types of staff being added and compares the 1975 level with the estimated 1985 level.

We hope the sub-committee gives the hospital, the housing and a 1975 staff increase support and funding.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
YUKON-KSUKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
BOX 528
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

Introduced: 20 December 1973
YKHC Board of Directors

YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

Board of Directors Resolution #73-2

RESOLUTION CONCERNING A NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM AREA

WHEREAS, The existing Hospital requires expansion to meet the future needs of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area residents for ambulatory, inpatient, and transient care; and,

WHEREAS, the existing Hospital does not meet National and State fire codes; and,

WHEREAS, the three major Health providers Alaska Native Health Service, State of Alaska, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation have a need to co-ordinate their activities and have agreed to move into one health complex in order to facilitate inter-agency co-operation; and,

WHEREAS, many patients are referred to Anchorage for Hospitalization, hospitalization which can be provided closer to ones home in a manner which is more appropriate to ones disability (i.e., ENT surgery, psychiatric care, etc.); and,

WHEREAS, The staffing level is not adequate for the present or future health activities in the areas of field health (preventive care), ambulatory care, inpatient care and follow-up care; and,

WHEREAS, after a new Hospital has been built Indian Health Service and Congress are committed to appropriate monies to adequately staff, the field health, ambulatory care, inpatient care and follow-up care activities; and,

WHEREAS, there is no housing to support the expanded staff proposed for the Yukon Kuskokwim Hospital facility; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we request the President of the United States and Congressmen support the construction of a new Hospital, a Transient Care-Receiving Home Center and increased Government Housing or a guarantee rent or lease authority allowing Indian Health Service to rent or lease from private or non-profit developed housing units in the Yukon Kuskokwim Area.

Adopted in Bethel, Alaska on the 20th day of December, 1973.

Signed: Joseph Lomack
Joseph Lomack, President
Board of Directors
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation



BETHEL SERVICE UNIT NATIVE HEALTH BOARD
P.O. Box 287
Bethel, Alaska 99559

RESOLUTION NO. 74-2

WHEREAS, The Alaska Native Hospital at Bethel is responsible for health care and services to the population of southwestern Alaska, wherein reside some 13,000 Natives and 2,000 non-Natives in 52 outlying villages, AND

WHEREAS, The present hospital facility, constructed in 1953, is unable to fully meet the increased outpatient and inpatient demands, and has become outdated due to inadequate space, lack of adequate staff, and shortage of staff housing, AND

WHEREAS, The Office of Buildings and Facilities, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, completed a "Feasibility Study" of the hospital on February 27, 1970, and estimated the cost of replacing or constructing a new 80-bed facility, AND

WHEREAS, The Alaska Area Native Health Board considered replacement of the Bethel hospital facility as top priority, and have passed a resolution requesting support and assistance from the congressional delegation in August, 1972, AND

WHEREAS, Commensurate with the construction of a new hospital facility will be the need for additional staff and housing accommodations, AND

WHEREAS, The Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board is in agreement with resolution no. 73-2 as passed by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation Board of Directors, AND

WHEREAS, The Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board further encourages and welcomes political support from all interested persons, agencies, and organizations in concerted effort to obtain a new hospital facility, additional staff, and staff housing, NOW

RESOLUTION NO. 74-2 (Page 2)

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board of Directors urgently requests:

1) The Bethel City Council, Calista Corporation, Association of Village Council Presidents, and Bethel Native Association to give their full and active support through letters and resolutions to the congressional delegation;

2) That Hon. George Hohman, State Senator, and Hon. Philip Guy, State Representative, give their full support and assistance toward obtaining the new hospital facility;

3) That Hon. Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator, Hon. Mike Gravel, U.S. Senator, and Hon. Don Young, House of Representatives, be respectfully requested to continue their full and active support toward obtaining the new hospital facility, additional staff, and staff housing for the Bethel Service Unit, AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That all village council presidents and village residents be encouraged to send resolutions and letters to the congressional delegation in support of the request for a new hospital facility, additional staff, and staff housing.

"The foregoing resolution was duly considered and adopted at a regular meeting of the Native Health Board by a vote of 9 for, 0 against, with 0 not voting, and at which time a necessary quorum was present."

Done this 4th day of January, 1974

Paul Beans
Secretary

ATTEST:

Alex Nick
President

WHEREAS, the Alaska Native Hospital at Bethel is responsible for health care and services to the population of southwestern Alaska, wherein reside some 13,000 Natives and 2,000 non-Natives in some fifty villages, and,

WHEREAS, the present hospital facility, constructed in 1953, is unable to fully meet the increased outpatient and inpatient needs and demands, and has thus become outdated due to inadequate space, lack of adequate staff, and shortage of housing, and,

WHEREAS, along with the need for a new hospital, there is also the need for additional staff and additional staff housing, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Village Council Presidents, here assembled in regular session, request immediate action and follow up from the Area Director of the Indian Health Service in Anchorage, to urge for the planning and replacement of the present hospital facility, staff, and housing, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Alaska Congressional delegation be respectfully requested to give immediate support and assistance toward obtaining the necessary funds and authority to conduct planning and construction of a new hospital facility at Bethel.

"The foregoing resolution was considered and adopted at a regular meeting of the Association of Village Council Presidents by a vote of 37 for, 0 against, with ___ not voting, and at which time a necessary quorum was present."

Secretary: Anna L. Jones
A.V.C.P.

ATTEST:

Eddie Hoffman
Eddie Hoffman, President A.V.C.P.

RESOLUTION # 109

WHEREAS, the Association of Village Council Presidents in Regular Convention convened at St. Marys, Alaska, January 10,11,12, 1974, did pass the below cited resolution and,

WHEREAS, the City of Bethel being within the scope of the service unit of the proposed hospital and,

WHEREAS, the A.V.C.P. Resolution # 10 adopted at St. Marys expresses the feeling of the City in this matter,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of Bethel, Alaska, this 14th day of January 1974, approve, adopt and pass on to the appropriate federal agency this resolution.

Edward Hoffman Jr
Eddie Hoffman, Mayor
City of Bethel

ATTEST:

Glenda Schmierbach
Glenda Schmierbach, City Clerk

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

It is generally recognized that the quality of health care in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area has vastly improved over the last decade. However, there exists a genuine desire on the part of residents of the region and the Indian Health Service alike, to overcome certain inadequacies. Discussions have hinged on the building and staffing of a new hospital at Bethel and in augmenting ambulatory and field health care services.

The Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation have been active in planning conjointly the future health care system for the delta area. Volume III of the plan was published in November 1973 by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, giving detailed specifications of the hospital proposed for Bethel. It had been generally agreed that construction of the hospital should proceed by phases. Construction should, in the first place, meet the rising demands for increased facilities in ambulatory diagnosis and treatment. Construction of in-patient facilities would be undertaken at a later period.

The Army Corps of Engineers, however, in a revised estimate of river erosion rates, suggested that the proposed site for the new hospital, adjacent to existing facilities, would only be feasible for a period of approximately twenty years. The phased construction plan was necessarily abandoned in the light of this forecast.

Thus, at present, funds are being sought for the construction of a new hospital on another site. Concurrently, it has transpired that the pattern of admissions to the existing hospital is changing rapidly. In view of a decreasing demand for in-patient services, the original projection of 70 new beds has been revised to a more appropriate number of 50.

Under the most favorable conditions, it is not considered probable that a new hospital could be in operation for at least five years. In the meantime, the problems that originally prompted discussion of a new hospital, remain unsolved. Concern has been expressed that these problems should be addressed while plans for the new hospital are still being considered. These problems can be summarized as follows:

1. There is consistent concern on the part of the population that the general level of health care provided in the Bethel Service Unit be improved.
2. There is specific concern that physician services to remote villages is inadequate, as are the present ambulatory services at Bethel.

Both these problems devolve from the staffing situation in the Bethel Service Unit. Both problems would conceivably be solved with the construction and staffing of a new hospital. In the interim, however, both problems call for an urgent solution.

Specific personnel requirements are listed in further sections of this study.

In addition to aiding in the solution of present problems, an immediate increase in staff would have the effect of lessening the impact of a large staff increase at the time of completion of the hospital. A gradual increase in personnel is, it is thought, more in keeping with Bethel's limited resources,especially in regard to housing.Phasing of staff increases would favorize the successful implementation of the hundred or so A.N.H.S. families anticipated.Appendix C-Manpower Profile, indicates the existing

positions and the additional positions requested in this document compared to the future staffing levels that the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Indian Health Service, A.N.H.S. are proposing for the new hospital.

II. PROBLEMS

In 1971 a citizens ad hoc group identified a number of problems relating to the health care services in the Bethel Service Unit. These problems were listed and sent by telegram to various representatives of the Indian Health Service and Congress. The list as copied from the telegram is as follows:

1. operating room not staffed
2. no mental health personnel, save social workers
3. no specialists of any kind, save pediatrician who is also the SUD
4. no housing for out-patients from villages
5. in-patients are left dirty
6. overcrowding in both out-patient clinic and wards
7. no screening of clinic patients
8. poor follow-up, if any
9. insufficient eye-ear treatment
10. infrequent village clinics by physicians
11. slow treatment process
12. slow x-ray service
13. village patients given delayed appointments after they came to Bethel
14. people not going to clinic due to mistrust
15. ridiculously high and frequent turn over of staff
16. lack of communication between doctor and the patient
    a. doctors are not understanding or else misunderstanding what the patient is trying to say
    b. patients not being told of their illnesses or source of symptom
    c. medications not explained
17. common courtesy is missing toward patient
18. no hospital privileges for private physician
19. insufficient travel arrangements for the village patients
20. policy does not allow hiring of part time local help which is greatly needed.

It is now good to re-examine the problems in this list, and seriously evaluate (1) what progress has been made, (2) what deficiencies still exist and, (3) what new problems have emerged. Where progress has been made, study is needed to see how change was accomplished. Where there are still deficiencies or new problems, study should be made to see why they have continued to exist or have emerged.

Some notable areas of progress have been as follows:

1. (#2) There is now a Mental Health team functioning in Bethel headed by a fully qualified psychiatrist. This was made possible by combined resources from YKHC and the Native Health Service.
2. (#3) A full time pediatrician is on the staff at the Bethel Hospital. The SUD is no longer filled by a physician.
3. (#6) The ward is less overcrowded because of shortened A.L.O.S.

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

4. (#7) Clinic patients are now being screened about 80% of the time by utilizing a physician's assistant and the Assistant Director of Nurses.
5. (#16) All clinic LPN's are Yupik speaking. There is a Yupik speaking pharmacy assistant. YKHC has provided funding for a Yupik speaking Community Health Representative to work with the clinic screener.
6. (#20) Part time local professionals such as RN's can be hired and are encouraged to do so. At the present time a part time RN works as an OR scrub nurse.

Even though progress has been made in these areas, there is still room for correction of these problems.

Some of the areas of deficiency are problems relating to personalities and attitudes. Problems here need constant work. More Health Board involvement in the recruitment, orientation and evaluation of personnel would go far in eliminating these types of deficiencies. Those problems particularly falling in this category are:

1. people not going to clinic due to mistrust
2. ridiculously high and frequent turn over of staff
3. lack of communication between doctor and patient
4. common courtesy is missing toward patient.

Of most importance to this discussion is to look at the problems that still exist as a result of the lack of MEN and/or MATERIALS. These include:

1. no housing for out-patients from villages
2. in-patients are left dirty
3. overcrowding in both out-patient clinic and wards
4. poor follow-up, if any
5. insufficient eye-ear treatment
6. infrequent village clinics by physicians
7. slow treatment process
8. slow x-ray service
9. village patients given delayed appointments after they came to Bethel
10. insufficient travel arrangements for the village patients

Along with these are additional problems which have become apparent to the Native Health Board and the YKHC Board since 1971:

1. Voice communications from villages to the Bethel Hospital.
2. Inadequate personnel benefits for village health aides.
3. Funds for training local residents for jobs in the health industry.
4. Accessibility of primary care nearer the village, especially in areas of physician services, health education, preventive health, and dental care.

The Hospital and YKHC staff have also noted deficiencies in the Bethel health care system that are not included in the above lists. Some of these are in the areas of support services as they relate to increased staffing. Other deficiencies are noted to have arisen because of an increased interest and desirability of decentralizing some of the primary health care services that crowd the Bethel Hospital facility. These deficiencies are:

1. Medical records storage and staffing deficiencies.

2. Need for physician's assistants in the field as substitutes for physicians.
3. Support services.

These deficiencies should not be allowed to exist any longer. Most can be corrected. To wait for a new facility, which may be five to six years forthcoming, would do injustice to the various needs thus far outlined. The new facility is needed and correcting these immediate needs will logically phase into the comprehensive health care system and facility that have been planned for during the past year.

III. PRIORITIES

The problems can be grouped into service packages that in total can resolve many of the problems outlined above. The service packages have been arranged on a priority basis by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and Native Health Boards.

Priority 1: Ambulatory Care Package - $972,868; 18 new personnel and 14 housing units.

Priority 2: Field Health Package - $490,435; 6 new personnel and 4 housing units.

Priority 3: Dental and Medical Records Package - $332,019; 5 new personnel and 3 housing units.

Priority 4: In-Patient Nursing Package - $402,685; 8 new personnel and 6 housing units.

Priority 5: Support Services Package - $122,785; 1 new personnel and 2 housing units.

Total: $2,320,742; 37 new personnel and 29 housing units.

IV. AMBULATORY CARE AT BETHEL

During fiscal year 1973 plans were developed, blueprints drawn and funding allocated for the physical renovation of the Bethel Out-patient Service area. This is now known as Area Project 4-6-2-, OPD Expansion, dated June 1973 and is fully anticipated to be a reality beginning in the fall of 1974.

Funding for this project is limited to the construction. No funding is available for the following unmet needs that will result when the project is completed in fiscal year 1975:

1. New equipment
2. Personnel needs
3. Additional housing for personnel

Changing health needs in the Bethel Service Unit are daily adding demands on the out-patient department. These demands are not in numbers alone, although impressive (29,000 OPD visits FY-1973), but in demands of quality. Quality will improve as personnel can more efficiently deal with the needs of people seeking help in the clinic. Specifically, this quality will improve as clinic personnel can give adequate attention to:

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

1. Reducing waiting time
2. Reviewing records for health surveillance information
3. Handling problems promptly rather than deferring
4. Performing diagnostic studies promptly
5. Improving bilingual communication at the entrance and exit to the clinic
6. Formulating certain health care standards.

It is obvious that these points are not met with "wood and nails," but require personnel. The present expectations placed on the OPD personnel are difficult to sustain indefinitely. In face of an expanded area to work and the anticipated increase in utilization of the out-patient clinic without additional personnel, a deterioration of services will develop. It is therefore mandatory that Bethel receive funding for the proper utilization of its renovated OPD area.

The expanded capacity will put additional demands on laboratory and x-ray which also received increased space with the OPD expansion project of 1973.

A. Personnel:

1. Medical

Physician Assistant G.S.-9	= $17,155
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner G.S.-9	= $17,155
Nurse Screener G.S.-9	= $17,155
R.N. G.S.-7	= $14,056
L.P.N. (4) G.S.-4	= $40,596
Nurse Aide (2) G.S.-3	= $18,070

2. Laboratory

Technologist G.S.-7	= $14,056
Technician G.S.-5	= $11,358
Clerk G.S.-3	= $ 9,035

3. X-Ray

Technician G.S.-5	= $11,358
Clerk G.S.-3	= $ 9,035

4. Pharmacy

Clerk G.S.-3	= $ 9,035

5. Support

Housekeeper W.G.-2	= $12,173
OPD Clerk G.S.-4	= $10,149

6. Sub-total =$210,386

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

B. Training

1.	Laboratory Technician (Training, stipend, travel, one year of a two year course.)	= $15,000
2.	Physicians Assistant (This position will be needed for field P.A.'s during their second year of training.)	= $11,900
3.	Sub-total	= $26,000

C. Equipment

1.	Surgical Light (for O.P. Surgery)	= $ 500
2.	Exam Tables (4)	= $ 1,680
3.	Office Spirometer	= $ 150
4.	Wheel Chairs (2)	= $ 350
5.	Blood Bank Refrigerator	= $ 800
6.	Centrifuge, H.S.	= $ 870
7.	Coulter Counter S (If a culture counter is obtained it will cost $50,000 but would replace a lab technologist and a housing unit).	= $ -0-
8.	Exam Room Equipment (4 rooms)	
	Stethoscope	= $ 96
	Blood Pressure Cuff	= $ 200
	Otoscope/Ophthalmoscope	= $ 416
	Supply Cabinet	= $ 2,400
	Feto Scope	= $ 60
	Exam Light	= $ 120
	Desk, chair	= $ 600
	Hamper	= $ 240
9.	Sub-total	= $ 8,482

D.	Housing 14 units at an average cost of $50,000	=$700,000
E.	Transportation of Personnel	= $28,000
F.	Total Cost for Ambulatory Care	=$972,868

V. FIELD HEALTH

The field health activity is a multiple responsibility between the Indian Health Service, State of Alaska, and Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Two important areas are the Health Aide Pay and Benefit package and radio communications between the villages and Bethel. Indian Health Service, Washington, is already pushing for increased Health Aide pay. We want to support their position on this matter. Health Aides have much more responsibility than other "para-professionals," yet they are the least paid. Health Aides also have a seven day work week. Supplimental funds are being requested by the Indian Health Service and will not be identified here.

Congress had allocated funds to establish a radio communications system for Bethel.

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Not only did funds turn out to be half of what was needed, but the availability of satellite communications has made the proposed system obsolete. The Indian Health Service will be presenting a package to Congress to rectify the situation. Again, this cost is not identified here.

The specific problems we are facing in regard to field health activities are:

1. Lack of coordination of field health activities of the district health teams.
2. Lack of coordination of field activities provided by the Alaska Health Service (i.e., medical, eye, dental and environmental health services).
3. Lack of standardization in managing field health problems.
   a. Field trips
   b. Radio traffic
   c. Health Aide standing orders
4. Organized follow-up of health surveillance and chronic disease is inadequate.
5. Primary health care is still too centralized in Bethel.
6. Lack of school health and headstart health programs.
7. Transportation coordination and policy development is needed.
8. Health education program development.

Many people live in villages far from Bethel. They have problems in getting to primary care beyond the services offered by the Health Aides or any other itinerant health personnel. The distances are of great importance during emergencies. To rectify this problem we are establishing district health centers to be staffed by physician's assistants trained from the Health Aide pool. We anticipate an ultimate need for six additional district centers beyond the existing center at Aniak. We now have a person in training as physician's assistant. He will be doing his preceptorship at the Bethel Hospital next year.

Our approach is to place a physician's assistant at Aniak next year as a demonstration project. During next year, we can train another physician's assistant who can, the following year, do his preceptorship in Bethel. The following year 1976 the physician's assistant who will be doing his preceptorship in 1975 will be available to staff another district clinic which would be added in 1976.

This cyclic approach would allow for an orderly evolution of our distric health centers. It will require maintaining a training slot for five more years and the addition of a new physician's assistant each year for five years at which time we would have our seven district health centers. In our cost estimates we are identifying only next year's cost.

Because field health is a multiple responsibility another important need is the management of the field health activity. A physician would be required not only to coordinate activities but to:

1. Supervise the district health centers
2. Coordinate specialty clinics to villages and Bethel
3. Supervise radio traffic, standardising medical orders and methods
4. Develop a chronic disease registry
5. Develop a school health program in village schools
6. Work with the Health Aide training staff.

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The unpredictable environment and the centralization of out-patient, specialty clinics and in-patient services combine to create a unique problem, mainly the coordination and lodging of village patients. Many patients especially children and elderly persons need assistance when they arrive in Bethel. Many a patient has sat at the airport for hours without any assistance. Once a person has found his way to the hospital he may have to stay a few days before he is seen. Lodging thus becomes a crucial problem. Tales have been heard of patients sleeping under houses or staying in houses which are overcrowded. A minimal board and care program exists. It does not adequately meet the demand. Also, many people are held in in-patient beds because they cannot go home due to weather and/or scheduling of mail planes. These people should be in a less costly transient facility rather than the hospital.

It is interesting to note that at one time the hospital provided ambulatory non-infectuous patients with transient lodging in the hospital.

Oddly enough the problem of patient arrival and transient care were the impetus for a new hospital along with the exceptionally high occupancy during the late 60's.

The cost of these additional services is outlined below:

A. Personnel

1.	District Physician's Assistant G.S.-9	= $17,155
2.	Field Health Physician G.S.-13	= $33,041
3.	Field Health Clerk G.S.-6	= $12,658
4.	Airport Coordinator (2) G.S.3	= $18,070
5.	Health Educator	= $20,286
6.	Sub-total	=$101,210

B. Equipment

1. C.B. Radio for airport = $ 155
2. In the subsequent years we would require x-ray, lab, and medical equipment for each new health clinic. This additional equipment is already at the Aniak clinic.
3. Sub-total = $ 155

C. Contract

Transient care contract for lodging and meals for transient village patients. Estimated minimal needs to be an average of 15 patients a day at an estimated cost of $30.00 per patient per day (present costs are $27.00).
=$164,250

D. Training

Training for one physician's assistant for a five year period. Out of state training, only the preceptorship is covered under the ambulatory care section. We would in effect, have one person in training at Tuscon and one as a preceptor each year for the next five years. One year cost estimate:
= $15,000

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

E. Travel

1. Physician's Assistant, 3 trips per year to Bethel and one trip to Anchorage = $ 920

2. Field physician, 5 trips to villages = $ 900

3. Sub-total = $ 1,820

F. Transportation to Bethel of new personnel (5) = $ 8,000

G. Housing

Two housing units, one for the physician and one for the Administrative Assistant (4 @ $50,000, plus one for coordinator) = $200,000

H. Total Field Health =$490,435

VI. DENTAL AND MEDICAL RECORDS

Dental problems have been consistently identified as a high priority. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and Indian Health Service have complimentary dental programs. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation's emphasis is on education and fluoriding. The Indian Health Service has emphasized preventive care but demand for restorative and emergency care has dissipated the thrust of a prevention program. The service unit dentists are under-staffed and are required to spend an excessive amount of time in the field under unusual poor working conditions. As a result, the services in Bethel to villagers, highschool students and elementary school students have been insufficient. A private dentist in Bethel not only helps villages but also serves Bethel. The specific problems associated with dental and medical records are outlined below:

1. The implementation of dental programs is insufficient for the very young and the adult.
2. Continuity of care is inadequate.
3. Present dental staff is under stress because of excessive time away from home and family.
4. Lack of health records coverage in evenings and weekends.
5. Lack of space to store records.
6. Lack of space for records personnel to work efficiently.
7. Hospital summaries and referrals are handwritten.
8. Danger of floor collapse at the present records site.

We are proposing to add two dental teams. The two dental teams will meet our short term problems. The long range solution lies with an enlarged field contract program with private dentists.

The Medical Records department not only has run out of space with the existing utilization, it's floor is about ready to collapse under the weight of the records. With the increase in out-patient visits the medical record area will be at a crisis. We are proposing to add a mobile modular unit adjacent to the medical records area.

The additional cost of these two activities is listed below:

A. Personnel:

1. Dentist (2) G.S.-11	= $40,572
2. Dental Assistant (2) G.S.-4	= $20,298
3. Medical Records Clerk G.S.-4	= $10,149
4. Sub-total	= $71,019

B. Training

1. Medical Records Librarian	= $15,000
2. Dental Hygenist	= $15,000
3. Sub-total	= $30,000

C. Travel

Two teams to take 10 trips each, lasting one week = $ 9,000

D. Equipment

Two field dental sets = $16,000

E. Office Space, Medical Records = $50,000

F. Housing - 3 units at $50,000 =$150,000

G. Transportation of personnel to Bethel = $ 6,000

H. Sub-total, Dental & Medical Records =$332,019

VII. IN-PATIENT NURSING

Some crucial shortages in in-patient nursing care have created poor health care practices. The O.B. Ward for example, does not have full coverage by an R.N. There needs to be more emphasis on education and preparation of mothers for their return to their homes. Under-staffed wards cause nurses to reduce their encounter time and to cut short their work to the minimal needs of the patient. An unhealthy tension is created between nurses, nurses and doctors and nurses and patients in their rush to keep up with the pace. Even with the decrease in in-patient days the in-patient service is still under-staffed.

Specific problems consist of:

1. Lack of supervisory coverage in the evening shift.
2. R.N. coverage on maternity ward only on day shifts during week days.
3. Staffing is too short to give chance for nurses to become involved in community and field health.
4. Bottles are still propped at times for babies rather than direct feeding by a nurse.

5. Staffing is too short to absorb the increased nursing coverage needed to give special care to a critically ill patient.
6. Specialized nursing time is required. We need to have the capacity for nurses to spend more time with critically ill patients.

A study of nursing care requirements in 1972 and 1973 indicates a need for at least six more nursing positions.

Housing shortages have sometimes hampered recruitment. Positions have been made available but no housing could be found.

The additional cost for adequate nursing coverage is hsown below:

A.	Personnel	
	1. R.N. (3) G.S.-7	= $42,168
	2. L.P.N. (3) G.S.-4	= $30,447
	3. Aides (2) G.S.-3	= $18,070
	4. Sub-total	= $90,685
B.	Housing - 6 units at $50,000 each	=$300,000
C.	Transportation to Bethel (new) (6)	= $12,000
D.	Total	=$402,685

VIII. SUPPORT

There are a few support services which have been weak. Lack of personnel has created stress on maintenance and dietary activities. A dietician position is available but no housing. The chief cook has double duties as a result. The hospital has many problems with freezing of pipes, etc. There is a need for a plumber. As of now, the boiler operators are pulled off their work to assist in repairs of pipes, etc.

A.	Personnel	
	1. Plumber W.G.-12	= $18,785
B.	Housing	
	1. Plumber	= $50,000
	2. Dietician	= $50,000
	3. Sub-total	=$100,000
C.	Transportation to Bethel for 2	= $ 4,000
D.	Support Total	=$122,785

1975 HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

IX. BUDGET INFORMATION

The costs of the additional staff is outlined below by priority grouping:

PRIORITY GROUPING	TOTAL	PERSONNEL No.	PERSONNEL $	EQUIP. SPACE	HOUSING No.	HOUSING $	TRAINING	CON-TRACT	TRAVEL TRANSPORT
I. Bethel Ambula-tory	$ 972,868	18	$210,386	$ 8,482	14	$ 700,000	$26,000	-	$28,000
II. Field Health	$ 490,435	6	$101,210	$ 155	4	$ 200,000	$15,000	$164,250	$9,820
III. Dental Medical Records	$332,014	5	$ 71,019	$66,000	3	$ 150,000	$30,000	-	$15,000
IV. In-patient Nursing	$402,685	8	$ 90,685	-	6	$ 300,000	-	-	$12,000
V. Support	$122,785	1	$ 18,785	-	2	$ 100,000	-	-	$ 4,000
TOTAL	$2,320,792	37	$492,085	$74,637	29	$1,450,000	$71,000	$164,250	$68,820

The housing costs will be non-recurring. All other costs will be recurring with the exceptions of the field cost which would escalate for the next five years. Because of problems of logistics (i.e., building houses and recruitment prior to filling a position and because of uncertainty as to when money is released), the funds sought should be "no year" funds. "No year" funds are more managable.

A note about housing costs. Housing costs could be cut by using trailers or by establishing a guarantee lease authority. Our first priority would be a guaranteed lease authority for the Indian Health Service. If this is not available we want to avoid building a housing complex. The staff desires, as well as needs, to be integrated into the community. The housing funds should allow us the flexibility to integrate the new units into the community. Appendix D - Housing Costs indicates why the cost per unit is $50,000 and also how much could be saved if we lease or use another building system.

X. APPENDIX

A. Hospital Construction Time Table

B. Resolutions

C. Comparison of Existing, Proposed, and Long Term Staffing Levels

D. Housing Costs

NEW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Present Time Table

I. Alternative I: Normal Construction Process - Completion 1979-1980.

1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Feasibility Study Completed Along With Space And Program Document (Y.K.H.C. and I.H.S.)	2. $600,000 Spent by Arch. and G.M.P. Arrived at (Outside Price). 3. Obtain Additional Planning.	4. Final Detail Design Comments	5. Construction Two years Minimum

II. Alternative II: Fast Track - Completion 1978-1979.

1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Same	2. Same 3. Go To Congress Obtain An Add-On For Planning And Construction Funds.	4. Fast Track Planning And Construction.	5. Construction

Activities and Time Schedule
1974

New Hospital

	February	March	April	May	June	July 1st
1. Site	a. Site Visit	b. Site Analysis c. Site Decision	d. Letter From City If Site is on City Land.		e. Land Donation Completed if City Owned Land is Selected.	
2. Hospital	A.N.H.S. a. Program b. Demand c. Staff d. I.H.S. Washington	e. I.H.S. Washington Site Visit f. Program Agreement g. Discuss Facility Ideas h. Draft Revised Document	i. Critique By All Parties. j. Site Visit	k. Finalize.	l. F.E.C.A. Interview Arch. m. Arch. Selection by July 1st ($600,000 obligated)	

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.
Health Affairs Division

Testimony before
House Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations

April 9, 1974

The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. was organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a non-profit organization to promote the physical, social and economic development and well-being of the Alaska Natives. It was organized as a confederation of many Native groups in Alaska joining together as the Alaska Federation of Natives to carry the case of all Alaska Natives to Congress to secure a fair and just land claims settlement. Upon realization that the Congress of the United States recognized the validity of the Alaska Native Claim and enacted the Public Law 92-203, thereby providing for the largest single settlement to any Indian tribe or organization in history, the Alaska Federation of Natives reorganized as an incorporation and continued to strive for equality of life for Alaska Natives, as well as to assure complete adherence to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The opportunities for advancement of Native people are proportionately just as great as the problems we face. Most people concerned with Native affairs in Alaska are rightly preoccupied with the issues surrounding the implementation of the Land Claims Settlement Act. However, even though the Regional Native Corporations established under the Act are legally bound to management and investments of their capital assets and land management, Native leadership is also extremely aware, and vitally concerned for the social betterment of the Native people, and the improvement of the systems which provide health, education, and other social services.

Because of its diverse and varied interests, the Federation recently restructured its organization into two components. As previously stated, the Regional Native Corporations are legally bound to financial management, investment of capital assets and land management. Representatives of these Regional Native Corporations comprise the Board of Directors of AFN, Inc., and direct the mainstream of their concern toward implementation of the Land Claims Settlement Act. The second component

equally important, deals in the human resources aspects of Native life and their activities are directed by the Human Resources Committee whose membership is comprised of representatives of the Regional Native Associations which might be properly considered the non-profit arms of the Regional Native Corporations. Under this organizational structure, the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., as the central statewide organization, serves and speaks in behalf of a constituency of an estimated 75,000 Alaska Native citizens.

The Human Resources Division currently operates the OEO Technical Assistance program which works in areas of training programs, rural development, federal/non-federal program coordination and is currently starting a rural housing program. The Education Department oversees projects such as the Alaska Student Higher Education Services (ASHES), Talent Search and Upward Bound. The Johnson-O'Malley Program (JOM), funded through a negotiated prime contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs is also an integral part of the AFN, Inc. program, and the Health Affairs Division.

In Alaska, the responsibility to provide direct medical service has been vested primarily to the Federal Government, through Indian Health Service; and the State Government, through the Department of Health and Social Services, with very minimal input from the Native people in planning and implementation of the services, primarily in fiscal management. In 1969 the Alaska Federation of Natives became active in the health care system and since its inception, the Health Affairs Division has had the following goals and objectives:

A. To achieve local consumer control at the regional level of health programs serving Alaska Natives, thereby contributing to full self-determination.

In order to reach these objectives, the current and future activities of the AFN, Inc. Health Affairs Division, as a central statewide planning and development resource organization, will include:

1. Dissemination of information to regional Native Associations and Native people to promote an understanding and rational interpretation of current and future developments in the health field in order to develop Native expertise in health program evaluation, planning and development.

2. Providing technical assistance to strengthen constituent Native organizations so that they may develop plans, programs and policies to meet the desires and needs

of Native people; assuring the development of programs which are feasible, as well as innovative and ambitious which are compatible with fundamental goals and objectives of Alaska Natives.

3. Assisting constituent regional organizations and other Native groups to develop the leadership and managerial capabilities to deal effectively with new opportunities in control and operation of health programs serving Native people.

4. Assisting in the development of detailed planning for programs in health promotion and health maintenance through regional health corporations and other appropriate institutions, including preparation of applications for grants for contract proposals and continued technical assistance in operational phases.

5. Develop and conduct comprehensive Native health manpower and management training programs including long-term training, short courses, and on-the-job experiences to produce a cadre trained and experienced Native health professionals and program administrators.

6. Assisting in organization and development of comprehensive health planning agencies in rural Alaska, as well as other appropriate organizations and community infrastructures necessary to effectively and efficiently plan, control and/or operate health programs serving Alaska Natives.

7. Providing consultation to organizations and agencies working with Native organizations and Native people; serving as an advocate for Native rights and self-determination.

In order for Native people to develop organizations which incorporate effective, strategic and operational health planning functions, and to gain managerial ability to administer health programs, the necessity exists for substantial investment of "front-end monies" to develop and staff organizations such as health corporations and health authorities in rural Alaska. The major effort of the administrative staff of the Health Affairs Divison of AFN, Inc. has been and will continue to be the promotion of health corporations and health authorities within the regional Native Associations.

The Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc. as a grantee from Community Health Services, this fiscal year is supporting six regional health corporations which have made tremendous strides in the area of health planning. The first of these, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation located in Bethel, Alaska, was designated the local comprehensive health planning, 314(b), in June of 1971.

The purpose of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation is to provide better health care and to bring about consumer control of health care. It functions through ten departments which are:

1. Community Liaison
2. Community Trainers
3. Field Trainers
4. Dental Health Educators
5. Eye Care
6. Mental Health
7. Administrative Assistant
8. Supply
9. Audio-Visual Department
10. Administration

Continuing progress is being made in the areas of facility development and health system implementation. This is evidenced by the proposal of the Kaiser Foundation of San Francisco concerning village clinic development. By the end of the present fiscal year, the Community Liaison Department of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation will have assisted 13 villages in building clinics which are operated for and by the village population. Also of interest is the integration of the State of Alaska Public Health Nurses into the field supervision and training of the village health aides through a contract with the Indian Health Service.

The Norton Sound Health Corporation located in Nome, Alaska, has demonstrated an equally positive and progressive movement toward attainment of their purpose, goals and objectives. As a consumer-oriented health delivery system, the Norton Sound Health Corporation was charged with the responsibility of innovating a medical care system applicable to the specific health and social services problems of the target population in the Nome area. The NSHC now has health programs in Village Council Development, Community Health Representative program, Eye Care, Alcohol and Drug Abuse. These programs, as well as the administration and bookkeeping, are staffed and directed by Native people. This does more than foster opportunities in health careers and health administration; it also provides an economic stimulus into the area's sagging economy through employment of the local Native population.

The Norton Sound Health Corporation has secured an administrative grant from the Indian Health Service for hiring and administering two physicians for the Nome portion of the Kotzebue Public Health Service Unit. This is the first time such an award has been awarded any American Native group. The Corporation is currently negotiating contracts with the Indian Health Service to provide sanitary services to the area, operate boarding home care facilities, mental health programs and to provide ambulance services. The Norton Sound Health Corporation

has also been granted authority pursuant to Section 112 of the Social Security Act to inspect hospital facilities and to review and recommend changes in medical and Medicare programs. The Corporation is taking under advisement the proposal that they undertake administration and operation of the Nome hospital. These considerations, coupled with the many health services and programs already being provided by the Norton Sound Health Corporation, will provide a vital link in moving the Corporation towards stabilization and area focus of total health affairs.

Total enumeration of program activities of all the regional health corporations would be redundant and time consuming. Suffice it to say that with the exception of regional variances in health needs and program priorities the remaining health corporations; namely, the Kotzebue Area Health Corporation located in Kotzebue, Alaska; the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation located in Dillingham, Alaska; the Kodiak Island Native Health Authority located in Kodiak, Alaska; and the Tanana Chiefs Conference Health Authority, located in Fairbanks, Alaska; have modeled their organizational structure, goals and objectives and programming substantially similar to those of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Each of these health corporations are governed by their own Board of Directors comprised of Natives from within the regional communities. These health corporations have also developed their own competent staffs primarily from within the Native region.

The underlying philosophy of the Alaska Health Program is that under strong Native influence, the health care systems in rural Alaska could become a true industry subject to all of the economic factors affecting private industry. The alignment of planning and control of health economics and other social affairs in rural Alaska, with strong Native influence, and the traditional industrial and governmental interests, and the development of resources in rural Alaska is seen to be mutually beneficial to the rural areas. The opportunities open to Native people to use innovative planning and operation of health systems and modern technologies are virtually unlimited. There are practically no privately-owned vested interests to be overcome in order to implement planned change in rural Alaska's health care industry. This, coupled with an ability to manage capital investment of health dollars to produce more and better service for dollars spent in Native-controlled systems, can affect operating economies and social benefits which cannot be realized by the health care systems as now structured and operated. We believe through funds support from CHS that we can break the inflationary spiral of health care costs in rural Alaska, caused by agencies continuing to do business as usual, by proper planning.

More recently the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Health Affairs Division and the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse signed an agreement thereby forming an alliance designed to combat alcoholism and drug abuse in all the regions by entering into extensive public awareness, preventative and curative programs, and striving to curb the expected growth of alcoholism and drug abuse which could otherwise become a reality as oil pipeline construction and related activities increase.

In December of 1973, the Health Affairs Division sponsored the First Annual Statewide Seminar on Rural Health which brought together the largest group of Native participants from rural Alaska to address health and health-related issues. From a standpoint of gaining insight into rural health, identifying needs and assessing health priorities and utilizing the knowledge and wisdom of our Native Elders, the Rural Health Seminar produced an impact of such magnitude in stirring a strong desire to get involved in determining our own destiny in all social programs, health, education and economic development that plans are now underway for a Second Annual Rural Health Seminar.

Although what has been related here is merely a brief overview of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Health Affairs Division and affiliate agency activities, review of the formal application submitted last year for FY'74 program year will substantiate the current activities of the Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc. and its delegate agencies.

Last year, we appeared at the invitation of this Committee to ask for start-up funds for establishing Native Health Corporations in five Native Regions: namely, Arctic Slope Region, Tanana Chiefs Health Authority, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Aleutian Chain and the Kodiak Region. The funds appropriated by this Committee were $225,000 for these five regions for the development of the Native Health Corporations.

Though the funds that were appropriated were primarily organizational funds, it must be recognized that further preparation for the health corporation for the opportunity to operate health programs under our own organization, more funds are needed to enable the Health Corporations to get to that level.

We, therefore, come here today, again, asking the Congress to appropriate additional funds which can be invested in developing the capability of Native organizations to plan and manage our own health programs and to develop certain parts of Native Health Service Programs which will substantially increase the quality and quantity of health services to Native people.

Last year, we presented before this Committee the rationale for Native Health Planning and the necessity for the Federal Government to invest "Front-end" money to develop and staff organizations such as health corporation and health authority.

While we would ask additional appropriations for Alaska, we are herewith asking this Committee the net effort of spreading the present appropriation through the Indian Health Service Division of Indian Community Development. We believe that the result we wish to see will be very spotty for a long time unless substantially more funds are available for the whole country. The amount which could be effectively used by Native organizations in Alaska alone during the next fiscal year is $655,000 broken down as follows:

1. Development of Native Health Corporation in Chugach Native Association, Cook Inlet Native Association, Copper Valley Native Association and Tlingit and Haida. $205,000

2. Funds for program expansion are as follows:
   a. Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. $ 95,000
   b. Kotzebue Area Health Corp. 90,000
   c. Tanana Chiefs Health Authority 170,000
   d. Aleut League 60,000

The $655,000 is the amount we would ask for community development projects in Alaska, appropriated through the IHS, Division of Indian Community Development and contracted and coordinated through AFN, Inc. We think it is a very wise investment for the Indian Health Service to make in Native organizations when the policy of the government is stated to be toward Native control and operation of other programs.

Statement by Lloyd E. Lamb, Ph.D., to

The Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

In the 1971 budget for the Indian Health Service, the Congress appropriated $438,000 for the control of otitis media in Alaska; an additional $862,000 for control of this disease was made available the same year by the Administration for similar program efforts for the areas outside Alaska. With the exception of a $350,000 Congressional addition in Fiscal Year 1973, the budget for this activity has remained unchanged.

The original program for Alaska carried with it the provision of 32 positions, a factor of considerable significance in its success. The Administration action did not carry with it the provision of personnel.

Prior to the establishment of the program, Alaska reported an overal chronic otitis media rate of ten per cent, a surgical backlog of 5,000 children with perforated eardrums and villages where two thirds of the adult population had severe losses of hearing. At the present time, there is a surgical backlog of only 1½ to 2 years "heavy" surgery remaining to be done at the present rate of 400 patients per year. By the end of this time, the expectation is that chronic otitis media will be reduced to a maintenance level of three per cent prevalence.

Unfortunately, similar success cannot be reported for the balance of the Indian Health Service. Incidence figures for acute otitis media have shown a substantial increase over the past few years -- from 5,688/100,000 in 1965 reported to 12,290/100,000 in 1972. Audiometric tests reveal eleven per cent of the children tested to have hearing loss, compared to less than one per cent in the general population of children. The number of children diagnosed on the first visit as having otitis media was more than 64,000 cases in 1973. We can expect that twenty per cent of these children will ordinarily progress to chronic otitis media and eardrum perforation -- a total of over 16,000 potential surgical patients. It would require $28,500,000 at current hospital and physician's fees to eliminate this problem.

These findings call for much more emphasis on prevention rather than concentrating primarily on repair. With the present resources of Indian Health Service for this program, the problem will remain unsolved outside Alaska. With the exception of Alaska, there are no Federal employees being paid from otitis media funds. All programs are conducted under contract at the present time. Many of the services are being provided by Indian para-professionals, who are not only trained in audiometry but in otoscopic examination as well. The University of New Mexico is the primary institution involved in such training.

While great need exists for hearing aids (funds available are only sufficient to provide ten per cent of the number of aids needed), perhaps the greatest deficiency is the lack of a clinical research base in the Indian Health Service, without which long term success in the control of otitis media, and related problems, is highly unlikely.

In order to achieve successes similar to those in Alaska for the rest of the Indian Health Service, two basic needs must be met: a more adequate level of funding and personnel. I strongly recommend an additional $1,200,000 for the 1975 fiscal year budget, and 16 positions. Of this amount, I would further recommend that $250,000 be allocated for clinical research aimed at prevention, remediation and service delivery. These 16 positions would enable the Indian Health Service to place coordinating staffs in five Areas and, in addition, would allow for staffing of an otitis media field laboratory in the facility now being jointly operated by the Indian Health Service and the University of New Mexico. These positions would all be filled by persons providing services directly to Indian beneficiaries, and their addition would supplement and strengthen the contractual arrangements currently in effect.

STATEMENT OF
THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION
ON THE
FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION
FOR
THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE DENTAL SERVICES BRANCH
BEFORE
THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1974

The American Dental Association for many years has been deeply concerned with the massive oral health needs of the American Indian and Alaska Native people of our country. Therefore, the Association has periodically reviewed the activities of the Indian Health Service and has supported its objectives. The Indian Health Service, because of the way it has served these people, is held in very high regard by the dental profession. We find that, by using efficient management practices, the dental program has arrested a dental caries prevalence which had risen for decades and can demonstrate a decrease in malocclusion severity and in tooth loss. The actual impact on people served has been greater than that shown statistically because of the diluting effect of a constant increase in the number of people served.

The 489,000 Indians and Alaska Natives now within the scope of the program in fiscal 1974 reside in 24 states. Their birthrate is nearly double that of the general United States population. Fifty-four percent of their population is 19 years of age or younger. The prevalence of dental disease among the Indians and Alaska Natives is much greater than that of the general population of the United States due to a greater proportion of accumulated untreated disease. Oral hygiene is difficult to maintain since many homes do not have running water; Indians and Alaska Natives live predominately in isolated areas where private dental care is not available and few of them would be financially able to make use of private practice service even if it were available. The high birth rate, the accumulated disease, the oral hygiene status, the isolation and, in recent years, an increasing awareness of the need and a consequent demand for dental care combine to place a great burden upon the existing resources.

Even cursory examination of the program makes it evident that the 191 dentists and existing contract dental services cannot possibly meet all dental needs of all 489,000 people. The individual needs of Indians and Alaska Natives are greater than those needs of the average American when the greater amount of disease per person is considered. A system of service priorities is followed to effect long-range improvement in dental health.

The first priority is providing emergency treatment for all regardless of age. The second priority is directed exclusively toward the dental health of children. The objective here is to bring to a state of sound oral health an entire school age population by providing incremental care to as many children as possible. Considerable success has been achieved with this approach so that today a very large percentage of school age populations are receiving the benefits of continuing corrective and maintenance care. Total coverage of this group has not yet been achieved. As additional resources become available, school groups still receiving incomplete services and young adults who have been maintained in a good state of oral health during their school years, will be brought into the program. In this way eventually Indian and Alaska Native people of all ages will be able to receive the benefits of dental care.

Care is provided in three ways. Permanent dental clinics are located in various hospitals and health centers which are in centers of Indian and Alaska Native activities. Children from neighboring schools are transported to one of these clinics. In areas where the schools are too widely scattered for this to be feasible, mobile dental units are used. Private practice dentists are utilized whereever they are available to the limits of their time, IHS resources and accessibility by Indians and Alaska Natives. Services include prevention, correction and oral health education.

The most important aspect of the preventive program is the fluoridation of community water supplies. The Indian Health Service, as a standard practice, provides fluoridation equipment for all community water supplies constructed under P.L. 86-121 serving 25 or more families. In all instances, tribal governments have supported this policy by official resolution. By the end of fiscal year 1973, 83 communities were receiving the benefits of controlled fluoridation. Fluoride tablets are prescribed for nearly 10,000 children living where central water supplies do not exist. Additional preventive benefits are realized by providing annual topical fluoride treatments to over 109,000 children under age 20. Another facet of the preventive program is to incorporate in a child's treatment, where indicated, interceptive measures that lessen the possibility of needing extensive and expensive orthodontic correction, periodontal treatment or dentures later in life.

The health education program is coordinated through schools and various community organizations to educate the child and his parents on the necessity of home hygiene and sound dietary practices. Adult responsibility is stressed in matters of community fluoridation, diet, hygiene and routine preventive care. Family centered treatment is preferred to care systems that do not include parent responsibility.

The Dental Branch, in our opinion, can take great pride in the success of its tri-partite program of corrective care, preventive measures and dental health education. This program now encompasses 66 percent of all persons between the ages of 5 and 19. Other age groups are largely neglected, however, because of limited facilities and resources. Only 16 percent of those under 5 and 22 percent of those age 20 and older receive the same services.

Unfortunately, services for adults are commonly limited to emergency care. Certainly it is an anomaly from the professional point of view to guide a child carefully through his formative years with care and counsel and then, when he reaches age 20, abandon him. Such an arrangement also means, of course, that much of the time, effort and money expended during the early years will never be maintained. The increasing adult demand for care makes it evident that they recognize, as clearly as we do, a major deficiency in the program.

Sympathetic attention of Congress to these problems has been a vital ingredient in the progress registered thus far. The American Dental Association is highly appreciative of the concern and positive efforts of Congress in behalf of the dental health of Indians and Alaska Natives. During the formative years of the program, dental budget increases were modest. However, now that the population needs are clear, and the program is organized in an efficient manner, Congress has responded more generously.

The Indian Health Service dental program now has 430 personnel positions and $7,249,000 in the direct service budget and $2,675,000 in contract funds budget. The major program deficiency remaining is the lack of capability for meeting the adult demand for care. To provide this care an additional 299 positions and $4,846,000 is required in the direct service program and at least $857,000 in contract funds.

The program has not developed evenly among all Areas. A majority of communities in many Areas now can receive comprehensive care to children and have the adult demand for care answered. Other communities, notably, in the Navajo and Oklahoma City Areas have not yet attained the ability to provide comprehensive care to children.

Accordingly, it is our hope that this Committee will continue to demonstrate a sympathetic interest toward the serious dental disease problem that exists among the Indians and Alaska Natives.

SINTE GLESKA COLLEGE CENTER,
Rosebud, S. Dak.

HOU KOLA: Indian educational needs today are critical and the solution must be both innovative and high risk if the job is to be done. In no other ethnic minority group is there less literacy, more poverty, unemployment and undereducation, and yet more genuine desire to assume responsibility of their own destiny than in the Indian community. To get the momentum directed correctly it is crucial that the tribal community needs and priorities be established. That the youth and adults be informed and that they be offered the opportunity of learning first hand those skills most important to fulfillment of their own and tribal goals.

In the past, Indian education policies have been imposed and undertaken by non-Indian administrators and educators with the assumption that the Indian was incapable of decisionmaking and that one approach was adequate for all Indians. The disastrous result of these policies is that the average grade level achievement of the American Indian is 5 years; the dropout rate of American Indian students in their first year of college is 74 percent; that only 3 percent of those enrolled will complete college; that only 1 of 100 college graduates will receive a masters degree; and that Indians are under represented in college, in proportion to their population, by 650 percent.

To combat these educational tragedies several Indian tribes have instituted their own Indian community colleges. These institutions of postsecondary education have the following unique characteristics:

(1) They are located on reservations.

(2) The board of regents or directors are comprised entirely of Indians.

(3) They have a majority of American Indian administrators and faculties.

(4) They have almost totally Indian student bodies.

(5) Their curricula is interwoven with cultural components or cognizant thereof.

(6) They are at liberty to be more innovative both in course content and methodology of instruction.

The Sinte Gleska Community College is such an institution of higher learning. It is a tribally chartered higher education institution which was incorporated in the State of South Dakota as a nonprofit organization in 1970. It operates here on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation in south central South Dakota. The college was founded upon the philosophy of Indian control and determination of their own destiny. The founding persons desired to see their people given the opportunity to continue their education in an environment which would most likely lead to positive achievement.

The college provides accredited college-level courses and adult education programs to all members of the area which it serves. Courses are offered with accreditation from Black Hills State College and the University of South Dakota on an extension basis. At the present time the college offers associate of arts degrees in general studies, education, business human resources, Indian studies, nursing, and carpentry with the potential to expand into the area of natural resources.

Physically, Sinte Gleska Community College operates on a dispersed learning approach. This is necessary due to the size of the reservation and the lack of transportation. This means that classes must be dispersed or taken to the communities. The advantages of this type of a model are:

(1) A system that utilizes local community facilities and brings education directly into communities.

(2) The need for only a small central administrative and faculty facility.

(3) Use of local qualified and credentialed persons to teach courses. The majority of courses can be taught by part-time faculty paid per course taught, thereby eliminating the need for a full-time teaching staff.

(4) Utilization of other colleges to provide accreditation and consultation to maintain validity and quality of course work and programs.

We feel this type of a model is viable and can be extremely effective. It also serves as an example to other Indian reservations as a worthy tribal venture in the realm of Indian education.

On July 8, 1970, President Nixon officially proclaimed the Indian self-determination policy. Indian tribes and organizations have since been attempting to create and develop their own educational opportunties. Indian parents, educators, and tribal leaders are clamoring for recognition and involvement in the education that affects the lives of their children. They feel that they have relinquished this responsibility for too long. They point to the underachievement and ethnic aliena-

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tion of their children under the present educational system. Traditionally, education has been viewed as the cornerstone upon which a community builds. Unfortunately the education of the Indian has always been devoid of this community involvement and recognition. Educational programs which affect the lives of Indian children rarely are conceived, planned, operated or controlled by Indians.

Financially, Sinte Gleska College is dependent upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs for its core budget. Thereafter it attempts to seek funds from other sources to supplement its BIA budget. Unfortunately this type of fragmented financial funding does not allow for proper planning or program stability and continuity. Sinte Gleska College receives no State funds for operation or any type of local tax support.

The amounts of funds requested from the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Sinte Gleska College have never been fully granted. In spite of this the college has continually received requests from its constituency as well as various service agencies to expand services. In conjunction with the increased student enrollment, demands for more comprehensive student services and support have been voiced. More classes must be offered to meet the continuing education degree requirements of both full-time and part-time students and adults as they progress toward the completion of their respective associate of arts degrees.

The following is a breakdown indicating the amount of funds requested and actually received by the college from the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the 1973–1974 fiscal years and that the BIA is again requesting for 1975 fiscal year.

Requested:

Fiscal year 1973	$441,519
Fiscal year 1974	633,008
Fiscal year 1975	583,803

Actual:

Fiscal year 1973	200,000
Fiscal year 1974	200,000
Fiscal year 1975	200,000

During the past three fiscal years the college has granted only 5 percent yearly pay increases on already modest salaries for professional level personnel with appropriate academic credentials, whereas, in the same 3 year period the cost of living has increased 30 to 45 percent. In addition, the college staff has had to assume increased administrative duties along with their teaching responsibilities which were not reflected in salary increments. This has not allowed sufficient time to adequately prepare course content and outlines, counsel students, and keep current with their respective professional areas. These neglected areas are necessary for meaningful instruction and the development of an additional base for the growth and permanency of a developing institution of higher learning.

Sinte Gleska College has been able to make limited progress in developing curricula, materials and methods that truly meet the needs of the tribal members. However, the college is quickly approaching an academic development crisis. Even though it is possible to provide academic course work on a dispersed basis, our limited financing has not allowed sufficient staff to invest the time, energy and talent necessary to thoroughly adopt courses to Sioux Indian needs and goals. Consequently, the current staff has so far succeeded only in delivering conventional education on the reservation and not always of the nature the Indian people must have. Therefore, the college faculty and administration views with great urgency, the vital increase in the funding level for the 1975 fiscal year. The college is requesting an increase of $300,000 so that staff, curricula and methodology can be developed to take education to every niche of the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation.

With the increased funding level it is further thought that sufficient progress can be made in developing the course content that will reflect both the non-Indian and Indian points of view as well as reflect the current reservation status. Basically what is being urgently requested is the financial ability to adequately address the bicultural and bilingual needs of the Rosebud Sioux people. Only through intensive educational programs can the Rosebud Sioux people finally realize the potential benefits, whether economic, psychological, cultural or social, which a locally based and controlled institution of higher education can provide.

LIONEL R. BORDEAUX,
President.

RESOLUTION No. RB 74–57

Whereas, the education of Indian people has for too long been in the hands of non-Indians; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has stated it is the official policy of the Government to promote and foster Indian self-determination in all areas of endeavor; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has recognized the need for Indian people to be responsible for their own educational institutions by enactment of the Indian Education Act of 1972; and

Whereas, if these policies are to be effectively implemented, Indian control of their own educational institutions is an absolute necessity; and

Whereas, On January 23, 1971, the Rousebud Sioux Tribal Council officially chartered and established an institute of higher learning on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation; and

Whereas, This institution, Sinte Gleska College Center, is governed by Indian persons who live in and are aware of the needs of their communities, and are committed to the preservation and development of Indianess; and

Whereas, Sinte Gleska College has committed itself to close cooperation with the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council in bringing quality education to Indian people, and will continue to bring education to the reservation; and

Whereas, Permanent funding is being sought by the Community College to insure a stable future for better program maintenance and development; and

Whereas, The College needs continued tribal support if it is to continue to operate and expand to all parts of the Reservation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council reaffirms its total and complete support of the Sinte Gleska College Center; and, be it

Resolved Further, That the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council appeals to all funding agencies, federal, state and private, to continue and enhance their support of all existing and future programs at Sinte Gleska College.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the above Resolution No. RB 74–57 was duly passed by the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council in session, March 25, 1974, by a vote of 25 in favor, 1 excused and 1 not voting. The said resolution was adopted pursuant to authority vested in the council by provisions of paragraph (t) of section 1 of article IV of the constitution. A quorum was present.

ROBERT BURNETTE,
President, Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

Attest:

NORMAN L. KNOX,
Secretary, Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

Bureau of Indian Affairs proposed fully fiscal year 1975 budget requested

Administration:	
President	$16,800
Executive secretary	6,781
Administrative assistant	10,000
Secretary	5,200
Receptionist	5,040
Subtotal	43,821
Fringe 12 percent	5,258
Total	49,079
Board (meetings and training)	12,000
Total	61,079
Business office and plant maintenance:	
Business manager	10,500
Finance director	8,950
Bookkeeper/clerk	6,500
Property & supply	8,500
Custodian (1 full time) (2 part time)	7,000
Subtotal	41,450

Fringe 12 percent	4,974
Total	46,424
Travel	41,850
Communication (phone and postage)	17,660
Supplies	10,300
Equipment	12,200
Rent, maintenance, and renovation	9,300
Insurance	2,500
Total	93,810
Instructional services division:	
Director	14,000
Secretary(s) (2)	11,650
Subtotal	25,650
Fringe 12 percent	3,078
Total	28,728
Registrar	7,640
Secretary (1)	5,200
Subtotal	12,840
Fringe 12 percent	1,541
Total	14,381
Student services:	
Financial aid officer	6,825
Student activity coordination and career development	6,825
Subtotal	13,650
Fringe 12 percent	1,638
Total	15,288
Business education department:	
Chairman	10,500
Secretary instructor	9,000
Part-time faculty (10)	1,500
General instructor	9,000
Subtotal	30,000
Fringe 12 percent	3,600
Total	33,600
Human services department:	
Chairman	13,230
Instructor	10,500
Mental health instructor	10,500
Clinical psychol. instructor	12,000
Part-time instructors (6)	9,000
Subtotal	55,230
Fringe 12 percent	6,627
Total	61,857

Education department:

Chairman	11,025
Elementary education instructor	10,500
Early childhood instructor	10,500
Part-time instructors (16)	2,400
Subtotal	34,425
Fringe 12 percent	4,131
Total	38,556

Indian studies department:

Chairman	10,000
Lakota culture instructor	9,500
Lakota language instructor	9,000
Bi-lingual secretary	6,000
Part-time instructors (9)	1,350
Indian artist	10,500
Comp. and design instructor	9,361
Drawing instructor	8,500
Part-time instructors (8)	1,200
Subtotal	65,411
Fringe 12 percent	7,849
Total	73,260

General studies department:

Chairman	13,230
Human instructor	10,500
Physical science instructor	10,500
Instructional assistant	6,752
Part-time instructors (16)	2,400
Life-science instructor	10,500
Subtotal	53,882
Fringe 12 percent	6,466
Total	60,348

Community affairs division:

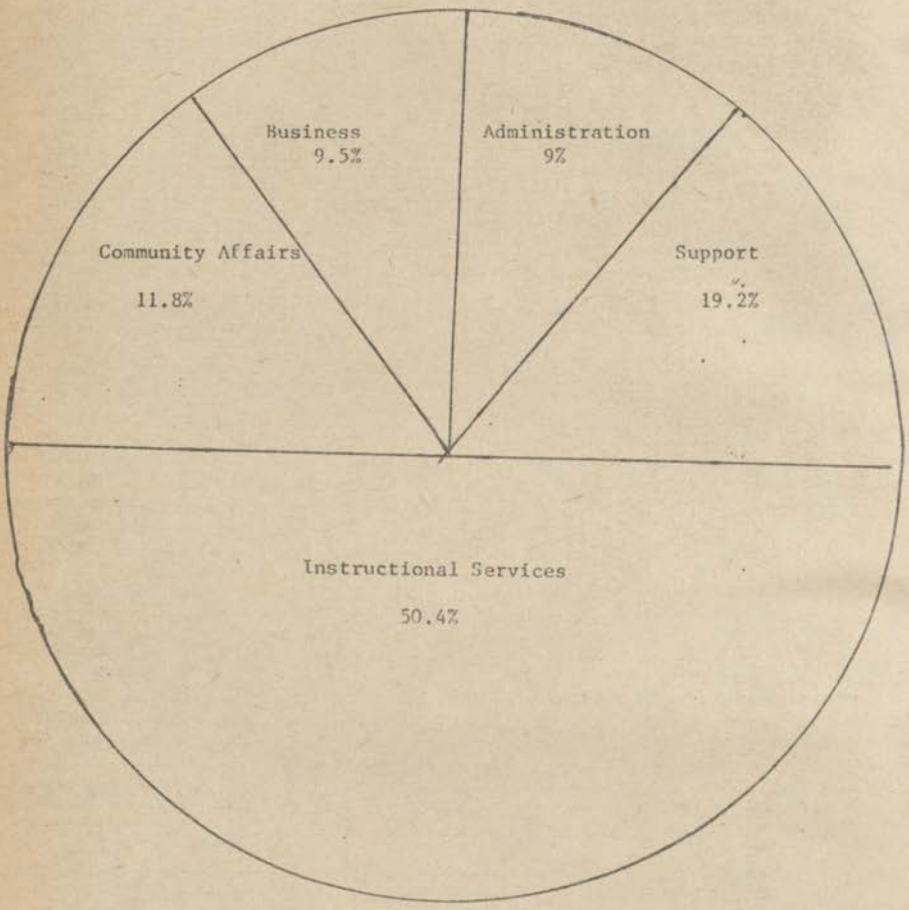
Coordinator	12,500
Secretary (2)	11,000
Library director	10,500
Secretary	5,800
Mobile librarian	8,000
Director vocational and technical training	11,550
Subtotal	59,350
Fringe 12 percent	7,122
Total	66,472
Grand total	583,803

SINTE GLESKA COLLEGE CENTER

FY '75

B. I. A.

PROPOSED BUDGET



Sinte Gleska College Center, Fiscal Year 1974 Budget
(Bureau of Indian Affairs)

Administration:	
President	$16,000
Executive secretary	6,458
Finance director	5,000
Receptionist	4,800
Vice President	9,000
Subtotal	41,258
Fringe (10 percent)	4,126
Board	6,500
Total	51,884
Instructional services:	
Director	3,500
Registrar	7,263
Education chairman	10,500
East River coordinator	6,138
Human services chairman	12,600
Community mental health coordinator	10,107
Human services instructor	2,400
Business education chairman	8,400
Secretary	5,309
Subtotal	66,217
Fringe (10 percent)	6,622
Part-time faculty	11,800
Fringe (2 percent)	236
Total	84,875
Lakota studies:	
Chairman	8,360
Fine arts instructor	8,925
Fringe (10 percent)	1,723
Total	19,008
Community services:	
Library director	11,025
Secretary (library)	5,300
Secretary (extension)	6,100
Fringe (10 percent)	2,243
Total	24,668
Student services:	
Financial aides director	6,500
Fringe (10 percent)	650
Total	7,150
Plant operation:	
Utilities	3,000
Maintenance	2,448
Telephone	8,500
Travel	11,740
Supplies	5,390
Capital outlay	6,337
Total	37,415
Grand total	[1] 225,000

[1] Bureau of Indian Affairs provides $200,000 for the college's core budget. They also provide an additional $25,000 through tuition and fees which the college utilizes for institutional operation and support. Therefore the $225,000 figure.

STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., April 3, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. Congresswoman, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: The following testimony brief is a summary of our "Advanced Planning for Educational Facilities" for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota.

It is of historical note that the tribe contracted the advanced planning work, since never before has a tribe of Indians contracted to do its own educational planning. The past has always seen the Bureau of Indian Affairs or some other agency as the watchmaker for the Indians. Our efforts in this task are for our children—tomorrow.

Today, the education gap is severe. We must provide opportunities for leadership and marketable skills for our youth. It is necessary to develop quality educational facilities, curriculum, and staff—immediately. We propose that this be an all inclusive and unique approach for meeting the needs of all youth who attend these schools.

The wishes, dream, ideas . . . come from the reality of a past marked by the poor, desperate, and despondent 100 years of failure in education. Now, then, the community representatives of Little Eagle and Bullhead, South Dakota, have gathered their ideas for a new era in Indian education. The Reservation Board on Education and the Fort Yates Public Board have responded in a like manner.

To this end, the community and board members, student representatives, local educators, tribal leaders, and tribal planning personnel have spent untold hours of time and travel. They have explored traditional and nontraditional educational systems. They have met with recognized leaders in the field of education. The results have been a thorough compilation of information. The effort has been a realistic example of Indian participation and involvement.

To achieve our maximum goals for the united effort and assistance of every member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, the continuing full support of the Members of Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the States of North and South Dakota, our neighbors, and our friends will be necessary. The successful future of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe depends on the positive education of our youth—our leaders and workers of tomorrow.

Sincerely,

MELVIN WHITE EAGLE,
Chairman.

WORDS OF SITTING BULL

"I have advised my people this way * * *
When you find anything good in the white man's road, pick it up.
When you find something that is bad, or turns out bad, drop it and leave it alone."

INDIAN LIFE REALITY

The following statistics are striking—but alone, they fail to depict the bitter realities of life at Standing Rock. The present educational process, since it is sooner or later involved in the affected children's lives, has been identified as a major area of concern.

FAMILY LIFE

The extended Indian Family has been almost totally destroyed. Common-law marriages are frequent and family breakups such as desertions, separations, and divorce are commonplace. Parent to child relationships are characterized by accidents, acts of violence, child neglect, and abuse.

SUICIDE

Suicide rates among Indians are several times the national average. Among the Standing Rock children, the incidence is a startling 1 percent of the students enrolled in the Government schools alone.

DROPOUTS

According to recent figures, only 50 percent of the freshmen students enrolled will graduate from high school. Only about 2 percent of those will complete college.

ALCOHOLISM

Over 70 percent of the population on Standing Rock Reservation consumes alcohol. The problem directly affects or touches the life of nearly every resident. Ten percent of the under 19 years age group begin drinking before age 10. Over 55 percent of the total population lies in this age group with over 25 percent of the 13–18 age group having severe alcoholic problems.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquency rates are several times the national average. Many of the recorded offenses are petty, but others are more serious. This reflects the high degree of alienation and lack of hope that is typical of the reservation environment.

NECESSITY FOR PROGRAM

The problems of the American Indian are vast: Alcoholism; unemployment; poverty; and lack of direction.

The answers to these problems are complex and will require: Years to answer; the dedication of many; quality tribal leadership; and education opportunities.

"This proposal is costly but so is treaty our poverty * * * and so are the results of education of our youth and our progress. Therefore, we request that in addition to solving today's problems, we look not only to jobs and new homes, but towards tomorrow through an advanced education system which will not only change the pattern of education on the reservation, but one which could change the pattern of education nationwide. This testimony brief for education is submitted not only as a testimony for education, but actually as a blueprint for tomorrow."

MELVIN WHITE EAGLE,
Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

PROBLEMS WITH THE EXISTING FACILITIES

Introduction

The Standing Rock educational proposal is the result of two extremely detrimental factors evidenced on the reservation. These factors are: (1) a totally inadequate educational instruction program; and (2) totally inadequate educational facilities.

This particular section is exclusively devoted to pointing out those deplorable "facility conditions" which are currently acting as deterrents to the educational development of the Standing Rock children.

The Bullhead Elementary School, Little Eagle Elementary School, Fort Yates Elementary School, and Fort Yates Secondary School are the four schools now being utilized by the majority of the school age children on the reservation and are, therefore, the educational facilities chosen for replacement under this proposal. These four facilities and the dormitory structure at Fort Yates are totally inadequate to meet present day educational demands and, due to the age, type of construction, structural conditions, and estimated cost, are completely undesirable for remodeling or renovation as educational structures. Therefore, the Standing Rock Centers for Indian Education, as proposed, should be constructed and the existing school facilities should be converted for either permanent or temporary usage in other fields outside the realm of education.

The following narrative of each facility offers unquestionable proof of their inadequacy for use as educational structures and sets forth suggested future uses for each building.

Fort Yates Secondary School

The Fort Yates Secondary School is probably the newest and best equipped educational facility of those four mentioned herein. However, it still does not meet present State or national educational facility requirements. The library is small and poorly equipped and lack of space makes expansion impossible. Classes are being held in the basement of the boarding dormitories. There is inadequate quarters for teachers. The heating, lighting, and sewage system is barely adequate to meet present demands—any increase will make them totally obsolete. No facilities exist for vocational courses, science, a media center, or study areas. The dining facilities were designed to serve 125 students and they are presently serving 650 students. The physical education facilities are over-

crowded and do not meet State requirements which demand that all students in grades 4 through 12 receive physical education instruction.

Upon completion of this secondary facility, the existing facility will be converted for the following usage:

1. Gymnasium will be used for a YMCA-type youth center.

2. Remaining space will be converted to office-type space to be used for tribal offices, community center activities, posthigh school and adult education classes, and a theater (commercial).

3. Dormitories will be converted into temporary low-rent apartment space. Once grants for the construction of more suitable low-rent housing are received, the dormitory structures will be demolished.

Fort Yates Elementary School

The Fort Yates Elementary School was constructed in the early 1950's to contain six classrooms, a dining hall, an auditorium, and one office. Due to the increase in population, this facility is already totally inadequate. The facility is completely overcrowded—preschool children enrolled at the school are forced to attend classes in the basement of the old elementary school. This basement is damp during the summer and extremely cold during the winter. There are no library facilities within this school and no space in which to provide the same. Dining facilities in the Fort Yates Elementary School are nonexistent—thus, the children are forced to walk to the Fort Yates Secondary School for lunch, even during the coldest days of the winter. The heating and lighting are totally inadequate, as is the sewage system. In addition, there are no physical education facilities within the school, so the students are again forced to walk to the Fort Yates Secondary School to receive instruction in this area.

Upon completion of the elementary facility proposed for Fort Yates, this existing facility will be converted into office space for Federal agencies operating on and around the reservation, particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Bullhead Elementary School

The original two classrooms at Bullhead were constructed in the early 1930's and a third classroom was added in 1954. Today, due to the physical deterioration and lack of required educational space, the building is grossly inadequate and cannot begin to provide a positive educational experience for the children. Among the inadequacies found in the Bullhead Elementary School are the following:

1. Due to a lack of classroom space, two classes are now being held in the basement under highly undesirable and unsafe conditions. In the event of a fire, the children would have to walk up a steep stairway (approximately 3'' to 6'' wide) and could very easily be trapped in the basement. Open pipes, cold walls, unshelved supplies, inadequate lighting, unsanitary ceilings, walls and floors, and other detrimental conditions are but a partial picture of the basement space now being utilized for the instruction of Indian children in Bullhead. Coupled with this unsafe and unsanitary condition is the fact that the basement walls and floors are cracked and thus allow flooding conditions following a rain or runoff from the melting snow.

2. The entire building is poorly lighted, lacks proper ventilation, and lacks humidity control.

3. The building has inadequate entrances and exits and present door hardware does not meet safety requirements.

4. The building has deteriorated to the point that acceptable maintenance is not acceptable.

5. The entire building does not meet the State or Federal requirements for fire safety or sanitation.

6. Play areas in the building are not available to the children during inclement weather and outdoor playgrounds are not surfaced. Thus, after a rainstorm or following the melting of snow, the outdoor play areas become a sea of mud.

7. There is a lack of teachers and staff housing. Three teachers have to commute from McLaughlin which is 21 miles away. As soon as new facilities for these functions are constructed, the Bullhead Elementary School Building will be demolished.

Upon completion of the elementary school proposed for Bullhead, this existing facility will be converted for temporary use as a day care unit, district tribal office, community hall, storage, and firehall space. As soon as new facilities for these functions are constructed, the Bullhead Elementary School Building will be demolished.

Little Eagle Elementary School

The existing school building at Little Eagle was constructed in 1934 and a small gymnasium and other facilities were added in 1939. The deterioration of the past 40 years and the increased enrollment of the school makes the entire building totally inadequate to meet the needs of a quality education program for Little Eagle children.

The present school plant does not meet State or Federal fire or sanitation requirements. The gymnasium and dining facilities are grossly inadequate. The electrical system is old and extremely dangerous. The hot water system is inadequate. The radiators and pipes need immediate replacement. The lack of good ventilation and humidity control present a continuing health problem. There is a definite lack of storage space throughout the building. The continuing need for maintenance and repairs is extremely costly. The inside play areas are inadequate. Outside play areas are not surfaced and, therefore, become pools of mud during times of rain or snow melting. Finally, there is a definite lack of teachers' housing.

Upon completion of the elementary school proposed for Little Eagle, the existing facility will be converted for temporary usage as Head Start, day care, district tribal office, community hall, storage, and firehall space. As soon as new facilities for these functions are available, the Little Eagle Elementary School will be demolished.

Conclusion

The children on Standing Rock Reservation are being deprived of sufficient and applicable educational instruction programs and educational facilities currently in use. To enact a new instructional program will be a major step toward improving the educational situation on the reservation. However, if this innovative educational program is undertaken within the existing school facilities, the program will never achieve full success simply because the inadequacies of the educational facilities will not allow it. Therefore, in order to insure that all children on Standing Rock receive the educational opportunities they deserve, both a new instructional program and new educational facilities are necessary. To settle for either one or the other will never provide the much needed potential for a well-rounded educational experience for Standing Rock children.

EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Rationale of the educational program

One of the important purposes of the Standing Rock education study was to arrive at a general understanding of the aims and objectives of the educational program. A careful investigation was made of the educational program being provided for the students at the present time and its effectiveness and inquiry and research was made as to possible improved practices and procedures that may be in keeping with modern day expectations and innovative application.

The philosophy and objectives of the school program have been stated in various ways by different groups. However, the following two statements appear to be common to all as they become stimulated in their thinking.

Statement one

The fundamental responsibility and purpose of the school facility is to enable every child to experience optimum growth and development in forms of his own ability and potential. It is to this end that his special abilities may serve the democratic way of life and himself as an individual and, thus, make a strong and positive contribution to society. More specifically, the responsibilities and purposes of the school are to assist the child in:

A. Developing a sound body, normal mental and psychological attitudes, and controlled emotional reactions.

B. Understanding of social relationships and participation in ways conducive to the progress of a democratic society.

C. Developing a sense of direction and purpose as well as worth and dignity.

D. Developing an interest in humanity and country.

E. Acquiring command of common knowledge and skills essential to effective living.

F. Acquiring a sense of sound moral values, attitudes, and responsibilities.

G. Securing a background of educational experiences and learning that will enable the pursuit of further education.

H. Having experiences which encourage creativeness.

I. Acquiring a sense of happiness.

J. Developing the ability to be independent and to make reasonable decisions.

K. Having experiences in recreation, music, art, literature, and all realms of learning that will enable a full life.

Statement two

What children need from the school:

A. *Self-Development.*—The child needs to maintain a sense of personal worth as an individual and to feel that he is developing and growing to the maximum of his potentiality.

B. *Interpersonal and Intergroup Relationships.*—The child's growth must be guided, not only toward sound self-development but toward sound growth as a member of a group, as a member of a family, and as a citizen in his society.

C. An understanding of the world of people and things.

D. An understanding of the relationship of man to his environment and his importance therein.

E. Attainment of an ability to communicate arts and skills.

F. *Moral and Spiritual Values.*—Children must have a set of values against which they can measure their ways of thinking, feeling, and performing.

G. Attainment of a positive attitude toward learning and the importance of knowledge by successful experiences and relationships within the process of education.

Specific goals and objectives

It is realized that one of the unfortunate aspects of Indian life in the United States is the low quality of education available to them—and Standing Rock remains as no exception. Therefore, a concentrated thrust must be launched to improve the educational opportunity for all of the residents of the Standing Rock Reservation.

This educational thrust is to be multidimensional—and, as such, will include a new concept in programing or curriculum development, new approaches in methodology for the learning process, and the creation of a stimulating educational environment for learning and living that motivates the Indian student. The school buildings and dormitories must become a major setting to enhance the environment for learning, living, and personal development.

The following are some of the most important and most specific goals and objectives of the Standing Rock Center for Indian Education and related facilities:

1. Providing an approach to education that is meaningful and relevant to the needs of the individual student and sensitive to the intricacies of the learning process.

2. Providing a total community education system that includes programs for all age groups from early childhood to adult.

3. Providing learning in home environment that:

   a. Is sensitive to the sociological, psychological, and physical needs of the students.

   b. Enriches the regular education program by a variety of educational modes—remediation, outdoor ecology, guest and visiting lecturers, cooperative educational plans, and programs of special education.

   c. Deeply involves parents, community leaders, and other citizens of Standing Rock in the implementation and continued development of this proposed educational plan.

4. Providing counseling for both individuals and families in order to provide direction and meaning to the educational system.

5. Developing of skills so that the individual can be employable in any situation whether he is on or off the reservation.

6. Developing a realization that education is a process and progression for a job.

7. Exposing the student to learning experiences that enable him to improve his own and his family's standards and values.

8. Stimulating the child's imagination and intrigue to create and develop the desire to excel in fields of interest and fields of disinterest.

9. Encouraging students to establish a positive value system which is sufficiently challenging and motivating to enable him to continue with the desire to learn.

10. Providing an educational system that will encourage the Indian students to become aware of education's continuing role throughout life.

11. Regenerating the cultural attitude and values of the people who live on Standing Rock.

12. Eliminating the tragically high rate of student dropout that currently exists on Standing Rock by providing a stimulating and highly titillating learning experience that is relevant to the needs of the individual.

13. Providing an educational program that places equal emphasis on the academic, social, physical, psychological, and emotional development of the student.

14. Providing an opportunity for the learner to become a more stable individual by:

a. Teaching him to develop a positive attitude;
b. Helping him to recognize himself as having dignity; and
c. Creating a pride in his Indian heritage.

The following appropriation requests for fiscal year 1975 include the construction costs for the secondary school at Fort Yates and add on funds for architectural/engineering design for the Bullhead Elementary School and the Little Eagle Elementary School, and the Fort Yates Elementary School.

Construction funds request for Fort Yates Secondary School.

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

Project.—Fort Yates Secondary School (presently under contract).
Location.—North Dakota.

Building or structure	Square feet	Rate	Estimate
School	66,231	40	$2,649,240
Dormitory			
Dormitory	8,325	60	499,500
Kitch-Din Building			
Multipurpose building	13,824	50	691,200
Gym-auditorium			
3-bedroom house			
2-bedroom house			
1-bedroom apartment			
Garage, car			
Garage, bus			
Storage, fire, maintenance, general			
Demolition			
Remodel	6,864	65	446,160
Pool	7,216	47	339,155
Theater			
Subtotal			700,000
Site improvement			(200,000)
Water system			(250,000)
Sewage system			(125,000)
Electrical system			(50,000)
Fuel distribution and storage			(75,000)
Total construction cost			5,325,255
Equipment			140,000
Job supervision			213,245
Contingencies			303,000
Total estimated cost			5,981,500
1229 (Washington office expense)			338,500
Total budget estimate			6,320,000

April 15, 1974

STATEMENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

of the

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

and

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

of the

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

by

Ada E. Deer
Chairperson, Menominee Common Stock & Voting Trust
Member-Menominee Restoration Committee

On behalf of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin I would like to submit the following statement for the record, regarding the FY 1975 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

It has only recently come to our attention that the B.I.A. has not yet submitted a request for funds for the Menominee Tribe for FY 1975. We had understood that such a request was to have been included in the regular appropriation request, but that instead it is planned to submit it in the form of an amendment in the near future. Public Law 93-197, H.R. 10717 was enacted and signed into law by President Nixon on December 22, 1973. This, The Menominee Restoration Act, repeals the Act of June 17, 1954 terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe and reinstates our rights and privileges as a federally recognized, sovereign Indian tribe and restores those Federal services furnished to American Indians because of their status as American Indians.

We would have liked to appear in person to testify before the Committees, but we were not informed of the hearing dates, nor as I stated before, were we notified that funds for the Menominee Tribe were not included in the regular appropriation request.

The Menominee Restoration Act as passed by Congress stipulates that "In providing to the tribe such services to which it may be entitled upon its recognition pursuant to subsection (a) of this section the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of H.E.W. as appropriate, are authorized from funds upon the request of the tribe and subject to

such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to, to make grants and contract to make grants which will accomplish the general purposes for which the funds were appropriated. The Menominee Restoration Committee shall have full authority and capacity to be a party to receive such grants, to make such contracts, and to bind the tribal governing body as the successor in interest to the Menominee Restoration Committee."

The Menominee Restoration Committee was elected, and after a public recount held on April 10 and 11, should be certified within the next week. We may elect to use contract provisions in the Menominee Restoration Act. Decisions on these matters will be made after we have had an opportunity to more thoroughly assess our needs and desires as a governing body.

Mr. James Hawkins of the Department of the Interior quoted the following dollar amounts as their planned request per amendment for FY 1975. We feel that these estimates of first year costs are the necessary minimum. However, we have not seen the final request, nor what percentage of these figures reflect federal payroll and related costs nor administrative overhead. It is our understanding that Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota was used as a basis of comparison as that reservation is nearly identical to the Menominee in size and tribal activities.

1.	Public School Assitance	$409,000
2.	Scholarships for Higher Education	244,000
3.	Adult Education	34,000
4.	Adult Vocational Training	82,000
5.	Aid to Tribal Government	15,000
6.	Agricultural Extension	15,000
7.	Reservation Clean-up	3,000
8.	Social Services Operations	88,000
9.	Social Services Grants	308,000
10.	Law Enforcement	250,000
11.	Housing Improvement	125,000
12.	Credit Operations	33,000
13.	Road Maintenance	111,000
14.	Road Construction	510,000
15.	Employment Assistance	85,000
16.	Forestry	155,000
17.	Reservation Programs	18,000
18.	General Support (Superintendent, etc.)	101,000
19.	Plant Operations	74,000
20.	Repairs and Utilities	132,000

Prior to termination our tribe was relatively prosperous and we were able to pay most of our own expenses, including a hospital. Termination has served to reduce us to severe poverty, caused loss of land and assets, and denied us any aspects of self-determination. For individuals unemployment, poverty, social and health programs have soared. We are hopeful that the enactment of the Menominee Restoration Act and the removal of the tax burdens which are crushing our forestry and sawmill operations (we estimate it costs us in tax payments about $3,000 per day) we will once again return to a state of prosperity and self-sufficiency. Until that time comes the needs of the Menominee must be met with federal support.

The following paragraphs outline our priority concerns as we now perceive them and constitute our justification of need for ample funds in FY 1975 to begin combating the disastrous effects of termination.

1. Education: We feel a critical need for education funds. The drop-out rate for high school students is high; only 31% of those who enter 9th grade in Shawano public schools graduate from high school. Menominee County does not have its own school district as the State of Wisconsin ruled that increased costs and reduced potential for a comprehensive program prohibited it from endorsing a separate school district for Menominee County. Discrimination and insensitivity to the special needs of Menominee children in Shawano abound. Data compiled by the Menominee County Education Committee shows that the average school student at age 17 can read at a fourth or fifth grade level; math, science, and other skills also rank on a fifth grade scale. In short, the Shawano public school system is failing our children miserably. A recent referendum to establish a separate school system was defeated by 32 votes. We intend to use J.O.M. and other educational funds to meet the special needs of Menominee children. and to give them a good, basic education that doesn't threaten their identity and values as Menominees.

2. Adult Education and Vocational Training: In addition to our concerns for our children now in school we are also concerned about adult education. Yesterdays' drop-outs are todays unemployed and underemployed. Mr. Philip Lerman testifying on behalf of Governor Lucey said in hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs that unemployment in Menominee County from 1967 to 1973 ranged from 21 to 30.6 %, the highest in the state. He also testified that per capita income was the lowest in the state and per capita welfare payments the highest. In 1970 42% had incomes below the poverty level contrasted to a state-wide figure of 7%. We need adult education programs that will enable Menominees to qualify for meaningful jobs which will provide their families with a decent standard of living. As we anticipate that we will manage our own affairs we also need specialized training in management skills for our people. We were very pleased with the training program conducted by the American Indian Management Institute in Albuquerque last summer and may wish to contract with them for management skills training.

3. Housing: The Menominee County Housing Authority was formed in June, 1967 for the purpose of upgrading the low standard of housing in Menominee County. In 1968 50 units were constructed and occupied as they were completed. An additional grant from H.U.D. in 1970 authorized the building of an additional 66 units. 46 of these are now completed and 20 more will be completed by summer of 1974. We have 140 applications for these 66 homes. No homes have been built in the South Branch area of the reservation as there is no provision for sewer and water. Letters and requests for housing arrive daily from people who wish to move back to the reservation but are unable to find housing. Economic conditions in the county practically prohibit any low-income people from acquiring loans to build their own homes. Moreover we are having serious problems in rent collection because of the high percentage of unemployment. Another bad aspect of our present housing program in addition to its inadequacy is that in order to keep our

housing authority in solvency we usually have to go for high rents and many applicants are unable to qualify for these homes. People with the lowest incomes cannot afford them even though their need is greatest. We must have subsidies to keep our Housing Authority alive and develop housing programs which emphasize eventual home ownership rather than rental. Provisions in housing legislation now pending before Congress concern us. There is some discussion in the House of Representatives, and the Administration, that Indian housing problems should be solved through leasing programs. While such a solution might work on a few reservations, we seriously question whether it could met Menominee needs. There is at present no more housing available for leasing on Menominee lands. We support legislation which provides construction funds for Indian housing. In the meantime funds for improvement of present housing is requested.

4. Welfare and Social Services: Welfare costs for Menominee have soared since termination. 25% of the families residing in Menominee County are on some type of public assistance as opposed to 3% for the State of Wisconsin. We are one of three counties in the state which qualify for an 80-20% catagorical aids mathematical formula in determining the county share of expenditures levied against tax payers. Current cost breakdown is as follows:

Categorical Aid	$840,000
Welfare Administration	361,000
General Relief	46,164

County share of the above is 61.5%.

At one time we applied for a "distressed county" status so that we could gain additional state revenues to meet rising welfare costs; however we were refused. We hope to see a down-turn in welfare statistics as we develop economically and more jobs become available.

5. Forestry, Land and Assets Management: The termination plan provided for the formation of a corporation, Menominee Enterprises, Inc. (M.E.I.) to manage the land and assets of the Menominee Tribe. Each Menominee received a $3,000, 4% income bond maturing in the year 2000. Interest payments meant a cash obligation of $350,000 each year and long term indebtedness of over 9 million dollars (over ½ of our assessed valuation). Corporate taxes are presently around $600,000. Thus before M.E.I. can show a profit it must make 1 million dollars. Our annual timber harvest is restricted to 18 million board feet of lumber. Our sawmill has the capability of processing 30 million board feet and our operating costs reflect that capability. We feel that with the handicaps imposed by the Menominee termination plan removed and our lands once again under the protection of the Federal government we will be able to diversify M.E.I., develop economically, and meet our social responsibility of providing employment for our people. We also intend to improve the quality of the forest and continue our extensive replanting and upgrading programs. The profit-making mandate of termination forced M.E.I. to economize by reducing its work force. In 1961 M.E.I. employed 236 men compared to 175 at present. 1973 was the first year Menominees had total control of M.E.I. Previously we were largely controlled by the Wisconsin Assistance Trust which handled all

the shares of minors and incompetents. This Trust was a powerful voting block whose influence over Menominee Enterprises has diminished as minors have come of age. Over the years we have developed management expertise and have continued to maintain our forest on a sustained yield basis. We will continue a tribal business entity and wish to funnel forestry funds to it for purposes of expansion and diversification planning which will more fully utilize our resources.

6. Tribal Government: As a newly restored tribe we have much work to do to establish a sound tribal government system which is compatible with tribal values. Tribal rolls need to be brought current and a constitution and by-laws need to be developed and voted on by tribal members. The success of projected social and economic improvement programs is dependent upon an effective tribal government. To this end, we need funds to establish governmental and managerial systems. We anticipate the following will be needed for our first year of operation:

a. Establish a tribal office and record system for rolls and other tribal business.
b. Develop procedures for keeping the tribal roll current.
c. Create election procedures with provision for voter registration, absentee balloting, election boards, and a method for resolving election disputes.
d. Develop a tribal personnel management system.
e. Train tribal officials and employees in fundamental tribal government skills.
f. Establish a system for the development and management of tribal business enterprise.
g. Develop sources for continuing revenue for financing tribal government activities.

In item 5 of the projected B.I.A. cost estimates only $15,000 is provided for Aid to Tribal Government. This figure consitutes the usual annual amount awarded as a contract for established tribes. We feel that $15,000 is insufficient for our first year needs and believe a minimum of $45,000 will be necessary.

As a contrast items 18, 19 and 20 of the projected B.I.A. cost estimates reflect federal employee salaries and administrative overhead in the amount of $307,000. We wish to emphasize again that we reject paternalism and plan wherever possible and feasible to use the contract provisions in our legislation for carrying out reservation programs and services.

We have no comment to make on the remainder of the line items in the projected budget except to accept them as necessary minimums.

In returning to federal trust status, we are seeking Federal protection without domination. We hope that the members of the respective Appropriations Subcommittees will act favorably on an appropriation for the Menominee Tribe in FY 1975 so we can get on with the job of building a viable economy and a strong tribal government.

In closing the Menominee people would liketo take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the 93rd Congress for the wide-spread bi-partisan support we received in securing passage of the Menominee Restoration Act.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ada E. Deer

Ada E. Deer
Chairperson, Menominee Common Stock &
Voting Trust ; Member, Restoration Committee

STATEMENT OF JOHN CAVANAUGH

Madam Chairman, my name is John Cavanaugh. Appearing with me is Roy LaRocque. We are both students at Mary College, Bismarck, N. Dak., and at present we are student interns at the Institute for the Development of Indian Law here in Washington, D.C.

We would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to speak on behalf of our fellow Indian students concerning the general area of Bureau of Indian Affairs funding for higher education.

I am an enrolled member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, N. Dak., and have attended college for 4 years. During this time I have received BIA funds sporadically—I have relied on other sources of funding from time to time as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

One problem area I would like to explore with you concerns the administration of funds for higher education from the BIA area offices to colleges and universities where Indian students attend on BIA grants. It is my observation that Indian moneys go to the administration office of the university involved, and the student must go to the office to pick up the grant money. This system has a flaw in that when an Indian student drops out of school, the BIA grant moneys continue to go to the university, and because of the faulty monitoring system, the BIA does not know when the student drops out. If the BIA could recover these funds immediately, it could use the unused portion of the grant to fund another Indian student who was turned away because of the shortage of money for higher education grants.

In a recent interview with Commissioner Morris Thompson, I asked him what was being done to recover funds not being used because of collegiate dropout. He answered to the effect that the BIA wanted to be sure there was not any large amount of money lying around not being utilized. He apparently has had some meetings with education division and it is something that the BIA is trying to manage better. I find this hardly an answer to the problem. He did not really say he had a system worked out to recover grant moneys, but what he did say was that he was aware of the problem.

The shortage of moneys for Indian higher education will be pointed out in other testimony before this committee, if it hasn't been already. The fact that the BIA has no adequate system to recover unused portions of grant moneys to benefit other deserving Indian students is an intolerable practice.

I know also of a situation which happened at the end of fiscal year 1973 regarding unused BIA education money. Over $900,000 was returned back to the U.S. Treasury because the system of handling money in the Bureau did not allow for the transfer of the unused moneys to specific areas like higher education where it could have readily been used to offer more grant money for Indian students, instead of routing the moneys through the university system. The benefits of higher education, it is incredible to me to think that a large portion of my Indian brothers are unable to go to school because an unworkable system does not allow transfer of funds, especially when areas exist where money is so critical and desperately needed.

One answer I think would be to send grants directly to the individual Indian students, instead of routing the moneys through the university system. The Veterans' Administration uses this system and they have a service population many times larger than the BIA's. Also, the BIA should overhaul its own system to allow for the transfer of unused funds to other divisions within the structure of the Bureau. Turning money back to the Treasury only insures that the next year's budget will be cut in the amount of money which was turned back the previous year.

Another area of higher education we would like to briefly examine concerns the lack of funding for Indian students who wish to enter the medical field, and most particularly, students who want to go to medical school.

Let's look at a few figures before we explore this critical area:

Presently, an institution cost is $12,000 to educate a medical student for 9 months according to the American Medical Association. Tuition ranges from $220–$2,000 for a public school to $2,175–$4,275 for a private school. This is just for tuition. Room, board, books and supplies also vary accordingly but it is all very expensive.

In a paper put out by the Association of American Indian Physicians in 1973, there were 30,000 students trying to get into health fields, but the Indian tended to get lost in the application process. There were many reasons given, but I feel this one point made by the Association of Indian Physicians has much merit,

"Discrimination, overt or latent, is a factor when institutions have the attitude that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will assist the Indian student and when finance officers depend on this attitude, it colors their thinking in developing financial packages".

This has been the feeling of a lot of colleges. The problem is that there really isn't any help for med students from the Bureau. Many Indian students have to take out loans to get through. Then, when they finally finish after a minimum of 5 years, they are faced with bills that will keep them in debt for many years to come. They are also faced with a lack of incentive to practice on the reservation because of salary. The salary for a doctor in the Indian Health Service is approximately $15,000 to $20,000 a year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is presently helping to fund different schools for specialities, as the University of New Mexico for law, Harvard University for education. What we propose is the Bureau of Indian Affairs help fund those students in the health professions, especially students wanting medicine as a career. Funding is one of the hardest obstacles to overcome. From this alone many potential medical students don't want to give it a chance. Presently, there are 30 vacancies as of March 26 for the Indian Health Service. As of July there will be 43 vacancies. We need more doctors and the only way to do this is to have more students in school. Presently there are 52 Indian physicians in the United States. (52 physicians of Indian descent). From this only two are working for the Indian population. One for Indian Health Service and the other for the Indian community.

According to statistics given to us the average scholarship or grant given to an Indian student by the Bureau averages around $1,700. The present cost of medical school in a private institution ranges around $8,400 per year, almost $1,000 a month. An estimated amount for a public institution ranges around $6,300 per year, almost $700 per month. The average Bureau of Indian Affairs grant wouldn't even touch this sum of money that medical schools are asking for. What we want to see is the Bureau of Indian Affairs taking more of an active part in helping students get financial aid to attain this career, because as statistics show now, there is a great need for doctors.

In a brief summary, what we propose is an overhaul of Bureau of Indian Affairs funding and monitoring system capable of using all funds appropriated wisely and with greatest amount of success. Second, we would like to see a program instituted by the Bureau to help assist medical students. We need doctors, we need more students, and to achieve this, we need adequate funding.

Thank you.

APRIL 9, 1974.

A REQUEST FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES AND RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES AT HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975

(Presented by Phillip Martin, president, Haskell Board of Regents, Lawrence, Kans.)

I am testifying today as president of the Board of Regents of Haskell Indian Junior College to request an additional appropriation of $2,360,000 to support the construction of two buildings and the renovation of two others called for in the college's overall master development plan. These facilities are necessary to upgrade the quality of existing programs now offered at Haskell and to provide out-of-classroom support services for all students which will stimulate the growth of the college by providing better quality training for American Indians.

The academic junior college curriculum was added in 1970 and increased emphasis is being placed on postsecondary vocational education as well. New facilities are needed as Haskell is transformed from a traditional Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school to a modern junior college. When I was first appointed to the Board of Regents, I was depressed because of dilapidated facilities at Haskell. I believe that the interest shown by Kansas Senators Pearson and Dole, Kansas Congressman Winn, Congresswoman Hansen, as well as Senator Bible, has resulted in the development of plans for a quality institution of higher learning to serve the American Indian community.

The funds will be used for the construction of a kitchen-dining hall/student union building, the construction of a learning resources center (library), the renovation of building 50 to house an expanded arts and crafts program, and the renovation of building 115 to house the vocational welding program.

The kitchen-dining hall/student union will be the focal point for student out-of-classroom activities and will replace outdated facilities now scattered over the campus. The K-DH/SU will have a modern food preparation area, pleasant dining rooms decorated with the use of Indian themes, a banquet room, a college bookstore, a small movie theatre, coffee house, bowling alley, recreation room, art lounge, study room, and offices for student government activities. The student union will serve as the living room of the campus, providing opportunities for recreation and relaxation as well as for the business of being a full-time student. We feel that since the homes of most Haskell students are hundreds of miles away and since most students do not have convenient access to off-campus services, we should provide those support services and recreational opportunities at a central campus location. If this new facility is not constructed, we foresee an increase in alcoholism and drug abuse among Haskell students because of the lack of recreational opportunities.

Learning resource center is really just a fancy name for the library. The library at Haskell now is too small and limited to meet the needs of Haskell students. The proposed learning resource center will provide space for additional books and study areas as well as space for a media center which will be used to support existing Haskell programs.

Building 50 will be renovated to house the arts and crafts program. The existing program is now scattered at four locations several hundred yards apart and is totally inadequate. We feel that there is a unique opportunity to improve the state of Indian arts and crafts at Haskell because of the large number of tribes represented here. A modern facility would promote exchange of ideas among various tribes and would contribute to the preservation of Indian cultures while providing occupational training and recreation for students.

Building 115 will be renovated to house the welding program. Our facilities now are outdated because of lack of ventilation and lack of modern training equipment. Since many Indian students desire to learn welding, we want to insure that the training they get will equip them to compete in today's job market.

The total costs of these projects is $5,260,000. Congress originally appropriated $5,730,000 but later withdrew $1,930,000 to leave us with an available $3,800,000 for these projects. Construction of the kitchen-dining room/student union and the learning resource center will cost $5,260,000. Renovation of building 50 (arts and crafts) and building 115 (welding) and the purchase of related equipment will cost $900,000. Thus, $2,360,000 more is needed.

Had contracts for construction been awarded as Congress initially intended, much of this increased funding would have not been necessary.

For several reasons, the Bureau of Indian Affairs hesitated to award contracts for the construction of the Haskell facilities last year. There was ample justification for action because of the dilapidated condition of domitories and classroom buildings at Haskell which are not conducive to achievement in education. However, the indecision on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs administrators caused repeated delay, and, of course, inflation in the construction industry means prices are now considerably higher.

The board of regents was formally organized as an independent entity, chartered by the State of Kansas, so that future funds for construction contracts can be awarded directly to the board and the board can then let subcontracts for the actual construction of these facilities. Bypassing most of the redtape in the Bureau of Indian Affairs system in this manner will prevent a recurrence of the recent delays which have impaired Haskell's effectiveness as an institution of higher learning.

In order to insure the continued growth and improvement of Haskell, as well as to avoid further delay in our program, we are requesting that Congress act swiftly to make this money available. American Indians have certainly supported Haskell in the past and have benefited from its programs, but their support can remain only as long as it can contract and offer them first-class services.

LETTERS AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

STATEMENT OF BERNARD B. BERGER, DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST, MASS.

My name is Bernard B. Berger and I am director of the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Massachusetts. My purpose here is to present testimony in opposition to the proposal to cut the appropriation for the allotment grant program, section 100, of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 as amended.

In each year between 1965–73, Congress appropriated $100,000 per institute for allotment grants, the maximum amount authorized. In 1973, Congress amended the act to increase the authorization to $250,000 per institute. At the same time, increased responsibility was placed on the institutes to improve methods of information transfer, and to attain desirable levels of collaboration and coordination with water resources officials in the State. In that year, Congress appropriated $140,000 per institute. The increment of $40,000 was denied the institutes by the executive branch and used for purposes unrelated to the Water Resources Research Act. In fiscal year 1974 a smaller increment was similarly diverted. The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 calls for an appropriation under the allotment grant that would provide $89,000 per institute. In my opinion, this weakening of the allotment grant program, an essential element of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, does not serve the public interest.

The allotment grant program is beneficial for a number of reasons:

(1) It provides small seed projects, averaging $4,500 anually per project at the University of Massachusetts, which are useful in evaluation of new ideas applicable to the prudent use of our water resources.

(2) It encourages investigators from a wide variety of disciplines to bring their specialized knowledge to the solution of water resources problems.

(3) It increases the number of professional workers, in many disciplines, who make their careers in the water resources field.

(4) It provides support for research which generally falls outside the executive area of concern of any Federal agency.

(5) It provides support for research that is responsive to important State, regional, and national water resources problems.

At the University of Massachusetts decisions on research projects meriting support by allotment grant funds are made only after careful evaluation. Each candidate proposal is reviewed for: (*a*) responsiveness to need as expressed by officials of public agencies and (*b*) research merit by scientists at this and other universities. Information users advisory committees composed of public officials in the State have been developed for most projects.

The results of research supported by allotment grants may disclose new and potentially very useful findings. Let me cite an example: a project concerned with a search for mutations in certain aquatic plants occurring widely in major tributaries of the Connecticut River. This research was considered desirable given the almost complete absence of knowledge on genetic change in plantlife rooted in streams affected by pollution. As a result of this study which was initiated only 9 months ago, it has been found that a stretch of the Miller River below an industrial plant appears to show such changes in significant degree. If these findings stand up, and they must of course be substantiated, we will be compelled to search for cause-and-effect relationships. Because of the many aspects of genetic biochemstry common to all forms of life, including man, and an association between gene mutations and certain types of cancer, we must not stop our study. You will appreciate the enormous sensitivity of this issue in Massachusetts in view of the fact that the Millers River is being considered as a potential source of water diversion to Quabbin Reservoir, Metropolitan Boston's major water suply.

This has been an original finding. It could not have been anticipated from precedent research. The project's objective: genetic change in aquatic plants rooted in contaminated water, had not been considered by persons concerned with water pollution control. The possible use of such plants as indicator organisms for the presence of water-carried substances producing genetic stress is novel indeed. The example cited represents, in my opinion, a fair case of application of knowledge emerging from fundamental research to significant problems of society.

The cited example also illustrates the validity of a point of view presented when Congress was holding its original hearings on the bill which finally was passed as the Water Resources Research Act, 1964. This view reflected the hope that section 100, the allotment grant provision, would provide an opportunity whereby university research workers, including many who had not previously been concerned with water resources, would be encouraged to direct their specialized talent and techniques to the examinations of water resources problems. In this way, it was believed, new departures in water resources protection and use would emerge.

Criticism of the allotment grant program as fragmented indicates a lack of awareness of this important opportunity to bring highly skilled research workers into the field of interest with very low outlay of funds. I would challenge critics to show how new knowledge and ideas may be brought to the solution of water resources problems with less expense than through the seed money made possible by the allotment grant provision.

The average research project supported by the allotment grant at the University of Massachusetts is funded at a level of $4,500 per year. Each such project involves the efforts of a member of the faculty and a graduate student. Indirect costs are borne solely by the university. Fifteen research projects are being supported by current year allotment grant funds. No member of the faculty receives income for such research during the academic year. However, it is expected that approximately $13,000 will be spent for faculty compensation during the summer months. Approximately 25 percent of the allotment grant is used for purposes directly reflected to administration of the program.

This low level of funding does not reflect in the least the magnitude, quality, and productivity of the research effort. In every case, both the principal investigator and his graduate student are thoroughly immersed in their project and are in touch with professional workers similarly engaged throughout the Nation. In my opinion, the cost of the same effort made in the context of Federal intramural research programs or private research organizations would be at least 10 times greater.

I do not say this lightly and without knowledge. I have been involved in water research for almost a quarter of a century. During the period 1950–54, I participated in water quality research at the Fort Detrick (then Camp Detrick) Biological Warfare Laboratories. During the period 1954–62, I was in charge of the water supply and water pollution research activities of the U.S. Public Health Service's Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center. From October 1968 to September 1969, I had a special assignment as water resources specialist in the Federal Office of Science and Technology and served during that period as Chairman of the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research.

In 1969, the annual cost of supporting a senior research worker in the Department of Agriculture was estimated at $42,000. It would be substantially higher now. The situation in the other Federal departments would probably be similar. The cost of conducting Federal research by contract with private organizations would be even greater. I would emphasize again that these increased costs do not mean the productivity or merit of the research effort is proportionately greater than a similar effort conducted at less than one-tenth the cost by university personnel supported by allotment grant funds. This is just not the case.

I wish to conclude by stating that, in my opinion, the allotment grant program is unique in Government. It provides opportunities at very low cost for the conduct of innovative and imaginative research; it provides a mechanism whereby highly talentel research workers in many disciplines not previously concerned with water resources may direct their efforts to problems in the water resources fields; it encourages research workers to undertake studies on problems that are not in the exclusive domain of any one Federal agency, or of any Federal agency; it provides a flexibility in terms of research commitment that is absent in Federal intramural research programs and is obtainable from private research organizations only at considerable expense.

In my opinion, a reduction in the allotment grant appropriation would go against the national interest in utilization and protection of the water resource. The view of Congress expressed in Public Law 89–404 and Public Law 92–175 which amended the Water Resources Research Act, 1964, to increase the authorization for annual allotment grant from $100,000 to $250,000 per institute reflected realistically the value of this program. I believe a move to increase, not reduce, the annual allotment grant appropriation is justified by the nature and accomplishment of the program.

STATEMENT BY MARVIN T. EDMISON, DIRECTOR, OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In 1964, the Congress of the United States wisely enacted legislation to insure continued research across our Nation on critical water problems; this legislation was revised in 1972, and authorizations were included for increased appropriations to the water resources research institutes (centers) which were created by the original legislation. Currently, the Nation is very much concerned about our energy crisis, and rightly so. However, the need for research on energy production does not lessen the need for research on water resources. In fact, the two are closely interwoven in many areas. It will do little good, in the long run, to solve the energy crises, if we fail to solve the critical problems related to adequate supplies of water of quality appropriate to its varied uses. The total budget of the Office of Water Resources Research is miniscule compared to the amount of money proposed for research directed toward solving our energy problems, yet there are those who would emasculate the budget of the Office of Water Resources Research with the excuse, at least in part, that the money is needed for the energy program.

Either by design or by negligent oversight, the Institute directors were led to believe that the Office of Management and Budget had impounded and failed to release $40,000, which were appropriated for each State institute in fiscal year 1973 and $10,000 for each in fiscal year 1974. We accepted the impoundment on the premise that it was temporary and that it was necessary in the management of the Federal budget. To the surprise of nearly every director, if not all, it has been found that the $40,000 for each State institute were released but diverted to other uses than those for which they were originally appropriated and that a request has been made to so divert the $10,000 which were appropriated for each State institute in fiscal year 1974. In addition, it has been requested that the allotment budget for each State institute be reduced to a total of $89,000 in fiscal year 1975.

As I stated previously, there is still a critical need for water resources research. The personnel of the Office of Water Resources Research and the Water Resources Research Institutes (Centers) have been ever mindful of the great responsibility that was theirs and they continue to be so mindful. They are good and faithful stewards of the limited funds that have been entrusted to them. Where State problem areas have been used as a basis for research, every effort has been made to obtain results that were also useful on a national, or at least a regional, basis. Furthermore, the institutes have formed regional groupings to concentrate cooperatively on problems that are of critical importance to more than one State. For example, Oklahoma State University, Texas A. & M. University, and Texas Tech University are now cooperatively working on research involving the Ogallala aquifer, which is an extremely important ground water resource to several States.

I now turn to several items to set the record straight in response to some allegations that have been made by certain members of the executive branch of Government:

1. Water Resources Research Institutes (Centers) are not administered according to the whims of the institutions at which they are located. All of their programs must receive prior approval by the Office of Water Resources Research and, to the best of my knowledge, each has a coordinating or advisory committee which has a much broader base than any one host institution. In Oklahoma, the Governor's Committee on Water Resources Research performs this function. It is chaired by the director of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board and includes representaitves from the Oklahoma Department of Health, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army and the University of Oklahoma.

2. The Institutes do not just "take a shot gun approach and hire a couple of people in all of the colleges." Each project is carefully reviewed as to the competence of the investigators, and its importance. In Oklahoma, 18–20 investigators are currently engaged in our research program on projects which were individually approved in Washington prior to initiation.

3. The Water Resources Research Act is not a land grant assistance bill. The universities where the institutes are located (1) are not free to spend the money just as they wish, (2) they do not spend all of the Public Law 88–379 money

at one institution, (3) are not allowed to pay indirect costs from OWRR title I funds—thus they subsidize the program for all participants. In Oklahoma, for example, the non-Federal contribution for fiscal year 1973 to the allotment (section 100) program alone was $99,916. They are not allowed to pay rent for space, and so forth, and it is not true that "$89,000, $100,000, or $110,000 just about gives you one professor and a secretary and pays the rent and all other-fixed charges that the university puts on everything."

4. There is not wide spread duplication of effort. In spite of the fact that each project is evaluated for its breadth of applicability, there is some research that may produce results for Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas which would not apply in Alaska. Therefore, some apparent duplication is not duplication at all.

5. The Office of Water Resources Research and the associated institutes have only one "axe to grind"—to produce the best research possible directed toward solution of the vexing water problems of our States, region, and Nation. There are other agencies of Federal and State Governments that conduct research that may involve water, but as mission oriented agencies they have restricted objectives that frequently create great pressures for them to sacrifice water quality because of other concerns.

6. If the Department of the Interior cannot coordinate the programs of its various offices and bureaus, could a Department of Natural Resources do better? By this question, I am not taking a position against a Department of Natural Resources. I merely raise the question as to whether an implicit admission of inability to coordinate what one already has, qualifies him to coordinate a more comprehensive program.

7. If the executive branch of Government succeeds in stiffling cooperative programs which now exist between the Federal Government and institutions of higher education before revenue sharing has really been tried and proven, this Nation may indeed find itself in dire trouble. If research in critical areas is drastically reduced or terminated, our whole Nation will truly be the loser.

STATEMENT BY HYDE S. JACOBS, DIRECTOR OF THE KANSAS WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Scientists at both Kansas State University and the University of Kansas participate in the water resources research program conducted by the institute.

This statement is submitted in support of the recommendation to appropriate the full $250,000 authorized each State by the Water Resources Research Act and to explain the effectiveness of the research program conducted by the Office of Water Resources Research especially as those activities pertain to Kansas.

Today there is great pressure to protect our water and natural resources, preserve environmental quality, conserve and discover energy sources and minimize expenses. Research plays a vital role in achieving each of those objectives.

The Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended, authorized the establishment of water resources research institutes in each State. This joint Federal-State program constitutes the first truly "national water resources research program" responsive to State, regional and national water resources research needs. Each State has unique water resources problems which need immediate and searching inquiry and which are not served by mission-orientated Federal agencies.

The Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR) is unique in presenting a balanced research program to serve State, regional and national interests. Their research budget is way too small but it is balanced. To serve State and regional needs, Congress apropriated in fiscal year 1974, $5,640,000 for the OWRR allotment program ($110,000 per State). To serve national interests in OWRR's matching grant and title II program, Congress appropriated $6,170,000. The OWRR program contrasts sharply with that of many Federal agencies which traditionally put their agency mission first. Under those programs many State and regional water resources research needs, even national needs, are not given attention.

The allotment program wherein OWRR provides $100,000 to each State for water resources research has been most effective. In Kansas, last year's allotment program supported 11 research projects, involved the services of 11 senior scien-

tists and provided training for 23 graduate students and research assistants. None of the Federal allotment funds are used to pay university overhead. Rather, the full $100,000 is utilized in direct support and administration of the research program. Eight additional senior scientists and 15 graduate students and research assistants are involved in research in four matching grant projects funded by OWRR.

I am aware of no Federal grant program that so effectively organizes scientific talent to do research on important problems and produces as great a quantity of research for the dollars spent. In addition, the program is well organized and coordinated with user groups and Federal and State agencies. Recently the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute consulted extensively with 13 State and Federal agencies in order to organize an effective research program responsive to State and national interests.

I respectfully urge the appropriation of the full $250,000 authorized each State by the Water Resources Research Act as amended. This will strengthen existing water resources research institutes in the States and expand research capabilities at minimal Federal costs. Qualified university scientists, paid largely from non-Federal sources, are already available and with modest increases in support can greatly increase their research output. To insure the relevancy of this research all 51 State institutes are embarking on a cooperative program to identify and fund research with high regional and national priority.

The 1974 research program of the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute is appended. That program is not fragmented but is well organized and responsive to significant water resources research needs in Kansas and the Nation.

197- Research Program
Kansas Water Resources Research Institute

To illustrate the type of research being conducted, the 1974 research program of the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute is given below. Achievements in three projects are also cited to illustrate a few of the outstanding results of that research program.

Evapotranspiration and Water Use Efficiency. In semi-arid western Kansas evapotranspiration consumes over 98% of all rainfall. In addition, water withdrawals from surface and underground sources for irrigation constitute, by far, the major withdrawal use in the state. Similar problems are of major impact throughout the Great Plains and semi-arid west. Projects underway in this area include:

1. Improving Water Management Efficiency through use of Bio-Indicators. Project Leader: Dr. W. L. Powers.
2. Effects of Irrigation and Row Spacing on Evapotranspiration and Microclimate. Project Leader: Dr. E. T. Kanemasu.
3. Great Plains Evapotranspiration by a Resistance Model Using Remotely Sensed Thermal Imagery. Project Leader: Dr. E. T. Kanemasu.
4. Estimation of Daily Soil Moisture for Wheat in Kansas. Project Leader: Dr. R. L. Vanderlip.

Scientific and Engineering Hydrology. Ground water tables are declining steeply and withdrawal of surface water is rising sharply in important areas in Kansas and the Great Plains. Significant hydrologic research is yet required before inter-relationship between ground water, surface water, evapotranspiration and precipitation are fully understood and working models developed to provide guidance for important state and national policies. Current research includes:

1. Further Development and Testing of a Stream-Aquifer System Model. Project Leader: E. C. Pogge.
2. Simulation of Reservoir and Lake Sedimentation. Project Leader: W. M. Merrill.
3. Predicting Evapotranspiration from Agricultural Watersheds Under Dry Conditions. Project Leader: J. J. Zovne

Water Quality and Pollution Abatement. Water quality rather than water quantity will be the first limiting factor for many beneficial uses. The desire for quality environment and water resources development, consistent with sound ecological principles dictates continuing research efforts in this important area. Current research includes:

1. Effect of Holding Time on Retention-Pond Effluent. Project Leader: Dr. L. A. Schmid.
2. A Study of the Physical and Biological Effects of Thermal Discharges at La Cygne Lake. Project Leader: W. John O'Brien.
3. Mineralogical and Chemical Composition of Suspended Sediments in Certain Kansas Rivers. Project Leader: E. E. Angino.

Water-Energy Relationships. The utilization and production of energy is directly related to quantities of water pumped for irrigation, municipal and industrial use and to the availability and compatability of water for cooling and multiple use. Related research under way includes:

1. Modeling and Optimization of Transient Cooling Water Discharge From Power Generating Plants: Phase II - Applications to Regional Situations. Project Leader: Dr. C. L. Hwang.
2. Livestock Manure Disposal Via Hydrogasification. Project Leader: H. F. Rosson.

Stream and Lake Regimen. Throughout the midwest numerous shallow lakes, large and small, have been created artificially where few occur naturally. The physical and limnological characteristics of those impoundments, natural lakes, and rivers require considerable study to utilize the water effectively, produce high quality water for downstream users, and realize the full recreational potential. Current research includes:

1. Factors Limiting Primary Productivity in Turbid Kansas Reservoirs. Project Leader: W. John O'Brien.
2. Cluster Analysis and Diversity in Recovery of Damaged Streams. Project Leader: R. L. Kaesler.
3. Effects of Selected Chemicals on Movement, Growth and Survival of Certain Aquatic Animal Life. Project Leader: E. C. Bovee.

Brief Examples of Research Accomplishments

Evapotranspiration Research.

Pioneering research by the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute helped define the magnitude of water loss by evapotranspiration, (up to 98% in western Kansas), draw attention to the importance of the problem, and develop the necessary instrumentation for the myriad of environmental measurements required to research the problem. This research helped influence the Kansas legislature to establish the Kansas Evapotranspiration Laboratory to assist and extend the work of the Institute in studying this important problem.

A New Disinfectant for Water Supplies (Project A-028-KAN)

A new type of insoluble bactericide which reacts chemically only on demand, and avoids an excess of the disinfectant in the water, has been developed. The amount of simple halide ion, the active ingredient, released into solution is generally below the limits of chemical detection. Using the disinfectant, total kills were observed on water containing 10^5 to 10^6 bacteria per milliliter.

Properties of the bactericide should allow widespread but safe use of the disinfectant even by untrained operators.

Water Utilization Aspects of Weather Modification.

The Kansas legislator recently funded an experimental cloud seeding and weather modification project in Kansas. Prior to that time a KWRRI study (A-023-KAN) developed a digital model of the land phase of the hydrologic cycle. The study demonstrated the dramatic response to streamflow that would occur provided uniform increases in historic rainfall pattern could be achieved. However, the model also showed the effect of rainfall gains when practical operating restraints were observed.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY BY DR. DONALD F. CROSSAN, VICE PRESIDENT FOR UNIVERSITY RELATIONS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Donald Crossan, vice president for university relations and business management of the University of Delaware. In 1965, the water resources center at the University of Delaware was established in accordance with the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379). During the ensuing years, significant water resources research has been accomplished toward the solution of Delaware's water problems. Herein lies the strength of this program: The identification of local problems by the water users, the support of research on these specific problems, and the dissemination of the results to the users. Only at our land-grant institutions has this formula been proven successful over the years.

Now the energy crunch should be added to our continuing water problems. In Delaware, as elsewhere, water may be a critical factor in the solution to our energy problems. Two major happenings show the relationship between water and energy in Delaware. First, the proposed concentration of nuclear power stations in the Delaware Valley will be greater than anywhere else in the country. Water availability will probably be the limiting factor for these plants. Research will be needed to overcome the problems of waste-heat discharges, ecological factors and water supply for the proposed plants before the full potential of nuclear power can be realized. Our water resources center is the only center in the Delaware Valley and our researchers have worked on the above problems since the inception of the center's program.

The second water-energy problem in Delaware concerns the location of the deepwater oil port for the Eastern United States. The prime site has been identified as the Delaware side of Delaware Bay. If the port is constructed there, the matter of onshore storage, refining, satellite industries, and potential salt water intrusion into freshwater aquifiers must be evaluated with regard to water resources and industrial development. These are serious water and land use implications which must be researched prior to the implementation of the port proposal. Proper planning for energy must involve proper planning for water. The University of Delaware Water Resources Center has played the leading role in water resources planning research over the last 10 years in our State.

Although the interrelationship between water and energy must have a high priority in our future research programs, the traditional water problems of pollution, supply, conservation, and management have not disappeared. Our center has always had a balanced program of combining research on immediate problem areas with research on problems of long-term interest to Delaware. We have the flexibility to adapt our program to the needs of the State through the yearly evaluation and commitment of the funds. Very few research organizations have such flexibility to reorient toward changing priorities. The continued viability of this program is essential to the welfare of Delaware.

With this brief background, my purpose for making this statement is to call to your attention the potential harm that may come to this program if the funding support for the Public Law 88-379 institutes is not increased. Viable research can only be performed by competent scientists supported by the proper equipment and staff. Moreover, tomorrow's water problems will be solved by researchers that are being trained through today's research projects. The combination of research, training, and service is unique to the Public Law 88-379 institutes in the water area. As the problems grow, the effort must also grow to find the answers. Your continued, even increased, support of this program is essential to the well being of us all.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my thoughts on this matter.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES HEARINGS ON BUDGET OF THE OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH, USDI

As Director of the Water Resources Center of the University of California, I wish to place before this committee a mixture of hard facts and philosophical context surrounding those facts relating to the role and accomplishments of water resources research. These pertain directly to the F/Y 1975 budget funding level proposed by the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget for Interior's Office of Water Resources Research. That office's allocation and grant programs are of strong concern to the 51 centers and institutes of water resources research competence established as a result of action of the Congress (PL 88-379, as amended).

In his testimony before the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee March 4, Secretary Rogers B. Morton indicated what seem to us some fundamental misconceptions regarding PL 88-379, both as it has been established and strengthened by the Congress and as it has been administered at the federal and state levels. The California Water Resources Center believes the record should be clarified on several of these points, as we view them.

First, we believe that OWRR's administration of PL 88-379, as amended, has been, on the whole, well conceived and administered. From time to time it has taken steps to improve efficiency and under new leadership more of these are being set in motion. There has been good collaboration and consultation with the state centers. We believe that if there have been any major operational deficiencies at OWRR they have been primarily the result of under-funding and under-staffing in the area of state program liaison and review.

Beyond that observation, we at the University of California Water Resources Center offer the following points for your consideration in at least partial answer to Secretary Morton's earlier testimony.

* Allotment and matching grant programs administered by OWRR never have been intended merely to "pay for a professor and a secretary" in most state research centers, or to enable the colleges "to hire a couple of people ..." as Secretary Morton testified. On the contrary, at most state institutes of competence, as designated under PL 88-379, as amended, federal funding is used as seed money to encourage and support a variety of comparatively small but highly important research projects. Most of these seek solutions to longstanding but still unresolved basic water resource research problems, and until more of the basic answers are found, many of the so-called applied research and development projects cannot go forward. There is no substitute for patient, step-by-step, unglamorous but fundamental research of the type conducted in the state centers, with the University of California's serving as a prime example. Our own project portfolio seeks each year to present a balanced, varied research program, purposely not putting all eggs in one basket.

Without the federal support, many of these research projects never would be tackled, or could proceed only at a much slower pace. Nor should it be overlooked that one of the prime purposes for which the federal funding program was established was the scientific-technical training of graduate students in research techniques applied to real-life water resource problems, thus raising the level of expertise and broadening the talent pool of young scientists for

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[1] By J. Herbert Snyder, Director, Water Resources Center, University of California, Davis, California 95616, April 1974.

the nation's long-range welfare. It must be recognized also that the law does not require that OWRR grants to the state centers be used only for short-range, direct problem-solving research, as Secretary Morton implied. In our opinion, this would be a shortsighted approach and would not necessarily result in any speedier solutions, since in science there is no magic word which can command the solution to a problem.

* To correct another apparent misunderstanding of the PL 88-379 programs and their underlying philosophy, the water resources problems of this nation, with California again serving as a microcosm, are not few, scattered and simple of solution. Every state in the union has not one but many water problems of its own, some of which may be in common with its neighbors but others which are unique. Regional effort can coordinate expertise on a multi-state basis and already is doing so on a number of mutual problems. California is joining with Arizona, Colorado, Nevada and Utah in seeking solutions to enormously complex problems involving the Colorado River. But it not only is a vast oversimplification to suggest, as Secretary Morton did, that a few states might continue to be given federal funding support while the others were eliminated, but such a concept is grossly in error concerning the very nature of and need for the OWRR program.

* While energy problems have rocketed upon the nation during the past year and will continue to demand both money and expertise toward rapid solutions, it would be false economy to rob Peter to pay Paul--that is, to withdraw federal funding for the equally vital and even more basic problems of water resources research. Both programs need to go forward together. There are many inter-relationships between energy and water resource problems, and undertaking to solve one set at the expense of the other probably will not get the job done for either one. There have been important gains in the far-reaching cleanup of the nation's rivers and bays in recent years, with many beneficial ripple effects on wildlife, fisheries, recreation and esthetic concerns. The momentum needs to be maintained. Research funded in whole or in part through PL 88-379, as amended, has provided a sound scientific basis for this environmental improvement and underlies much of the high priority programs of the Environmental Protection Agency. The two agencies' programs reinforce each other and both should enjoy full support of the executive and legislative branches of federal government.

* California's Water Resources Center was established in 1957, well before the federal research program was begun. Consequently, we are funded in the approximate ratio of 80 percent state, 20 percent federal--but this by no means is to say that we can do without the latter. Both funding sources are urgently needed. Even a comparatively small cut in federal support, coming on top of the 20 to 25 percent inflation factor of the past two years, amounts to what could be a death blow for several high priority research projects. In other states less favored with strong legislative support, the federal budget reduction could well bring about a state of research paralysis in water problems. We would point out also, that if Secretary Morton's testimony is taken at apparent face value, last year's withholding of authorized and appropriated funds, together with this year's and that proposed for next year, establish a pattern which is becoming rapidly and painfully clear: the state water resources institute budgets are systematically being nibbled to death at the federal level. Since many of the institutes were established in response to provisions of PL-88-379, as amended, for purposes deemed by the Congress beneficial to the nation, and since the long-range nature of most water research projects has never

been a secret, it does seem now to be a strange reversal in which we find ourselves. We believe this situation demands immediate congressional attention, as well as that of the executive branch, before the damage already being done to these vital research programs becomes irreparable.

SOME RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

Now let me be specific about some outstanding accomplishments in California's research projects funded through the Office of Water Resources Research. Each of these illustrates how information derived from a project has been applied by state or federal agencies, or by other user organizations, to a specific need.

Enhanced environmental protection and increased water yield -- An investigation of the effects of prescribed burning on Sierra watersheds indicated that increased water runoff resulted without seriously disturbing forest and soil conditions. The study generated a computer model for forest management that includes burning as an effective tool. Results have been incorporated by the U.S. Forest Service, California Division of Forestry, and U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Other agencies and watershed managers are expected to make similar use of the findings.

Effective management of developed water supplies -- How can reservoir systems be made to yield maximum firm water and power supplies? A simplified, less expensive computer program developed through a University of California research project resulted in information needed by the California Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation which can be used in their continuing management programs.

Increased knowledge of ground water strata and flow -- A study of the physical properties of sedimentary rock formations typically associated with development of subsurface water and with geothermal power resources is producing important data needed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Water Resources and by other public and private agencies involved in the development of geothermal power and water resources. Another study for the first time has developed applicable mathematical-computer solutions to complex problems dealing with the flow of ground water, leading to better conjunctive use of surface and ground water supplies in California.

Increasing water use efficiency and plant productivity -- The development and practical application of improved chemicals to reduce water evaporation loss by trees, plants and shrubs is an important result of a long-term California research project. Results are being used by the California and Arizona highways agencies, and a long list of grower associations concerned with fruit trees, ornamentals and Christmas trees. Chemical companies in this field also have benefited directly from this research.

Analysis of water systems development timing and sizing -- Another item of California research relating to planning for optimum water supply project sequencing and sizing produced a new computer methodology for determining best conditions under which public agencies should invest development funds for new reservoirs and conveyance systems. Results are of keen interest to the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Department of Interior, and to certain California counties facing critical decisions for water development projects.

These are but a few specific examples of "payoff" from recent California water resource research projects. Supporting details and further information can be provided upon request.

The dissemination of information produced by organized research efforts remains a primary need in most state center programs. Conduct of information programs in the California Center is currently developed primarily from State of California funding. During 1972-73 the Water Resources Center Archives (library) program physically located on the Berkeley and Los Angeles Campuses of the University of California were administratively centralized within the Director's Office and placed under the direct supervision of a newly-appointed Staff Officer for Information Programs. Improvement in the timing, form and usefulness of research reports to water management agencies stemming from Center-supported research, and better liaison with these agencies in the development of policy-oriented research, are the goals of this newly-launched activity. Increased federal funding authorized in the 1971 amendment (PL 92-175) would help to accelerate development of a comprehensive information program by the Center.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, since FY 1970 the OWRR Allotment Program has funded part or all of 26 water research projects involving 30 principal investigators on six campuses of the University of California. Research has been conducted in 17 different research problem areas defined by the Federal Council on Science and Technology, ranging from environmental protection and total water system analysis to the economic impact of variable water quantity and water quality in urban and agricultural areas.

A total of $500,000 has been received in California from the PL 88-379 Allotment Program for the period 1969-74. Of this, only $44,230 has been used for other than direct research support. It has supported clerical and travel administrative overhead in the Director's Office, the dissemination of information (including the sponsorship of regional conferences), research program analysis and development, preparation and publication of conference and symposium proceedings, and partial funding of new information dissemination activities in the spirit of the 1971 amendment to the program (PL 92-175).

A table summarizing these expenditures is attached.

Water research projects have played key roles in California's economic development, or in avoiding or mitigating threatened economic loss. They have helped to protect or enhance environmental values. Benefits will continue to accrue years after specific funded projects are completed.

We ask your support for continued adequate funding for these vital OWRR programs.

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A SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (Sec. 100, PL 88-379, as amended) OF THE WATER RESOURCES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1969-74

			Campus	FCST	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Totals for 5 years 1969-1974
A-021-CAL	Pacific Ocean Influence Upon California Rainfall	Bjerknes	UCLA	2B	5300					5300
A-029-CAL	Physical, Chemical and Microbiological Factors Affecting Discharge of Water Into Drain Tile	Richards	UCR	4A	13100	9730				22830
A-030-CAL	Public Attitudes Toward Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Knutson	UCB	6F	19300					19300
A-031-CAL	Drainage Design as Influenced by Conditions in the Vicinity of the Drain Line	Luthin	UCD	4A	17200	17000				34200
A-032-CAL	Hybrid Computer Simulation of Ground Water Basins	Karplus	UCLA	2F	18200	18000				36200
A-033-CAL	System Identification and Multi-Level Optimization of Integrated Ground Water Systems	Dracup	UCLA	6A	9400	10000				19400
A-034-CAL	Removal of Oil From Aqueous Wastes by Flotation	Goren	UCB	5D		8000	8000	8000		24000
A-035-CAL	Potential Usefulness of Antitranspirants for Solution of Some Water Supply Problems	Hagan	UCD	3F		17250	17250	17250		51750
A-036-CAL	Weather Modification and International Legal Implications	Engelbert	UCLA	6E		5400				5400
A-037-CAL	The Politics of Ecology in the Lake Tahoe Basin: Attitudes, Interests and Institutions	Costantini	UCD	6B		10000	10000			20000
A-038-CAL	Measurement and Management Aspects of Water Toxicology	Flowers	UCLA	5A			15000	15000		30000
A-039-CAL	Finite Element Solutions for Unsteady and Unsaturated Flow in Porous Media	Bruch	UCSB	2G			7000	7000	7000	21000
A-040-CAL	Pre-Investment Planning: Optimal Timing...Multi-Facility Water Resource Systems	Scherfig	UCI/ UCLA	6A			9075	9075		18150
A-041-CAL	Efficiency and Equity Augmenting Water Supply	Mercer	UCSB	6B			8556	8556		17112
A-042-CAL	Deformation Moduli of Water Bearing Formations at Elevated Temperatures	Somerton	UCB	3B			6500	6335		12835
A-043-CAL	Probabilistic Models in Design and Operation of Multi-Purpose Reservoir Systems	Arunkumar	UCLA	6A			10000	10000		20000

			Campus	FCST	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Totals for 5 years 1969-1974
A-044-CAL	Prescribed Fire Effects on Water Repelency...in Mixed Conifer Litter and Soil	Biswell	UCB	4A			3600			3600
A-045-CAL	Intergovernmental Relations and Project Grants: Politics of Water Effluents	Reagan	UCR					7000		7000
A-046-CAL	Origin and Evolution of the California-Nevada Compact Commission: Interstate Conflict Over Water Use, 1935-68	Jackson	UCD	6E				7000	9000	16000
A-047-CAL	Evolution of Streamside Buffer Strips for Protecting Aquatic Organisms	Erman	UCB	4D					11000	11000
A-048-CAL	Design of New Residential Water Consumption Systems	Milne	UCLA	6D					10000	10000
A-049-CAL	Impact of Urbanization of Water Yield Flood Peak, and Water Quality in the Berkeley Hills of California	McBride	UCB	4A					8500	8500
A-050-CAL	Economic Efficiency of Water Used to Produce Calories and Protein	Rada	UCLA	6C					10000	10000
A-051-CAL	Removal of Organic Carbon From Water by Catalytic Oxidation With Solid Catalysts	Smith	UCD	5D					10000	10000
A-052-CAL	Adaptation to Increasing Salinity of the Colorado River	Robinson	UCD	3F					13000	13000
A-053-CAL	Evaluation of a Probability Approach to Uncertainty in Benefit/Cost Analysis	Mercer	UCSB	6B					9000	9000
Director's Office, California Water Resources Center, Including Information Dissemination and Research Development					17500	4620	5019	4784	12500	44230
Total Annual Allotment Program (PL 88-379, Sec. 100 Funds)					100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
Estimated Non Federal Contributions Relating to Annual Allotment Program OWRR Annual Report Form OW-6) Including Indirect Costs					73040	80248	87437	242404	200000*	683137
Total Matching Fund Program (PL 88-379, Sec. 101 Funds, Based on OWRR Annual Report Form OW-8)					186652.30	125174.50	94712.92	89771.71	55783*	552094.43
Estimated Non Federal Contributions Relating to Matching Fund Program (Form OW-8), Including Indirect Costs)					259374.65	174361.02	156951.07	145422.71	71604*	807713.45

*Preliminary Estimate

WITNESSES:

(Speaking)
Dr. Merwin D. Dougal
Director
Iowa State Water Resources
Research Institute
403 Town Engineering Building
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

(Supporting)
Dr. Howard P. Johnson
Professor
Department of Agricultural
Engineering
109 Agricultural Engineering Building
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Wednesday, April 10, 1974
Room H-305, U.S. Capitol Building

Regarding Federal Water Resources Research Program Administered By The Office of Water Resources Research, Department of The Interior (P.L. 88-379, as amended).

Chairman (Julia Butler) Hansen, Members of the Subcommittee, Staff Members, and Others in attendance at this appearance: We appreciate most sincerely this opportunity to testify for the Iowa State Water Resources Research Institute and Iowa State University in support of the Federal Water Resources Research Program. This research program has been very useful to the State of Iowa in obtaining solutions to the State's water problems, during the 10-year existence of the program.

We are deeply concerned about several matters relating to this program. These include (1) the impoundment of FY 1974 funds and of their subsequent reallocation from the state institute support category to other Interior purposes, and (2) the administration's proposed budget reductions for the FY 1975 budget. The latter would reduce from $100,000 to $89,000 the amount of funds allocated directly to the state institutes under the annual allotment provisions. However, even greater concern must be expressed now about the future of the entire program --- Title I annual allotment, matching grants and Title II additional research --- since implications obtained through the administration's statements (in other hearings) indicate little Interior support for the program. We would like to offer testimony illustrating that the research program has been and will continue to be effective in solving water problems in Iowa and the Nation. We do support the new problem-oriented, interdisciplinary focus and the state institutes' role in a regional research emphasis deserves continued and even additional support by Congress. Some restructuring of the program would be of considerable benefit, and strengthening of the guidelines and operational procedures of OWRR would also lend more viability to the Title I state institute allotment programs.

Comments about the state institutes

We will continue to support the concept of having an institute in each state, contrary to some criticism directed at the large number of institutes (51) funded by the program. Each state has sufficient geographical area and/or population density, and recognized differences in historical, cultural and water development patterns, that it is important in principle and practical in operation to support individual state institutes. The needs and problems -- both in scope and timing -- can and do vary among the states, and there are sufficient local and state agencies in a state to make research coordination and leadership a full-time position. Application of research results also can be achieved more readily through a "close knit" state structure. The regional coordination as proposed by OWRR will bring large-scale problems crossing state lines into proper focus, using the state institutes as a task force.

That the size of these institutes and their funding requirements should vary is to be expected. The base level of support provided by the OWRR program means that each state under proper guidelines can develop an effective program to meet that state's needs. The national

importance of water resources and its interstate implications as a migratory resource make it necessary that the federal coordinating and supporting role be continued. The parallel of federal support of state activities exists in many other areas, including the agricultural experiment stations, the state highway research boards, and other agencies in which a basic state support level is recognized in meeting national needs.

Support of a strong training and research program with a minimum of administration

Less than 20 percent of the annual ISWRRI budget has been spent for administration. The Director's salary always has been provided by Iowa State University from non-OWRR funds. Of this 20 percent, about one-half is used to support a graduate student as the Administrative Assistant. Therefore, this position also is used for training in water resources. This illustrates that 90 percent or more of the annual allotment funds have been directed into the research effort of the Institute.

These funds, including the annual allotment program and matching grant funds, have been expended each year for support of research projects, in which graduate students are trained through education, research and extension. No faculty salaries are paid from OWRR Allotment funds. As a result, cost-sharing is achieved and maximum use is made of the federal funds. Support of this program as a desirable and needed research area of emphasis will assist in solving Iowa's and the Nation's water resource problems. Continued support and funding of this program will permit us to maintain a level of knowledge and training that can avoid a "crisis" condition from occurring in the field of water resources. It appears extremely short sighted to neglect or consider eliminating a viable research program which at modest cost is providing answers to water problems and leading in establishing the base from which billions of dollars are appropriated for construction grants or programs in water resources development by the construction and regulatory agencies.

Training of students to serve the water resources field is a valuable part of the ISWRRI program. Within the past five years, 57 M.S. and Ph.D. study programs have received ISWRRI support. Most if not all of these students are now employed in water and related resource fields of practice. Our students have obtained employment with federal agencies --- Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers, Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Agriculture, and Others --- with several state agencies involved in the environmental, conservation and water resources fields of endeavor, and with private consultants and/or other local agencies.

State funding support which has been available to ISWRRI

Although the Title I allotment program does not specifically require state or other non-federal matching funds, the ISWRRI program has consistently shown a matching fund relationship. This cost sharing or matching is now reaching or equalling the federal contribution. Iowa State University (and

other cooperating institutions) has provided matching funds in the form of faculty salaries, support services, and in direct and indirect benefit schedules. This is an important point which should be recognized.

We would suggest that the allotment program might be strengthened by requiring matching funds be provided by the states. This would make the the program more equitable and achieve a sharing of state and national concern in water resources.

Accomplishments

The ISWRRI research program has provided several specific answers to state and national water problems, in addition to training of water resources people in many disciplines. It should be emphasized that this program is one of the few that is interdisciplinary in nature, and research scientists can cross discipline boundaries and combine their efforts in attacking relevant problems. This recently culminated in Iowa in a task force study of the environmental impact of water resources development, in which 17 disciplines and 50 researchers were coordinated through ISWRRI. The ability to do this came from the experience gained by the ISWRRI Council members through the years of guiding the state program under OWRR funding. A second key element of the ISWRRI research program is the ability to obtain substantial results from the modest amount of available support. In research initiation projects, including new innovative research, a big step forward frequently has been obtained with the limited funds. Once started, many projects were continued and expanded under additional support of other groups and agencies. We currently have 10 annual allotment research projects and 9 matching grant projects in the ISWRRI program.

The projects completed to date all have related to the eight basic water-use or management categories recognized in the state's water resources program. They consist of priority research categories suggested by ISWRRI's Advisory Board made up of 17 representatives of state and federal agencies concerned with water resources development in the state. These categories include: water supply; water quality control; watershed management and agricultural production; flood plain management; outdoor recreation; fish and wildlife enhancement; energy production; and navigation. No area has been neglected in this research program.

A few key areas researched in depth through the ISWRRI program include the following:

(a) Economic and physical studies of watershed management programs. Study of the economic impact of compulsory soil erosion control measures led to modification of state legislation on conservancy districts and assisted in establishing a state development program for watershed improvement.

From 1967 to 1971 the Iowa Legislature developed and passed conservation legislation designed to hold soil erosion losses

to a reasonable limit. One concern in the development of the bill was apportionment of costs between the farmer and the public. A study led by the Department of Economics entitled Minimizing Abatement Costs of Water Pollutants from Agriculture, completed in 1970, provided background information valuable in arriving at a compromise of cost distribution. By changing the soil erosion constraints, least-cost estimates of achieving successively higher erosion control standards were obtained. In the law 75% of the cost of permanent erosion control structures will be borne by the public, 25% by the farmer. The input from the study was made initially by Dr. Timmons, Professor, Department of Economics, Iowa State University before the Iowa Legislative Council, Environmental Preservation Study Committee, and at other meetings thereafter.

(b) Better use of agricultural lands can be achieved through improved drainage practices, which have been researched through drainage theory studies, improved materials and use, and hydrologic modeling in a mathematical sense. Iowa's flat but rich farmland creates unusual drainage problems, and hydrologic research has shown how the rainfall-runoff process can be regulated.

At present no explicit design technique is available to engineers to define the effect of such activities as tiling, surface drainage and ditching on rates of runoff from the recently glaciated, flat agricultural watersheds of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakotas and Illinois. Engineers of the Soil Conservation Service are now studying the model developed by Haan, DeBoer, Campbell and Johnson (ISWRRI researchers) for use in predicting flood discharges from drained watersheds when storm events, depressional storage, tile drainage, and surface drainage are defined. A request was received from Mr. Russell Knudson, SCS engineering hydrologist, recently (February, 1974) for a copy of the computer program and descriptive material. The last two phases of the model were developed, in part, with OWRR support to the Agricultural Engineering Department, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. The model, which simulates natural processes, was developed between 1967 and 1973.

(c) Comprehensive studies of stream response to effluents from water pollution control plants have led to the identification of many water pollution control problems and alternative solutions for these problems. Advance treatment methods will utilize these results in enhancing water quality in Iowa, which means a modest research program can guide the planning and funding of millions of dollars of plant facilities. The research results have been of value also in establishing stream standards, and in implementing the state's water quality control program.

A water quality simulation model developed through an ISWRRI interdisciplinary research project --- Drs. Baumann, Timmons

and Dougal --- and the extensive water quality study results are being used in the current state program of determining waste assimilative capacities of Iowa streams. This leadership knowledge, obtained in the period 1965-1969, is now reaping substantial benefits for the state. Additional economic research in water quality and water resources allocation has been conducted by Drs. Harl and Barnard.

(d) Many exotic and dangerous substances are introduced into the water environment. Key initial studies sponsored by ISWRRI at ISU relating to water supplies have permitted improvements in measurement methodology until trace impurities and contaminants can be identified and measured quantitatively. This research has received national attention and parallels closely medical research in identifying dangerous or toxic substances and evaluating their effect on human health. Drs. H. J. Svec, J. S. Fritz and G. V. Calder in the Department of Chemistry have had responsibility of this work.

(e) Recreation, fish and wildlife, vegetation and forestry problems have been topics for research. Growth, desire and need for water recreation have been evaluated for the benefit of Iowans, the effect of river changes and lake water quality on fish and wildlife studied to determine better control measures and alternative development concepts, and vegetation changes in water resource and reservoir projects are leading to new design, operation and use concepts. Drs. Bachmann, Haugen, and Landers at Iowa State and Dr. Paulson at the University of Iowa have led this long-term program.

(f) Ice formation is a navigational hazard in a temperate climate. Studies at the University of Iowa funded through the OWRR program have helped provide a better understanding of ice formation in our navigable rivers. This research is an important contribution toward solving a regional problem: Extended period or possible year-round navigation on our border rivers (Upper Mississippi & Missouri Rivers). Dr. J. F. Kennedy at the University of Iowa is in charge of this work.

(g) Studies on the effects of thermal loading of our streams and rivers have been significant in the design and operation of nuclear power plants such as the one at Cordova, Illinois on the Mississippi River. This work also is under the direction of Dr. J. F. Kennedy at the University of Iowa.

(h) Social studies have been conducted to determine the response of individuals and public interest groups to water resources development. The role and effect of public participation in planning and designing water resources programs and project is a key issue in developing a state water plan in Iowa. Dr. Bultena in Sociology has led this research effort. Professor

Hines at the University of Iowa has conducted similar legal studies of Iowa water problems.

(i) Specific mention should be made also of the need for additional energy-related research now being considered.

i. Effect of heated-water or thermal discharges

ii. Occurrence, distribution, & allocation of water for coal utilization, gasification and electrical energy production

1) Iowa - interior and border streams.
2) Wyoming; is there enough for both irrigation & coal, and to meet other main stem demands for hydroelectric power, navigation, water supply, water quality control, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement?

iii. Quantities needed for energy production

1) Iowa coal (washing, gasification)
2) Other types of energy production

iv. Quality of water required for "iii"

Development of regional research programs

The water resources research institutes in the nation have formed regional research associations to enhance further the OWRR and state programs. ISWRRI is participating in the Missouri River Basin Water Institute Consortium (MRBWIC) and the Great Lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Ohio River Basin Association (GLUMORBA). Additional team analysis is being conducted of water problems and identification of broad regional research needs. The coordination being achieved among the institutes, the various state resource agencies, and federal water agencies, shows that a concentrated effort can be directed at real and urgent water problems. The role of water in the energy situation is an example of a broad scale regional (and national) problem being reviewed for research needs and potential solutions for alternative development patterns. This regional research development offers new capabilities in solving water problems. It also permits the state institutes to cooperate in depth with the river basin commission groups formed under the auspices of the Federal Water Resources Council.

Conclusion

We believe that the federal water resources research program has real merit and should continue to be supported and funded by Congress. It is a viable part of the research program in Iowa for solving water resources and related problems through the Iowa State Water Resources

Research Institute. The federal program supports an interdisciplinary problem-oriented research phase that is invaluable in researching complex problems. We would encourage Congress to:

1. Establish a matching grant provision to the annual allotmant program of Title I, and continue to fund it at the $100,000 per institute level as a basic support, leadership and coordinating mechanism.

2. Provide increased funds, as now permitted in the allotment program, into the restructured regional research effort. This may require additional legislation, and possibly shift the emphasis into the matching grant part of Title I.

3. Continue the matching grant support in the Title I program, as a regional-oriented program.

4. Use the Title II program as a national needs category, for new innovative research into areas where little has been explored, or for urgent needs which arise, such as the energy problem.

This program, if continued, will aid in the nation remaining abreast or ahead of its water problems. In this manner, crisis situations can be avoided, and a steady, progressive development and conservation pattern can continue for the water resources area of national interest and concern.

If Congress finds that the water resources research program is sufficiently interdisciplinary and broad in scope, and further that it no longer fits into the mission of the existing Department of the Interior, then consideration might be given to finding a more appropriate administrative entity. A restructured Department of Energy and Natural Resources is one new possibility; the Water Resources Council is a second, with its broad planning and leadership role that includes a regional river basin commission framework which could accept this interdisciplinary water resources research program. A third potential would be a place within the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture. The second alternative appears to offer the greatest interdisciplinary advantages, considering the representation of federal agencies on the Council.

We thank the subcommittee for the time granted to present this testimony. We respectfully request your support of these recommendations.

LETTERS AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

[Mailgram]

CHICAGO, ILL., *April 8, 1974.*

SIDNEY YATES,
Member of House Subcommittee on Interior Department and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

On behalf of the citizens of Illinois, the Illinois Arts Council urges you to recommend full funding at the authorized $100 million level for the arts endowment. This level of Federal support for the arts is vital to the health of the arts in this country.

We request that this statement be made part of the official record.

Sincerely,

BRUCE SAGAN,
Chairman, Illinois Arts Council.

MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS,
April 15, 1974.

MRS. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: We are writing to ask your continued support of the National Endowment and National Council on the Arts in strengthening the cultural foundation of our country. In our role as a State agency, concerned with encouragement and participation in the arts, the support given to the arts by Congress through the National Endowment has played a critical part through programs supported and encouraged by the National Endowment. Because of the contributions and resources of the Endowment, we have been able to generate rising support for the arts at the State and local levels.

Continued support at the Federal level will strengthen the growing trend toward both public and private support for the arts in the country. With the increased cost of bringing the arts to an increasingly large audience, we would request that the $100 million authorization for the endowment be fully funded in order to respond to important needs and opportunities.

Only through such full funding will those working at the Federal, State, and local levels be able to achieve the goals of making the arts more available to our citizens, encouraging the creative development of our Nation's talent, and helping preserve our cultural heritage.

We would ask that this letter be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

EMILY RICE,
Executive Director.

[Mailgram]

RENO, NEV., *April 9, 1974.*

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Nevada State Council on the Arts requests following statement be made part of official record during hearings regarding fiscal 1975 funding National Endowment for the Arts.

"Full funding of $1 million for National Endowment for the Arts vital for continuation of State arts agencies for stimulation and encouragement of arts, particularly in sparsely populated and culturally underdeveloped areas of United States."

Council regrets loss of Chairmen Hansen and Bible as arts proponents in Congress.

HELEN SIDLER,
Executive Director, Nevada State Council on the Arts.

MINNESOTA STATE ARTS COUNCIL,
Minneapolis, Minn., March 29, 1974.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: On behalf of the Minnesota State Arts Council I am writing this letter to urge full funding in the amount of $100 million for the Arts Endowment.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

RUTH HUMLEKER,
Acting Director.

STATE OF UTAH,
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,
DIVISION OF FINE ARTS,
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 25, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: As chairman of the board and director of the Utah State Division of Fine Arts, we urge full funding of the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Increasingly, Federal support of the arts in Utah makes it possible to offer the arts to a broader segment of people in the State. Currently, we are able to support more than 50 arts organizations throughout Utah; a major portion of this support is possible because of Federal funding through the National Endowment for the Arts. Through Federal funding we are able to strengthen existing arts organization such as the Utah Symphony Orchestra, Ballet West, and the Utah Shakespearean Festival. Federal funding also provides seed money to help develop arts resources in many smaller communities throughout the State.

Continued support of the National Endowment for the Arts will mean that the arts in Utah will also continue to grow and develop and become a more meaningful part of life for all Utahans.

Please make this letter part of the official record.

WILBURN C. WEST,
Director.
KEITH M. ENGAR,
Chairman.

MARCH 21, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I understand that your committee will soon consider the appropriation for fiscal year 1975 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The purpose of this letter is to express my hope that you will find it possible to support their request in full.

Everyone in the country appreciates tremendously the job that Congress has been doing during the whole Nixon period in keeping both authorizations and appropriations lower than the administration has requested. Certainly the need for fiscal restraint is a pressing one and I congratulate you for your role in keeping spending down. But, may I affirm my belief that the work of the National Endowment for the Humanities deserves to be an exception to the general budget ceiling.

I say the National Endowment for the Humanities deserves to be an exception; first of all because the "humanities" are grossly underfunded compared to science and technology. Our physical capacities to move the Earth or blow it up never have been equaled, but our moral capacity to control our material power for the benefit of human beings is still weak. The humanities are the only nonsectarian way through which we can hope to further human values in our pluralistic society. Thus, I feel they deserve the maximum support that Congress can give.

Second, the National Endowment for the Humanities now is achieving a broad dissemination of humanistic values through television, traveling exhibits, newspapers, and other media. It would be a tragedy if these new developments were impeded or cut back.

I'm delighted to have this chance to write to you on behalf of a truly worthwhile government effort. I hope you agree with me that the National Endowment for the Humanities is worthy of your support, even of your increased support. From my past experience I know that whatever your decision it will be taken only on the basis of the deepest and most dispassionate analysis.

Sincerely,

SARGENT SHRIVER.

THE FAIRFAX SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
Alexandria, Va., March 23, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Reference is made to the public hearings beginning March 26 by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on the National Endowment Fund for the Arts. I understand that $100 million has been authorized, but that the President has asked for only $82 million.

I would like to add the support of the Fairfax Symphony Orchestra from Fairfax, Va., for your favorable consideration of this appropriation to its full authorization of $100 million.

Symphony orchestras, too, face the dilemma of rising costs in all areas of their budgets whether they be a community orchestra such as ours (with a budget of less than $20,000 with unpaid, volunteer musicians) or a major symphony such as the Boston or New York Philharmonic. There are over 900 symphony orchestras in America.

In our case, the National Endowment for the Arts provides, with stringent approval guidelines, the opportunity to increase performing art services to our musicians, and family groups. Currently, stress is being placed on celebrating our Nation's Bicentennial. The Fairfax Symphony Orchestra wishes to cooperate. However, this kind of activity requires funding beyond the regular budget of our symphony.

We feel that a serious and responsible function of a symphony orchestra is to bring the great symphony works to increased audiences across our Nation. This is part of our cultural heritage which must be kept alive and before the people. Opportunities also must be afforded new, contemporary composers' voices to be heard, and innovative offerings must be mounted.

It is historical that when long gone are the hew and croy of wars, and the economic and political struggles of a nation to exist, the record of the country is graced by its cultural assets of music, the performing arts, and so forth.

Our best wishes to you,

Sincerely,

MRS. W. EDWARD DAKIN, *President.*

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY JOHN B. HIGHTOWER, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED COUNCILS OF THE ARTS

Madam Chairman, it is a pleasure once again to testify before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies regarding the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts.

I do so with mixed emotions because of your decision to leave which, in turn, means our loss of your chairmanship of this subcommittee. Your knowledgeable scrutiny of the appropriation request for the National Endowment for the Arts over the years has produced an atmosphere in the arts that has made us examine ourselves more closely, has led to a more publicly responsive attitude on the part of arts institutions, and has made us assemble more convincing homework for public support of the arts. Your personal counsel and support has been invaluable and consequential.

As you perhaps know, the arts field has been infamous for its lack of statistical information but a Louis Harris survey of public opinion about the arts conducted by his subsidiary, the National Research Center for the Arts, reveals an extraordinary desire and demand for the arts throughout the entire country. For example, 71 percent of the adult public—103.3 million people—had attended at least one live performance of theater, dance, or music or one museum

in the 12 months preceding the study; and 89 percent of the population felt it was important "to the quality of life in a community to have facilities like museums, theaters, and concert halls in the community."

In addition to my own testimony, which has already been presented for the record, I would like to read a few statements of support for increased appropriation up to the full $100 million authorization ceiling for the Nat[illegible]al Endowment for the Arts. The following is from Allen Sapp, director [illegible]ts/Worth a project of the American Council of the Arts in Education:

We join our voice of support to those of many other organization[illegible]his matter of increased appropriations for the National Endowment for the [illegible]s. Their work has been stunningly successful in bringing arts experiences all over the United States, in shoring up professional arts organizations, in initi[illegible]g support of individual creative artists, in dramatizing for all America the ur[illegible]nt nature of artistic promise and artistic manifestation.

The national arts effort has been splendidly directed by Miss Hanks and her associates. Its responsiveness to the artistic fraternity through State and regional mechanisms and through individual solicitations has been notable, sensitive, and flexible without ever losing sight of the broadest ongoing objectives.

Amidst all the persuasive arguments, that the arts are a very considerable business employing many persons, that the arts are a mighty arm of education broadly construed, that the arts reveal the nature of America's past and the auguries of its future, that the arts provide an unequaled consolidation for the infirm and depleted, that the arts are tunnels to better seeing and hearing and sensing space—one remains special: That the arts remind everyone of the paradises lost and regained which are the essential American impulse. When physical frontiers no longer exist, it is the frontiers of wisdom and of the senses which rouse our courage and our dedication.

From Doris Hering, executive director of the National Association for Regional Ballet, Inc.:

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin once wrote: "Art cannot exist only in the hands of specialists, for it will wither. It must dig into the very substance of life. It requires the help and cooperation of the whole community." To that one might add that help must continue to be given by the Federal Government.

While the increase in Federal funding for the National Endowment for the Arts has since fiscal year 1973 been heartening, we are only at the threshold. We are producing thousands of magnificently trained artists. They must have access to a life of dignity and security. One positive step is full funding—$100 million—for the Arts Endowment in fiscal year 1975.

The National Association for Regional Ballet, which is concerned with quality performing throughout the Nation, earnestly requests this funding so that "the very substance of life" can be enhanced for our artists and arts consumers.

From James L. Robinson, director of the U.S. Catholic Conference:

The arts and humanities have a long and fruitful church-related history. That history is challenged today by public indifference and by financial difficulties. A major effort must be made for full funding to restore the dynamic image, the values and advantages for the enhancement of the quality of life in the public forum.

The U.S. Catholic Conference has a deep interest in the preservation and growth of the arts and humanities. The level of effort required is great indeed.

The U.S. Catholic Conference strongly urges that the authorized full-ceiling of $100 million for fiscal year 1975 be allocated.

From Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe, association legislative program committee chairman and Mrs. Paula Boghosian, association legislative program committee member on behalf of the American Association of University Women:

The American Association of University Women, comprised of more than 180,000 members, has a long history of active involvement in both the arts and humanities and maintains a deep concern for the development and growth of programs affecting national goals within this area.

Expanded community arts programs are of an increasing necessity to the growing group of better educated Americans with ever increasing enforced, leisure time.

Community expansion of existing arts education in the schools is an important adjunct to their cultural programs. Events and facilities that enable a community demonstration of activities presented in school programs and provide for continued involvement, create a valuable link in a child's understanding and appreciation of his society.

Our aged and elderly citizens also must be allowed to experience and enjoy the arts at costs within their often limited means.

Current economic circumstances make it difficult to provide and maintain a quality of life and arts availability commensurate with an informed, intelligent and active contemporary society without governmental assistance.

Uncertainties created by the energy crisis have imposed additional and unforeseen burdens on community and arts groups. Maximum Federal support is needed in an industry that in the best of times is financially troubled.

Full appropriation is of particular importance in that special bicentennial projects, in preparation for the national bicentennial celebration in 1976, will be funded from this total amount.

AAUW considers the major goals of the national endowment for the arts are to make the arts more widely available to all Americans, to preserve our rich cultural heritage for present and future generations and to encourage the creative development of our Nation's finest talent.

In accordance with a vital concern that these goals be effected, the American Association of University Women urges maximum funding of $100 million for the national endowment for the arts and the national endowment for the humanities for the fiscal year 1975.

From the Girl Scouts of the United States of America:

Wherever State art councils or the national endowment have supported local orchestras, opera companies, ballet companies, or have enabled museums to extend their educational activities whether in special exhibits, summer urban workshops or special tours and seminars—girl scouting has benefited.

One specific example of Girl Scouting receiving the benefits of Government support was the large national event in 1968 entitled "The World of Arts." Art councils and the national endowment gave us encouragement and support in terms of advice, information, speakers, consultative help. Cooperating organizations such as Metropolitan Opera Studio, Garden State Ballet, National Theatre of the Deaf, American Shakespeare Festival, seven museums in New York City, New York City Ballet Co., Old Sturbridge Village, Saratoga Center for the Performing Arts, and consultants such as Penn State folklorists, Joe Papp, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Marian Anderson, Nancy Hanks, John Hightower, opened new worlds of artistic expression to hundreds of girls, who in turn affected hundreds of others. Following this program were several years of follow-up activities worked out often in conjunction with State and local arts councils, museums, and orchestras in communities throughout the United States. The results of the world of arts program are still being felt and the resulting cooperation has enabled more and better quality arts programs in Girl Scouting.

Girl Scouts are traditionally interested in the arts. They spend at least one third of their time in art activities. This percentage is probably even higher in the younger age groups.

Even though interested and aware of the value of the arts and humanities in the life of a young girl growing into womanhood today, an organization such as the Girl Scouts cannot employ the kind of art expertize to give our programs depth and continuity. The multiplicity of duties and finances available in local communities do not allow this, and volunteer leaders are rarely trained in art media. For this reason, we must rely, in most cases, on the help of others more equipped to lend substance in the arts. Without expert help, and the chance to work together with cultural organizations in communities, the Girl Scouts would find it much more difficult to offer programs to improve the esthetic development of young people.

Girl Scouting can offer, in a unique way, a supplement to the arts presented in educational institutions. Here, in a relaxed, informal environment, with her friends, a girl can explore media in the visual arts without fear of grades or marks; she can take trips to museums, ballet companies, drama groups with her friends; she can discover the delights of exploring music just for the joy of it; she can visit galleries, talk with artists and watch them work, visit backstage life and sometimes get a chance to learn the intricacies of backstage life. If we are to enjoy beautiful cities and esthetic countrysides, great cultural institutions—quality throughout our country, we must see to it that young people receive this esthetic education now—not just in a half-hour class once a week in seventh grade but in every aspect of their lives.

Last year, at a national event for girls at the Girl Scout National Center in Pleasantville, N.Y., we relied on the consultative help of artists in Westchester

County. Without their help, presenting such good quality arts would have been almost impossible.

In Girl Scout events in Michigan and North Carolina, arts councils have been enormously helpful.

In Nashville, Tenn., last year, music was introduced to 145 Girl Scout participants. Without the support of artists and cultural institutions, the exciting opportunities and learnings would never have been possible.

Last December, at the opening of the Girl Scout opera—Daisy, in Miami, Fla., the Family Opera Workshop of the Girl Scouts of Tropical Florida received a check from the State art council. This wonderful program has acquainted hundreds of girls with the beauties of opera over the years. Now, they will be able to expand those learnings to many more young people.

Next summer, the Nelson Art Museum will be working with the Girl Scout Council in Kansas City to present a regional art event for Girl Scouts in the Midwest. Many young people will be exposed to quality art and thus, have new experiences they would not normally have.

Our dreams for an expanded arts program for the future can only become a reality with the help of the artists and cultural institutions that receive grants from the national endowment.

What are these new dreams? Here are a few!

1. Music education—cassette tapes for girls to use to enrich their understanding of musical styles, sources of American music and understanding of world cultural differences.

2. Cooperative ventures with historical societies, museums, and organizations to preserve, protect, restore landmarks and to help with programs for young people based on American heritage.

3. Preparation of books, filmstrips, and other resources for Girl Scouts in all the arts.

4. Making possible more cultural opportunities for Girl Scouts in music, poetry, painting, sculpture, and drama by working with artists in these fields and seeing the museums, dances, orchestras, ballet and drama which might otherwise be unavailable to them.

5. Most exciting possibilities could result from the associated councils' proposed arts in the community projects improving the cooperation among community groups and resulting in great cultural enrichment for all ages.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Tallahassee, April 2, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: We are sure you are aware of the public hearings scheduled the week of April 8, 1974, regarding the appropriation of the National Endowment for the Arts.

We request, on behalf of the Fine Arts Council of Florida, and thousands of concerned individuals, that you support and urge others to support the Endowment's request of $100 million.

The Endowment's Federal-State partnership program has planted seed money which has generated millions of dollars for arts programs in Florida over the past few years. In addition to this program money, many organizations, institutions, and individuals in this State have received direct grants. Until last year, when this State legislature appropriated funds for the arts program, our only substantial source of financial aid for the arts was by funding from the National Endowment.

In order for the Endowment to continue this vital service and expand to meet growing needs in the arts, we ask that you take positive stand for this Federal agency that has contributed so much to our State.

If you have any questions about the endowment and what it has done for Florida, we will be glad to provide you with detailed information.

Very truly yours,

S. LEONARD PAS, Jr.
Director, Fine Arts Council of Florida.

ARIZONA COMMISSION ON THE ARTS HUMANITIES,
Phoenix, Ariz., April 1, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: In your role as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I write you to urge full funding—$100 million—for the National Endowment for the Arts. Because of your personal interest and continued support, Arizona has experienced rapid growth in the arts. National encouragement has stimulated State participation in the funding of administration. Full Federal funding will aid our next step—to ask the State of Arizona to support the arts and the arts beneficiaries with program money.

Attached is a copy of our annual report to the Governor which will indicate the benefits to the Indian reservations, borderlands, mining communities, and inner cities.

I hope this request from Arizona will be included in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

MRS. FLOYD J. TESTER.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BANDS,
New York, N.Y., April 2, 1974.

MS. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MS. HANSEN: I wish to state my support for a maximum endowment for the arts and music in particular for fiscal 1975. Governmental support for the arts is becoming increasingly crucial to the survival of many of our society's cultural institutions and in my opinion the Government must carry out its responsibility to our society by not cutting out any of these funds. I am actively following the hearings of your committee and wish my voice to be heard in your deliberations.

Sincerely,

ROGER NIERENBERG.

IDAHO STATE COMMISSION ON THE ARTS,
Boise, Idaho, March 27, 1974.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: The Idaho State Commission on Arts and Humanities wishes to commend you on your valuable support of the National Endowments, and we beg to assure you that we are in complete support of the $100 million appropriation requested for the Arts Endowment.

Over 200,000 persons, program developers, and audiences have participated in the funding made available to them through the National Endowment for the Arts and the Idaho State Commission on Arts and Humanities. This number represents one-fourth of the population of Idaho.

We also wish to emphasize the importance of arts programs in our rural areas which are frequently more culturally deprived than the inner-city areas where extensive arts opportunities through the school districts and endowments are available.

We request this statement be made part of the official record.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR L. TROUTNER, *Chairman.*

NEVADA STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS,
March 28, 1974.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Speaking as executive secretary-treasurer of the Nevada State Council on the Arts, for the Northeastern Nevada Museum, the Elko Coun-

ty Art Club, and various other northeastern Nevada organizations who have received funds from the National Endowment for the Arts: I urge your efforts to get full funding—$100 million—for the Arts Endowment.

The funds, since 1967, have made possible many art and cultural endeavors that could not have been originated if this source of funds had not been available. Financing is always at a premium and the Endowment funds are sorely needed in this area, far removed from metropolitan cultural activities.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this plea. I ask you make this letter a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

HOWARD HICKSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LETTERS AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

STATEMENT OF APPALACHIAN TRAIL CONFERENCE

The Appalachian Trail Conference is an organization of 34 Appalachian Trail clubs and 9,000 individual members who are interested in preserving and maintaining the Appalachian Trail, which was designated as a national scenic trail under the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90–543).

This act authorized $5 million for land acquisition to preserve the Appalachian Trail environment and to keep it open. It provided a 2-year period for State action in land acquisition. This 2-year period expired on October 9, 1973. The States have and are continuing programs to protect the trail, and some of them are acquiring lands with State funds, the State of Maryland being an outstanding example.

None of the Federal funds authorized have been spent so far for land acquisition and we believe that the Federal Government should now begin a modest program for acquiring lands that are available from willing sellers. No funds were requested by the Interior Department for its part in this program although the Department of Agriculture has requested some funds for acquisition of inholdings along the trail.

We believe it is important for such a program to be begun now because lands through which the trail passes are continually increasing in value and opportunities to purchase some of these lands from willing sellers may be lost if they are not acquired when they are available.

We would suggest that a modest program totalling $500,000 be initiated for fiscal year 1975 to acquire key tracts available from willing sellers that the States cannot purchase under their regular programs. Member trail clubs are keeping track of land ownership along the trail and are in a position to suggest, through the Appalachian Trail Advisory Council, those tracts that are of the highest priority.

There has been some concern that the National Park Service will have difficulty in administering a number of isolated tracts of land along the trail. We would suggest that parcels acquired by the Federal Government be delegated to the States for administration under the various State trail plans. Maintenance of the trail in these areas would continue to be done by the local clubs as at present under a cooperative agreement that has been negotiated with the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. CLUSEN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Madam Chairman and members of the committee: I am Charles M. Clusen, Washingtn representative of the Sierra Club on whose behalf I am appearing here today. The Sierra Club is a national conservation organization with over 140,000 members in 44 chapters covering all 50 States. The designation and management of national park areas have been a high priority concern to the Sierra Club from our founding in 1892 by John Muir. Congress by establishing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has embarked on an exciting and much needed new course: The establishment of park areas with significant natural values in close proximity to our cities. The piecing together of many parcels that has had a variety of past uses and owners that blend the bay areas' dra-

matic natural values with its cultural assets, gives us a model that can be followed in other parts of the country. As a model of undisputed national importance, it is especially important that the Federal Government acquire the necessary lands quickly to avoid price escalation.

The President of the United States has requested more than $13 million for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for fiscal 1975—$10 million for acquisition, $3,058,300 for operating expenses and $43,000 for Alcatraz road improvements. After consultation with our Marin County members—people who have participated in the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area—it is evident that $10 million for acquisition is inadequate. The appropriation of an additional $10 million for acquisition (for a total of $20 million for purchase of private land) would enable the National Park Service to move ahead in the program of land acquisition begun in 1973.

A glance at the present Golden Gate National Recreation Area map shows a checkerboard of large and small parcels. Twelve large parcels comprise 73 percent of the land to be included within the park and are larger than 500 acres. The remaining 27 percent of land to be purchased for the park is in numerous small parcels. These small parcels require additional funds simply to arrange their purchase due to a combination of administrative, appraisal, and paperwork costs.

Land prices are low in Marin County. In 1972 California voters passed proposition 20 which established the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act. The State Coastal Commission and the six regional commissions have tended to restrict development of large parcels in their planning for the coastal area. Coupled with the water shortage/sewage disposal problems prevalent in western Marin County, land prices have been kept relatively low. This condition will not last forever. If the orderly pace of acquisition is to continue, if the squares on the checkerboard are to be filled, cash is needed now.

It is common knowledge that Marincello, a sizable parcel now held by nature conservancy, must be purchased by December 1, 1974, or the failure to exercise the option will cost the National Park Service in excess of $700 per day in interest payments. If the Park Service must spend more than $6 million to acquire Marincello's 2,138 acres, there will be less than $4 million remaining—only $4 million to take advantage of the prevailing low prices. This is why $20 million is needed for acquisition in fiscal 1975—to buy parcels which will bind the park together into a viable unit.

A wise Congress provided a mechanism (section 3m Public Law 92-589, establishing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area) for purchase of Golden Gate National Recreation Area land on a downpayment and installments basis, where appropriate. We encourage use of this provision—a businesslike procedure used by the private sector to purchase property. If the Office of Management and Budget would permit use of this system, it could demonstrate its value as a tool in acquiring park lands not only for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area but across the Nation, serving the future needs of other parks as well.

We are grateful for the interest of this committee in the unique new park—a concept whose time has come. Over the past several years the Sierra Club has become more and more involved with problems of the urban environment. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area will serve as a model for land use in the urban situation. Increased appropriations for land acquisition will allow the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to realize its full potential as a park resource for urban residents and visitors from across the Nation and around the world.

Because this park weaves a large urban area with a rural setting, we are also concerned with the sum to be budgeted for demonstrating transit projects for the park. We urge the Congress to be as generous as possible in its provisions for these projects.

In summary we are pleased to be able to testify before you today to let you know of our interest in this park. We urge that you appropriate $20 million for land acquisition and make a generous allowance for demonstration transportation projects. Thank you.

LETTERS AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO VARIOUS INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,
San Francisco, Calif., April 8, 1974.

People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the coalition of conservation and civic-minded groups and individuals which coordinated the principal citizen efforts that led to the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Since the park was established in 1972, we have worked for the orderly acquisition of parklands and for effective protection, planning, and development of the park.

We are pleased to testify before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies on the proposed appropriations for fiscal 1975 for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The President has asked for $10 million for private land acquisition, $3,058,300 for operating expenses and $43,000 for repairs on Alcatraz. People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area feels that the funds for operating expenses are sufficient and that the amount to be spent on Alcatraz seems appropriate. On the other hand, the funds allocated for purchase of private land are woefully insufficient; $20 million is needed for land acquisition for fiscal 1975.

At the present time it is our understanding that the National Park Service is moving forward well in the acquisition of private lands. We have attached to this testimony the April copy of our newsletter, the PFGGNRA Greenbelt Gazette, and from it quote one paragraph:

"Fourteen tracts totaling 3,500 acres have been purchased by the NPS for GGNRA. Six more tracts encompassing 2,500 acres are proceeding through escrow. Under consideration by the NPS are two offers to sell an additional 1,100 acres. And active negotiations are underway with owners of another 3,100 acres."

We want to be certain that the National Park Service can proceed at the same effective pace as it has during the past year; sufficient available funds will help to make this possible. It is only an unusual combination of conditions that have kept prices down in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area lands. This situation is temporary. It exists today—and will change—for the following reasons:

(1) In 1972, California voters passed the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act. It provided for commissions with permit powers to review current development proposals for the coast while a coordinated plan is prepared for coastal protection and development. Present-day uncertainties keep prices down in the coastal zone, particularly in large parcels; the Golden Gate National Recreation Area coastal lands are nearly all big parcels. In 1976, when the plan is completed, prices will rise again.

(2) Most of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is located in Marin County. There is a water shortage throughout southern Marin County and also immediately north of Mount Tamalpais State Park. There are also sewage disposal problems, particularly in the area of Stinson Beach. The Marin Municipal Water District and the State regional water quality control board have taken various measures to deal with these problems. When they are solved, in the foreseeable future, construction will be possible and prices will rise again.

The National Park Service should have the opportunity to take advantage of present-day circumstances that keep prices down in Marin County.

By June 30, 1974, the National Park Service will have spent or committed all of the $15,900,000 of reprogramed funds allocated so far for park land acquisition. One 2,138-acre parcel is known as Marincello. The National Park Service now has an option on Marincello which must be exercised by December 1, 1974, or interest of 4 percent will be charged. The total cost of this parcel is $6,836.000, including $100,000 already paid for a 25-acre section. The option cost was $336,-000. Therefore $6,400,000 remains to be paid. If Congress allocates only $10 million for fiscal 1975 and $6,400,000 is spent for Marincello, then the National Park Service will have only $3,600,000 for all of the rest of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

If condemnation proceedings begin on a number of parcels in fiscal 1975, it may be wiser sometimes to use not just a "complaint" but a "complaint plus declaration of taking." If this is done, the National Park Service must deposit, at the time the proceedings begin, a sum of money equal to the amount for which the

property has been appraised. Furthermore, some properties now expected to go through condemnation proceedings may be bought in out-of-court settlements. If the line of willing and almost-willing landowners continues to move at the pace apparent during the past year, and if insufficient funds are allocated for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area private land acquisition, the National Park Service could be put into an unnecessarily inflexible and potentially expensive position.

It is especially because of the need to buy Marincello and because of the willingness of so many landowners to sell that the National Park Service needs $20 million to proceed with all possible speed during the coming year.

Also, there is a provision in the legislation that established the park, section 3m of Public Law 92–589, which would permit purchase of parkland on the installment plan. This is a method of land acquisition that is used by corporations and by private citizens. For many landowners as well as for the National Park Service it would be of advantage. Congress passed section 3m but the Office of Management and Budget has not permitted it to be used.

We urge the subcommittee to ask once again that section 3m be utilized so that the National Park Service may obtain purchase commitments at today's prevailing low prices.

People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, knowing that the key to successful planning and development of a large park in an urban area lies in the development of a successful transportation system to and within that park, also urges the Congress to appropriate a generous amount of money for the development of alternative transportation systems. For these purposes demonstration projects must be done and we ask that the National Park Service be given sufficient funds to do a good job.

People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area wants to thank the Appropriations Committee for its wisdom in allocating sufficient funds for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area through fiscal 1974. We hope that you can continue the necessary level of funding; $20 million should be appropriated for fiscal 1975 for purchase of private land. The installment method of land purchase should be used when advantageous.

Sincerely,

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D., *Chairman.*
MRS. GEORGE D. MEYER, *Cochairman.*

SPORT FISHING INSTITUTE

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March 29, 1974

Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen
Chairwoman, Interior Subcommittee
House Committee on Appropriations
U.S. Capitol, Room H-218
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Hansen:

The Sport Fishing Institute wishes to offer written testimony concerning the proposed 1974 Budget of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and we respectfully ask that this letter become a part of the record of public hearing.

The urgency for greater exploitation of our non-renewable resources has placed great new demands upon our environment and threatens widespread degradation of fish and wildlife communities. Many governmental agencies and private organizations are heavily involved with offshore oil exploration oil shale processing, coal gassification, expanded strip-mining, geothermal exploration, flood prevention, plus a myriad other activities which can seriously damage the environment.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) must represent the public in guaranteeing that fish and wildlife values will be fully considered in all of these exploitative activities. The Bureau has the necessary professional competence and the legislative authority; however, there is a critical shortage in the staff necessary to meet the accelerated demand. The new responsibility resulting from the combination of the National Environmental Protection Act and the "Energy Crisis" has revolutionized traditional assignments and virtually overwhelmed an already busy staff.

For the above reason, we are particularly pleased with the request for a $4.13 million expansion of Habitat Preservation Activities, and we urge your Committee's approval. The need for this is urgent for there is real danger of falling behind in the protection of the environment. Protecting fish and wildlife on a continual "catch-up" basis would be disastrous. Quite to the contrary, we must make certain that fish and wildlife values are considered in advance of any man-made encroachment on their environment.

A March 8, 1974, G.A.O. report to Congress notes numerous breakdowns in the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act under which fish and wildlife values are to be given equal consideration in Federal water resource developments. Many of these breakdowns are traceable to understaffing and much improvement can be expected with expanded Habitat Preservation Activities.

Our second major concern with the BSFW is what we see as a serious deficiency in its allocation for the Great Lakes Fisheries Program. The $2.367 million is the same as for FY 1974 and does not even allow for the 8 percent inflation during the past year. It also totally ignores the urgent fisheries needs in Lake Ontario.

Lake Ontario contains 4,382,000 surface areas. Slightly over half of this area is in the Canadian Province of Ontario. The 2,278,400 acres and 356 miles of shoreline which are located within New York State represent more than two-thirds of that state's water surface area. The devastating sea lamprey, which has been virtually brought under control in the other Great Lakes, is still wreaking havoc in Lake Ontario. Almost one-hundred percent of the trout and salmon caught in the Lake are lamprey-scarred, with an average of 10 scars per fish. In addition, large numbers of these fish are undoubtedly killed outright by the lamprey.

The BSFW has virtually no lamprey control program in Lake Ontario and no funds to implement one. In addition, the Bureau has no research facilities and no research staff available to measure the extent of the lamprey problem and to make the other important field investigations that are vital to the proper management of Lake Ontario's fisheries resources. For instance, Lake Ontario is reported to have an excellent forage fish base for the development of outstanding sport fisheries, yet many questions are unanswered.

How many pounds of these forage fish are available in Lake Ontario per acre in early summer? What proportion can safely be consumed by predator fish such as salmon, or lake trout, and leave sufficient numbers to replenish an abundant supply for the next year? How many pounds of forage species are required to produce a pound of salmon or lake trout? What is the average rate of survival of stocked fingerlings, and what is the desired size of harvest? In the matter of sea lamprey populations, exactly what portions of what streams are used by lampreys for spawning and at what time of the year? All of these are questions which must be answered if the Lake Ontario program is to succeed.

Re-stocking of lake trout in Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and in Lake Huron has succeeded spectacularly in rebuilding the lake trout populations that were so badly depleted by a combination of commercial overfishing and uncontrolled predator lampreys. The demand upon BSFW for lake trout fingerlings for re-stocking the Great Lakes is approximately 11 million fish per year, yet the maximum production capability of Federal hatcheries is only 4.6 million fish annually. The current Federal production is not adequate to meet the needs of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. Recovery of Lake Ontario's once vast lake trout fishery will require extensive restocking of fish produced in a new hatchery that should have a production capability of at least 1.5 million fish per year. Lake Ontario, from all appearances, has great potential for supporting extremely valuable sport fisheries. In terms of water quality for trout and salmon species, it is superior to the other Great Lakes. In this time of protracted fuel shortages, Lake Ontario's close proximity to the highly-urbanized Northeast Region makes it all the more urgent to commence devoting at least as much effort there as has been directed toward the other Great Lakes. Accordingly, the Sport Fishing Institute urges, that the following additions be made to the FY 1975 Budget for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

Engineering Design and land acquisition for new Federal Fish Hatchery in New York State	$300,000
Fully-equipped Lake Ontario-based research vessel plus a permanent research field station	900,000
Staff costs of conducting sea lamprey investigations in the eastern Great Lakes	100,000
Total	$1,300,000

Our final comment concerns the failure of the BSFW Budget for FY 1975 to request funds for the construction of the National Fish Disease Laboratory. The need for this new facility was recognized by the Congress, last year, when $300,000 was appropriated for architectural and engineering studies. It is our understanding that this work is nearly completed and that initial construction can be contracted for during FY 1975.

The National Fish Disease Lab will perform an essential service for the U.S. Government's ninety-one fish hatcheries. In addition, its findings and therapies will be available to the several hundred state and private hatcheries, now inadequately served in fish disease identification and control.

Accordingly, we respectfully urge that at least $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 overall anticipated construction cost for the National Fish Disease Laboratory be authorized in the FY 1975 Budget.

In summary, Mrs. Hansen, let me say that the Sport Fishing Institute supports the FY 1975 Budget request of the Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife, while urging the following important additions:

Proposed BSFW Budget Increases FY 1975

1.	Fisheries Investigations and sea lamprey control on Lake Ontario	$1,000,000
2.	Engineering design and land acquisition funds for a new hatchery to provide lake trout for Lake Ontario	300,000
3.	Initial construction funds for the new National Fish Disease Laboratory	1,000,000
	Total	$2,300,000

Sincerely yours,

Carl R. Sullivan

Carl R. Sullivan
Executive Secretary

CRS:has

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Statement of National Audubon Society

The National Audubon Society, one of America's largest conservation organizations with over 300 local chapters and more than 300,000 members, supports the budget requests for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with a few exceptions, which we would like to comment upon in detail.

Overall, it is disappointing to see that our Nation's wildlife resources still are receiving very low priority from the administration, while other agencies within the Department of Interior, such as the Bureau of Reclamation, still have budgets laden with pork. Some key programs have received slight increases in appropriations which we welcome, but the figures are a long way from adequate. For example:

Passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, gave the Department new and much-needed authorities to protect endangered and threatened species. Although the budget request includes some increase in funding for various facets of the endangered species program, this increase is not enough to adequately deal with management, research, and enforcement.

As you know, we have appeared before this committee in past years to urge a doubling of the number of enforcement agents. There has been some increase in personnel, but at the same time there has been an increase in responsibilities, such as those under the Marine Mammals Act, the new Endangered Species Act, and various treaties.

The committee may be familiar with some of the cases which have been broken by Interior's enforcement agents. One recent example is a ring of more than 20 people in Oklahoma who were selling eagle feathers and feathers from various migratory birds, which were then manufactured into pseudo-Indian artifacts and sold. Each case like this takes an enormous amount of investigations, and for each case which is successfully brought we can only assume that there are many more which go undetected because of the shortage of manpower. We realize, of course, that arbitrary personnel ceilings set by the administration, would prevent the immediate hiring of as many agents as are needed, but nonetheless we wish to urge an increase in funding for this important task. We also wish to urge an increase in funding for other aspects of the endangered species program, both in management and research.

One related area is funding for acquisition of endangered species habitat under the land and water conservation fund. We understand that this year's budget for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation includes only $1.3 million for this purpose, which is far from adequate. If key habitat is not purchased now, not only will the cost of these lands escalate, but the existence of the endangered species will be jeopardized if this is delayed.

We would also like to comment on funding for predator control. Although we have serious reservations about the enormous amount of money spent to protect a private industry, we do realize that mechanical methods of predator damage control are more expensive than toxicants. We very much hope that the increased funds sought will be very carefully spent and will quell the demands from the wool growers for a return to the use of poisons. A large share of this funding should, of course, be used for research into alternative methods of control.

We note that the level of funds requested for management of the national wildlife refuges remains at the same inadequate level as last year, when cutbacks were made in personnel at many locations. Although we endorse the Bureau's plans to phase out inappropriate recreation activities at the national wildlife refuges, we believe that in order to properly manage these very important segments of the public's natural resources, more funds are needed.

We are pleased to see the increased funding sought for environmental monitoring of stream channelization, dredge and fill permits, energy development, and the like. All of these activities severely impact the environment, and it is vital that solid information be developed which can help prevent needless degradation of our natural resources under the guise of the energy crisis or as a result of ill-conceived development of wetlands.

We thank the committee for this opportunity to present our views.

STATEMENT BY DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

The Citizens Committee on Natural Resources has been offering its views to the subcommittee regarding the budget for approximately 20 years. During a good portion of that time the chairman can attest to the fact that, generally, we have requested more money for the various and sundry functions within the purview of this committee. This time is no exception, but the problems deepen with the passage of time.

We are concerned that the percentage of the funds recommended by the administration for the activities within the responsibility of this subcommittee, while differing in a small degree in terms of absolute figures, continues to reduce appropriations relative to the overall inflationary problems as well as the percentage of the overall budget. An excellent example can be determined regarding the various bureaus in regard to the requests of last year and those requested for fiscal 1975.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For most of my association with the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, which has been since its inception, I have repeatedly urged that the Bureau of Land Management be upgraded to a degree that is commensurate with the significant and onerous responsibilities that have been placed upon it. At no time in my memory have appropriations been anywhere consistent with the duties required of this very important agency. We are still in the process of achieving a basic organic act for this Bureau, something that has been a part of the history and development of the Forest Service, National Park Service, and other organizations with responsibilities for managing our country's natural resources. Perhaps the full funding of this Bureau will have to await an organic act, but to fail to recognize the new and significant responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management can wreak havoc upon the very resources that are given unto its care for proper and careful management.

The President's budget reveals that in 1972 the total receipts of the Bureau were approximately $524 million, with $90 million in payments going to States and counties, and the remaining $434 million deposited in the Treasury. In 1973, because of an acceleration of exploration on Federal lands, mineral leasing, et cetera, the total receipts reached $4,229 million, with the usual amount deducted as indicated, found the amount deposited in the Treasury approximately $4,136 million. It appears that the estimates of 1974 are approximately correct and that, as a result of the Bureau of Land Management's activities, some $6,224 million will be deposited in the Treasury with a 1975 estimate of $5,220 million.

Madam Chairman, in almost every other measurement of responsibility and accomplishment, dollars play some part. Conservationists in many instances have insisted that they play too major a role when one is trying to evaluate the complete rewards of wilderness, scenic beauty, and other considerations that are difficult to quantify in monetary terms. While we would be more than willing to continue and expand this understanding, by the same token it cannot be ignored that a bureau with the mounting and significant responsibilities that must be exercised by the BLM must receive increased expenditures by the Government. The BLM appropriations have not in any way been related to the revenues received by the United States through this Bureau.

The direct program by activities encompasses the very important item of resource management, conservation, and protection. While this amount is recommended to be increased frim $78,000,511 to $97,000,203, such an increase is considerably insufficient to effect the responsibilities of the Bureau. The less than $19 million increase for this program must "* * * assure development of public land energy resources; provide for OCS environmental assessment; safeguard surface resources subject to damage because of mineral leasing and exploration; help insure that advance consideration for the environment be given to energy allocation decisions; provide full-year funding for Alaskan pipeline construction supervision; develop sound land use plans to guide the development of energy, minerals, and related land uses; carry out the requirements of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act; adopt a sustained yield public domain timber

harvest plan and increase the supply of timber; manage recreation visitor use and protect affected resources; carry out provisions of the Wild Horse and Burro Act; and provide for the increased cost of employees' compensation and pay a pro rata share of the GSA space costs."

Madam Chairman, this is completely and totally unrealistic. If the justification of these increases were meant to suffice, one may respectfully suggest that they have overdone it. It has been estimated that if mineral leasing is to accelerate by the amount that has been projected, the supervision of this alone will result in costs in excess of $20 million. It was reaffirmed time and again that the supervision of the Alaskan pipeline would approximate between $20 and $25 million a year and this would be "cutting the matter to the bone." With just these two major items we are talking in terms of $40 million in addition to the present budget authorizations. It has admittedly not been estimated accurately at this point as to what the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act will require. A number of figures have been suggested for 1975 Fiscal Year—the highest being $15 million and the lowest $9 million.

In addition, the adaptation of a sustained yield public domain timber harvest plan which would hopefully increase the supply of timber without doing violence to the doctrine of multiple use and sustained yield has been put at approximately $25 to $30 million. When one compares this with the suggested increase of well under $20 million and with the realization that the provision for the increased cost of employees' compensation alone will be in excess of $9 million, one begins to have some feeling for the dimension of the inadequacy.

We could await upon the committee at great length and regale the committee at further length with considerable detail and estimates which have been born of some analysis and consideration but the result would continue to be the same. The stewardship of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are significant. They are one of the last residual mainland areas owned by the United States and we are failing to manage them to a mark of quality that is required, if we are not to damage such lands, in some cases, irreparably. The chairman of the subcommittee is as aware as I assume most of the conservation organizations are, that we cannot continue to fail to make the necessary investment in these public lands. We are not yelling "wolf, wolf, wolf," but we are certain that as demands increase at almost geometric rates upon the use of these lands, that our failure to make every effort to keep pace with these increased demands will present a future burden and, one may add, a future bill of such proportions that we may not be able to meet it at the appropriate time.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Madam Chairman, the total resource management appropriations is increased from fiscal year 1974 to fiscal year 1975 by $15,106,000 or a total in fiscal year 1975 of $101,095,000 for resource management appropriation. When one is apprised of the fact that the $15 million increase includes the new accounting technique as it does in all bureaus of assigning dollars and cents for space to individual bureaus and is encompassing also the approximate 10- to 11-percent increase, one can generally deflate the program increases by a significant amount. In this particular case, such increased costs would approximate, in our judgment, approximately half of the increase. It would serve no great purpose to detail the individual program listing which includes such items as: biological monitoring, environmental impact assessment, comprehensive natural resources planning, wildlife resources activity which is to assure that sufficient populations are available for the use and enjoyment of the American people, the migratory birds program, mammals and nonmigratory birds, cooperative wildlife research units, a variety of fishery programs, endangered species activity, research management and enforcement, et cetera. These items is no way are meant to be definitive of the totality of the resource programs. They do, however, offer some opportunity for perspective as to the requirements of the service to achieve that measure of stewardship required by the statutes under which they are operating.

The program for wildlife habitat has long been a major factor of the Bureau and the continued reduction of that habitat appears to be almost unabated with time-to-time reversals which, in retrospect, now seem to be ephemeral rather than sustaining, and even the migratory waterfowl fund which is a payment by those who utilize directly this resource has never realized its advance funding to a degree that has been recommended over a period of the last 4 to 5 years.

There has been little question that the entire amount of receipts from the sale

of the Federal hunting stamps continue to acquire by fee or lesser title migratory bird refuges and waterfowl production areas. No advance from the Wetlands Loan Act is proposed for fiscal 1975, however, and, therefore, of all times when competition for such habitat is at its zenith, there is a recommended diminution of $2,500,000 in the acquisition of waterfowl production areas from fiscal year 1974.

In the budget it is almost impossible to delineate with surety and care the agony under which the National Wildlife Refuge System has been operating. We have talked to this point in previous testimonies before this subcommittee, and we have also discussed the matter before the authorizing committees, which have oversight as to the inability to manage these areas with adequate personnel and, on occasions, have found some refuges almost abandoned as a result of cutbacks. The budget, being the mystery that it is, is nevertheless indicative of the fact that it does not point to the complete control on employees which enables the Office of Management and Budget to control obligations and the honoring of such obligations to a much greater degree than ever appears evident. If the past is any prolog to the future, we will continue to agonize over the loss of wetlands, the failure of the Migratory Fund Act to operate in a manner as originally determined by Congress and the inability of the utilization of personnel to effect proper management on our National Wildlife Refuges.

It would be much desired if the committee would inquire rather fully of the Department as to the reduction of personnel of the many wildlife refuges and to determine what the programs actually have been for the acquisition of wetlands under the migratory bird conservation fund and see whether the fund has been operative in the fashion directed by the Congress. Certainly the total budgeted items for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are genuinely below the requirements of maintaining the present management levels, let alone achieving the type of growth and expansion that was envisaged some several years ago.

It is not the suggestion of our committee that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries activity be ever expanded on a general growth basis, akin to the gross national product of the United States. What has been recommended for approximately a decade is that unless certain kinds of dynamic and major efforts to acquire the necessary habitat and develop the necessary management techniques with sufficient skilled personnel, that within a relatively short time the problem of attaining the necessary lands for, at best, a limited program would be well beyond the capacity of the Government to achieve such a goal. It was never contemplated that the rate of growth would go on ad infinitum. It was contemplated, however, that if the necessary growth of a limited time was to be achieved at all, it had to be done in a relatively short period of time because the land would either not be available or would be available at costs that would be so far in excess of anything the Government might be able to pay would, therefore, dampen any further efforts. Time passes quickly, and funds have not been available. This has been true especially in the last few years, and we are at the critical position of not only being able to acquire on a net basis the amounts of land required on a year-to-year basis, but rather faced with many imponderables of trying to maintain the status quo at an existing quality level.

We are not so sanguine as to suspect that the subcommittee in the present context will recommend increases to meet even the minimal standards of that envisaged some years ago. We do hope, however, that an effort will be made to strengthen more than the present budget requests these necessary programs to which we have referred.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The budget requests of the National Park Service for operating funds for fiscal 1975 is $210,058,000 which is a total increase of $16,582,000 from the total amounts received last year. Unfortunately, the increase of $16 million is largely illusionary. The automatic pay increases which occur as well as the new budgeting process of GSA space rentals will largely account for these increases. Of the operation budget, the "Park management" item is inevitably the largest single part and there is little question regarding that management, inclusive of maintenance and other facilities, is falling behind with each passing year. The parks system must protect the visitor from various aspects of the park visitation, make certain that the visitor in his desire to spend time in the national park system not be permitted either knowingly or otherwise to injure the park or the resources therein.

While there are increases to aid and upgrade certain park areas, the totals simply are not in concert with the realities of present-day economics. There is no way that a budget which is essentially that of last year can accommodate the continuing increasing demands upon the parks system, and last year's budget was one of retrenchment. We are not sufficiently apprised of what the situation will be in the coming year in view of the restrictions upon gasoline. Certain parks may find themselves absolutely inundated by visitors who are unable to travel far distances. On the other hand, travel other than automobile may become a factor much larger than anticipated. There appears to be no reasonable experience, or adequate projections regarding this problem, hence the system may be under serious stress in a variety of areas.

Another factor that must be put into perspective which has not been in most of the discussion and publicity regarding the budget for the National Park Service is the problem of the Bicentennial. It is not suggested here that much of what is being done in regard to the Bicentennial program is not on the planning boards. What is happening, however, is that funds and moneys are being drained from various programs in order to be invested in the Bicentennial program and that in many instances, were it not for Bicentennial year, a number of these programs would not have the same iknd of priorities. What has not been done, and it would appear to be unfortunate, is to simply increase the National Park Service budget by an amount required to handle the Bicentennial effort in a manner that would not cause sacrifices in other areas, postpone certain kinds of development, operation maintenance, et cetera. It would seem that these two factors—the built-in price increases and the Bicentennial necessity to rearrange priorities—are going to have an adverse effect upon the entire National Park System to meet the requirements that are becoming so evident.

While one cannot get at some of these problems simply by a profit-and-loss statement since the building that is not properly painted or kept in repair, or signs, or roadways, or parking areas, or comfort stations, or tool sheds, or visitors' centers, may not show on the books as being unduly depreciated, yet when one goes to many of these areas the parks are found in a state of either improper repair or well below adequate maintenance. These postponements eventually prove to be very false economy since the refurbishing of many of these area simply cost well in excess of what an effective maintenance program could achieve.

The other variable which does not lend itself well to financial analysis is the quality of experience that the visitor to the National Park System is able to attain. Not only must the physical plant be maintained but the type of experience, the assistance by personnel, as well as proper direction to special areas, have been reduced and, in some cases, have been allowed to deteriorate for lack of funds. At the risk of being dogmatic, I believe that any reasonable evaluation of many areas within the Parks System would find such inadequacies very evident. There are two specific recommendations that would appear to us to make a great deal of sense. The first would be to take the sum total of the moneys required for the Bicentennial, even though some are fixed expenditures, and would last beyond that particular year and add this amount to the budget of the operating program of the National Park Service. If one were to take even a half of the $54.2 million, which will be directed to completing construction projects in the Bicentennial areas so that the necessary facilities will be completed by 1976, would have an ameliorating effect upon other parts of the Parks System, which is so necessary at the present time.

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman, for the last 5 years there have been a variety of proposals to upgrade the management by the Forest Service of the national forests, particularly, and additionally, to enable the entire forestry program including State and local forestry to be accelerated.

Just what was meant by "upgrading" and "acceleration" was not agreed to by all.

The President appointed a Commission, chaired by the late Honorable Fred Seaton, and prior to that time a timber management bill which many thought placed greater emphasis upon cutting the timber in the national forests without due regard for the proper procedures of sustained yield and multiple use had been defeated in the early part of the 92d Congress. More recently, the Senate Agriculture Committee reported the Forest and Rangeland Environmental Man-

agement Act of 1974 (report No. 93-686). All of these measures have had the long-range objectives of funding the Forest Service in order that the Service can produce more of the necessary services that the public is demanding in greater and greater amounts.

The principal concern, Mr. Chairman, continues. The increase in demand for all services which we refer to, perhaps, ad nauseam, and the continuing failure of the budget requests to not only meet these demands, but to fund the Forest Service to a degree where they are holding their own. In the judgment of many, the Service cannot possibly hold its own in terms of the enormous pressures upon it and it would not surprise many if some areas would have to be closed down for recreation purposes due to a lack of funds. Also, it would not be too surprising if the Forest Service took its case to the people in terms of the pressure to produce timber with a statement that the production of timber can be achieved only if the required funds are available for replanting and timber stand improvement, plus the proper supervision of harvesting such timber. This cannot be done on the kind of budget which the administration has recommended.

We have kept our comments reasonably brief and in terms of our major concerns which really relate to forest land management and, perhaps more specifically, to the National Forest protection and management. We can see new problems presenting themselves with a renewed clamor for harvesting timber at a considerably increased rate without the necessary wherewithal by the Service in order to accommodate that kind of demand. We are not certain what will happen when other kinds of demands upon the forests will have to be cut back in the coming year.

We hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Forest Service will display their customary courage and resolutions in this matter as they have done so often in the past irrespective of whether the administration was of one political coloration or another, that is, they will refuse to push their management of the forests to such a degree that they will do serious harm, in some cases perhaps irreparable harm, in order to meet these demands. We hope the Forest Service will insist that if they cannot carry out a program unless sufficient funding is available for the protection of the lands over which they have stewardship that they will let the American people know their concerns and their problems.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Of the many activities of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by all odds, the most important is the administration of the land and water conservation fund. It would be the height of relundancy for me to reclte the rather long extensive record that we have available to both the Appropriation and Authorizing Committees of both the House and Senate in the past. We shall not therefore, give any long historical account of the purposes and funding operation except to state that in 1972 there was appropriated approximately the full authorization for the first time $361.50 million. Due to the increase in the ceiling at that particular time, technically the authorization was $400 million. Since this occurred after the Congress acted, however, the $38.5 million carryover was due solely to timing.

Appropriations since that time have fallen behind. For example, on page 545 of the administration's budget, an unappropriated balance at the start of 1975 is $262,277,000. The total available for appropriation would be approximately $562,277,000 and with the recommended appropriations this year of $300 million, the unappropriated balance at the end of the year would remain approximately $262,277,000.

Throughout the budget the problem has been one of confusion between authorization, appropriation, obligation, and expenditure. To the layman, these differences have been of great difficulty in determining or finalizing a perspective which offers a clear picture regarding the status of the fund at any one time.

We have tried to devise a table which is presented herewith to permit appropriate comparisons, starting with the year 1973. (See following page for table.)

The recommendations of the present budget, of course, are of great difficulty inasmuch as last year, it should be remembered, that approximately $155 million was appropriated from an authorized appropriation of $300 million. The recommendation by the administration fortunately was not followed and the Congress appropriated funds up to $76.223 million. The reason for the action

of the Congress was understandable. The Presidential request was minimal—only $50 million (not counting BOR administration)—on the one hand and on the other there was an enormous carryover which the administration indicated that they would be obligating during the current year. It should also be pointed out that of the $76 million appropriated, practically none was new obligation for the Federal agencies.

The present request and the allocation of the new obligation authority of $300 million is, of course, parceled out in the fashion that is not acceptable with $196 million being available to the States and the Federal agencies receiving $104 million.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Appropriations and Obligations, FY 1972 - 74
As of January 31, 1974 (in thousands of dollars)

	Appropriations 1/	Unobligated Balance Start of Yr	Available for Obligation	Actual Obligations	Unobligated Balance End of Year 2/
FY 1972					
National Park Service	68,030	42,936	110,966	54,903	56,063
Forest Service	29,652	27,166	56,818	30,335	26,483
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	3,488	2,954	6,442	4,247	2,195
Bur. of Land Management	499	357	856	672	184
BOR Redwoods	--	2,025	2,025	1,485	540
Total, Federal Programs	101,669	75,438	177,107	91,642	85,465
Assistance to States	255,000	103,376	358,376	192,008	166,368
BOR Admin. Expenses	4,795	--	4,795	4,788	--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	361,464	178,814	540,278	288,438	251,833
FY 1973					
National Park Service	76,789	56,063	132,852	53,232	79,615
Forest Service	29,624	26,483	56,107	27,560	28,547
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	4,597	2,195	6,792	4,142	2,650
Bur. of Land Management	1,827	184	2,011	816	1,195
BOR Redwoods	--	540	540	72	468
Total, Federal Programs	112,837	85,465	198,302	85,822	112,475
Assistance to States	181,800	166,368	348,168	212,075	136,093
BOR Admin. Expenses	5,343	--	5,343	5,324	--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	299,980	251,833	551,813	303,221	248,568
FY 1974					
National Park Service	1,000	79,615	80,615		--
Forest Service	4,000	28,547	32,547		--
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	--	2,650	2,650		--
Bur. of Land Management	--	1,195	1,195		--
BOR Redwoods	--	468	468		--
Total, Federal Programs	5,000	112,475	117,475		--
Assistance to States	66,000	136,093	202,093		14,841
BOR Admin. Expenses	5,195	--	5,195		--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	76,195	248,568	324,763		14,841 3/

1/ Adjusted for payraises and transfers to other accounts.

2/ Excludes expired amounts as follows:
FY 1972 BOR Admin. Expenses..... $ 7 thousand
FY 1973 Natl. Park Service contract authority liquidation.. $ 5 thousand
FY 1973 BOR Admin. Expenses..... $19 thousand

3/ This amount will be approximately $20 to $25 million as of the most recent estimate.

It is really not possible to understand the administration's position which presents to the Congress a series of measures for authorization, which conservationists, by and large, support, totaling well in excess of the amounts that have been made available to the agencies by the administration. While it is often the case that particular areas should be protected and great dispatch is warranted, the administration must do more than indicate its desire—it must be willing to spend the money. It makes no sense to continue this mounting backlog of areas unable to be acquired by the respective services because of a lack of funds. No one is suggesting that such a backlog could be removed completely at any one time but certainly a more responsible manner of conducting the Nation's conservation business is much desired. At this stage of development as far as the Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys that are actually available for obligation and expenditure is concerned, the purposes of the committee would be served greatly if the administration could be inquired of at some length as to exactly how much money is available at the present time. In other words, will the OMB release the funds? While our efforts must by necessity be restricted in terms of the information available to us, and while we are not suggesting that any dereliction of duty or cupidity is involved, we are suggesting that there is an obligation on the part of the administration to clearly establish the moneys available within specific categories and that these categories be explained, differentiated one from another.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman, we generally find ourselves more frustrated, more concerned than ever before in terms of the management of our country's natural resources. We feel that many of the commercial products, energy resources may not be completely inconsistent with other uses of these resources—whether it be for proper habitat for fish and wildlife, watershed management and control, recreation, scenic beauty, historic preservation, wilderness, and the great variety of concerns which have occupied our attention for so long. We know, however, that neither our needs, as evidenced by products that can be termed commercial and those which cannot be so characterized but are of signal importance, cannot be met without having the very fundamental base of this country seriously eroded unless funds are available to accomplish this task by continually increasing the investment in our natural resources.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH HOLUM, CONSULTANT
(Former Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development)

Madam Chairwoman, members of the committee, my first exposure to magnetohydrodynamics as a potential technique for electric power generation occurred while I served as an Assistant Secretary in the Department of Interior. The power marketing agencies were under my supervision. The Office of Coal Research received secretarial direction from the Assistant Secretary for Mines and Minerals.

Although I had no direct responsibility for magnetohydrodynamics, I found the concept exciting and its potential for increasing the efficiency with which we utilize fuel resources highly attractive. Later I learned of the environmental advantages inherent in magnetohydrodynamics and my interest increased.

Since leaving the Department of Interior, a large part of my time has been commited to working with a group of consumer-owned electric systems from the upper Missouri Basin States that must build additional power generating facilities to meet their growth requirements. These rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems are determined to keep the cost of electric energy at the lowest possible levels for their member owners, while meeting high environmental standards and using resources wisely.

They plan to build a large coal-fired generating station on or adjacent to the western coal fields. They are convinced, and their engineering studies confirm, that doing so will achieve the best possible use of resources and meet their load growth requirements most economically. If magnetohydrodynamics technology were available today, it would make the public interest goals of these utilities more attainable.

As individual utilities, and acting through the Midwest Electric Consumers Association, these systems have urged an expanded and better financed magnetohydrodynamics research and development program over a long period of time. Fred Simonton, executive director of Midwest, has testified to this committee on

several occasions, urging increased appropriations and expressing the interest of the Association's membership in applying magnetohydrodynamics to the use of western coal for power generation.

A year ago I participated in discussions which preceded the presentations to this subcommittee of a national magnetohydrodynamic development program by five of the country's leading authorities. I was present when these gentlemen made their statements to the committee. The five witnesses were: J. B. Dicks, professor, University of Tennessee; R. H. Eustis, professor, Stanford University; A. R. Kantrowitz, chairman, AVCO, Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.; K. A. Roe, chairman and president, Burns and Roe, Inc.; and S. Way, consultant, Westinghouse Research Laboratory.

These gentlemen urged a vigorous, expanded magnetohydrodynamic program designed to complete the necessary research, conduct the required engineering design work, and achieve the construction of a magnetohydrodynamic demonstration plant in the shortest feasible period of time. This committee and the Congress responded by providing additional funds for magnetohydrodynamics on two occasions during the 1974 fiscal year.

My exposure to magnetohydrodynamics convinced me that the U.S. magnetohydrodynamic research and development program deserved more adequate funding many years ago. The nationwide and worldwide energy emergency makes doing so now much more urgent.

Can we really afford to delay the availability of this promising technology by failing to increase the administration's request for magnetohydrodynamic funding? I think not.

During the course of this year's hearings, your expert witnesses have suggested a $25 million program for 1975. This seems modest, indeed, when compared to the resources that will be squandered and the environmental problems that must be dealt with if we delay longer.

My work with the utility group from the upper Mississippi Basin States has provided me with an opportunity to see at first hand the demands that the 1974 energy emergency are placing on United States resources, particularly western coal. While it is true that we still have huge resources, it is obvious in 1974 that we must practice wise use and conservation.

Under the circumstances, I suggest that we have an obligation to make certain that magnetohydrodynamic's potential for better resource use is realized in the shortest possible period of time.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH A. SCHOWALTER OF THE RESEARCH LABORATORY, UNITED STATES STEEL CORP.

SUMMARY

United States Steel Corp. has developed a clean gas process which has outstanding potential for providing solutions to many problem areas facing not only the steel industry, but the Nation as well. Its hot desulfurization feature should provide the most efficient low-British thermal unit fuel gas for combined cycle power generation plants and thus is of interest from the conservation and energy crisis viewpoints. In addition, use of domestic fuel in clean power generation and other operations would have a favorable impact on balance-of-payment problems as compared to alternatives involving importation of clean energy.

A 3-year research program is proposed, including a pilot plant study to provide the information for the design of a commercial plant. The project costs have been estimated at about $10 million, and joint funding is proposed. It is respectfully requested that the committee consider appropriation of $1.75 million in the Office of Coal Research fiscal year 1975 budget for this project.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, on behalf of the U.S. Steel Corp., I would like to present this statement on our coal gasification process for entry into your record.

My name is Kenneth A. Schowalter. I am chief staff engineer-chemicals and plastics at the Research Laboratory of the U.S. Steel Corp. For nearly 20 years, I have been engaged in research and development projects relating to the production of metallurgical coke, chemicals, and fuels from coal. One of the projects which evolved from these studies is our clean-coke process currently being jointly developed by the Office of Coal Research and U.S. Steel.

U.S. Steel has developed a second process which offers promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of a number of the problems facing our country today. This process, titled the "Clean-gas process," provides for gasification of coal and hot desulfurization of the resulting gas. This clean hot gas is ideal for use as on-site industrial fuel, for conversion to electric power through a combined-cycle system, and for process use, such as metallurgical ore reduction.

Process description

The clean-gas process could use any coal or carbonaceous feed including lignite, subbituminous coal, high-sulfur coal, or any other residual char products from coal-conversion processes. Therefore, development of this process would encourage the use of inexpensive, low-quality or high-sulfur coal.

The process utilizes an entertainment-type coal gasifier operating hot enough such that the coal ash would be removed as a molten residue (slag). The gas produced in a gasifier would be hot (about 1,700 F.) and would be desulfurized at this temperature. Since the gas can be used directly for combined-cycle power generation and direct fired heating, the energy can be used more efficiently by avoiding lowering the temperature for scrubbing.

Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual process. The coal is dried, pulverized to about 70 percent minus 200 mesh, and injected into the gasifier with oxygen. The gas leaving the gasifier is at about 1,700 F. and contains about 80 percent carbon monoxide and hydrogen at a carbon monoxide : hydrogen ratio of about 2:1. The remainder of the gas is carbon dioxide and water vapor and 1 to 2 percent nitrogen and hydrogen sulfide. This hot gas passes through cyclones to remove entrained dust.

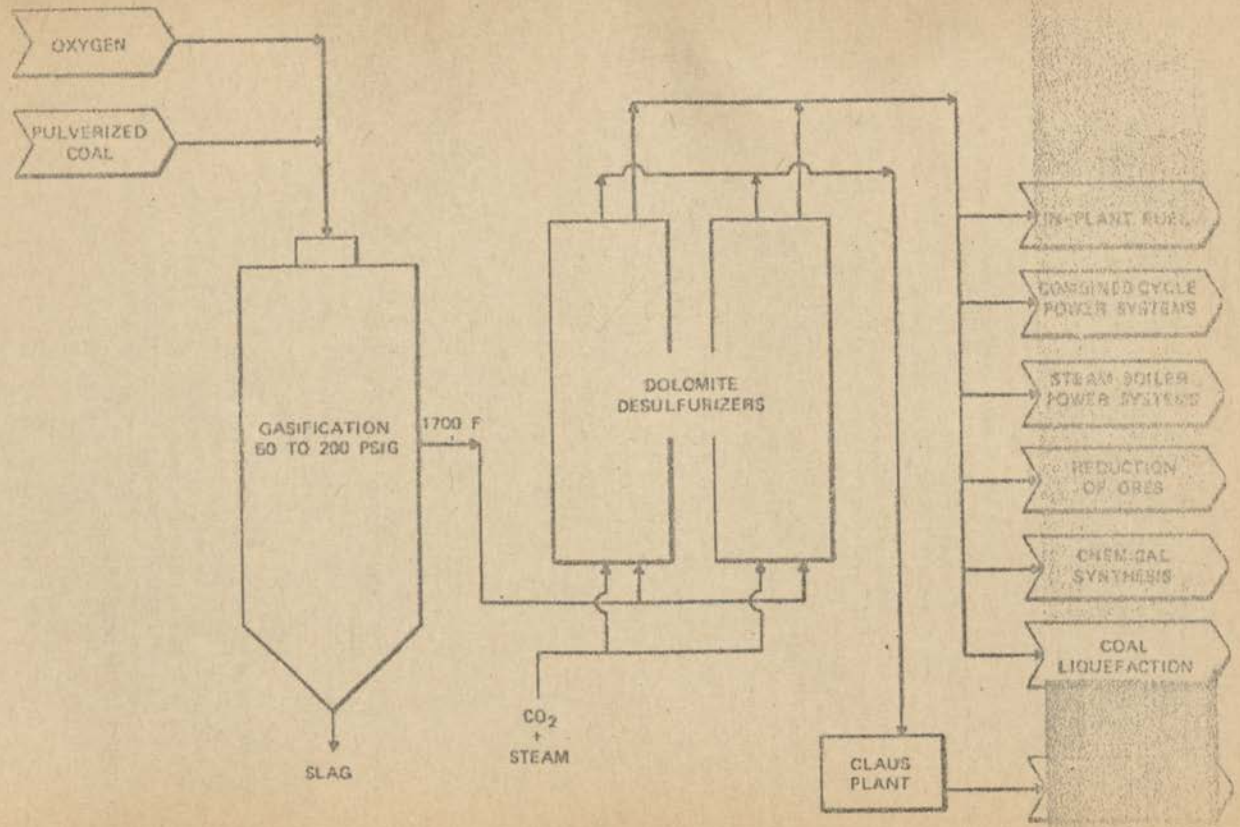
It is proposed to remove the hydrogen sulfide in the blended stream by reacting it with calcined dolomite. By removing the sulfur from the gas at high temperature, we avoid cooling the gas to remove hydrogen sulfide as required by conventional processes such as potassium carbonate or monoethanolamine scrubbing. Therefore, the sensible heat of the gas is conserved and the difficult problem of heating a carbon monoxide-rich gas is avoided. The reacted dolomite is regenerated and elemental sulfur recovered so that pollution problems associated with conventional fuel uses of coal are avoided.

Proposed research and development program

A 3-year development program on the clean-gas process is proposed. The first year would include bench-scale work, pilot-plant design, and some pilot-plant construction. The pilot plant will be completed during the second program year and operated during the third. The Office of Coal Research has recently awarded a change order to the clean-coke contract which authorized $148,868 to begin the bench-scale and pilot-plant design work. The total cost of the 3-year program will be about $10 million.

The pilot-plant gasifier will consume about 100 tons of coal and about 85 tons of oygen per day. It will be designed to operate at 50 to 200 p.s.i.g. As a result of the above-mentioned $148,868 authorization, it has been possible to move this project ahead by developing data for the design of the desulfurization unit and by beginning design of the 100 tpd pilot coal gasifier.

We expect to complete the major design of the gasifier and desulfurizer by January 1975 and order long-delivery items during fiscal year 1975. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the committee consider funding for this project in the fiscal year 1975 budget. Appropriation of $1.75 million for this project in the OCR budget will permit initiation of work on this important coal-based energy project in the near future.



CLEAN GAS PROCESS

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Chesterton, Ind., April 8, 1974.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America requests the opportunity to submit for the record our views relating to development funds requested by the Department of the Interior for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for fiscal year 1975.

Most of the members of our chapter reside in the Indiana Dunes region, and we have actively supported the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore since 1959.

As of this writing, there have been some conflicting reports from the National Park Service and in local newspapers as to the extent and type of development being contemplated. It has been reported that a request for $178,000 is intended for horse trails, apparently to the exclusion of other potential development for the coming fiscal year. We recognize that a properly designed horse trail system is a legitimate recreational use of the National Lakeshore. However, we are opposed to the expenditure of such a sum for horse trails at this time for the following reasons:

1. There is a great need for development of facilities which would benefit a greater number of people. These will be discussed further.

2. Some of the drawings we have seen of the plan and cross section of the proposed horse trails show a system more appropriate in a city park. From previous discussions with the horse owners groups in our area, the type of trail they were interested in would have minimum impact and constructed to blend into the terrain. The cross sectional drawing we saw seemed more suitable for a cavalry charge.

3. The horse trails are proposed for an area of the national lakeshore known as the Tremont Day Use Area. This area is intended for other future recreational uses, and still contains private residences and/or residences on lease-back. The horse trails should not be permitted to use so much of the available open space that other recreational uses would be crowded out. The trails should be part of a master plan which recognizes multipurpose usage.

4. It has been reported that the horse trails would be available only for use by privately owned horses, and that stables would be built in the national lakeshore for them. If this is indeed true, we object to such limitations to horseback riding opportunities. If the $178,000 horse trail is undertaken at all, it should be undertaken only with the proviso that rental horses be available for use by the general public as well.

Our previous efforts for development funds were directed chiefly on behalf of the West Beach unit of the national lakeshore. Through the generosity of this committee, this development is "in the works" and we believe that nothing more in the way of funding of major facilities is needed in fiscal year 1975 for the West Beach unit. The viability and usefulness of the West Beach unit can now be best improved by enlargement which is the purpose of pending legislation.

At this time, we believe development funds for fiscal year 1975 can best be used for the following:

1. Hiking trails. In 1975, park rangers at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore plotted trails and conducted a popular program of guided tours. However, the trails should receive permanent markers, and several should be improved sufficiently to be self-guiding. The terminus of the trails could have 5 or 10 car parking areas which need not be paved, except with gravel.

2. Bicycle trails. These would serve a greater number of people than horse trails. An opportunity exists to run a "main stem" parallel to the South Shore Railroad extending the full length of the national lakeshore. This could be blacktopped and serve a series of smaller trails leading into various areas of the park.

3. Attention should also be given to some additional picnic sites, opportunities for river bank fishing, offshore fishing, and canoe or boat launching sites, particularly in the Bailly Homestead area where an American youth hotel will be opening next month.

4. Restoration of the Bailly Homestead, Bailly Cemetery, and the Chellberg farm. These are areas of great historical significance to northern Indiana and should be ready to receive visitors in time for the Nation's Bicentennial. For this, additional funds over and above the proposed $178,000 are necessary. We do not know the amount needed, but the National Park Service studies are far enough along that costs should be available.

5. We support the recommendation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission that a planning specialist be added to the permanent staff of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to assure coordination between National Park Service planning and local planning.

In general, we support accelerated development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to permit more people to use the national lakeshore as soon as possible, but only if the development is consistent with protection of its natural values. Many opportunities exist which can be launched with a modest budget. What is needed now is a variety of modest sized, minimal impact developments which can serve a wide range of uses, rather than a single mass usage.

The committee may be pleased to know that we regard the funds appropriated thus far for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as being well spent. We are particularly enthusiastic about the summer programs of ranger-conducted interpretive hikes, lectures, and environmental education workshops for teachers. We are very fortunate to have had the services of highly qualified summer rangers, most of whom were recruited from the teaching staffs of local schools and colleges. It is not at all unusual for those rangers to receive "fan mail" from appreciative adults and students. The park program has filled a longstanding need to create an awareness and appreciation for the unique values within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Submitted by

HERBERT P. READ,
Board of Directors,
Porter County Chapter.

STATEMENT BY MRS. GEORGE E. DOWNING, CHAIRMAN OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Honorable Chairman, Mrs. Hansen and the honorable members of the Appropriations Subcommittee, I am privileged to represent the position of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, and through them, the State of Rhode Island, one of the 57 States and territories that have an important stake in a nationally important program—the positive protection of the cultural and architectural heritage of our Nation.

I am here today because I believe that Federal help is essential if the American architectural heritage is to survive and I believe that the people of our country need this heritage as much as they need the housing projects, the real estate developments, the high rise cubes, the freeways, the shopping centers, and parking lots that have been changing the villages and the central cities in the recent past. More specifically on this day, I support the historic preservation section of the National Park Service budget for 1975 that will provide $24.4 million for the maintenance of the national register and grants-in-aid program, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the historic sites survey, the American building's survey, the historic American engineering record, and the archaeological investigations and salvage. The fact that the recommended funding of $20 million for the grants-in-aid program represents for the first time the full level of authorization requested by the administration is encouraging to us who are working at home in our own States.

For many reasons, in the last 40 years or so much of the construction that has changed the face of America has been made possible by Federal financing while, until preservation legislation was passed in 1966, our Nation has not assumed the general responsibility, as have, say France, Italy, or England, for the protection of its architectural inheritance. Instead, the costs of identifying, fighting to keep in the face of constant threat, and paying for the restoration and maintenance of our buildings has been left for the private sector. The resultant losses to the national heritage have been appalling and the pattern of attrition is still to be stopped.

With the legislative tools in hand that now give the importance of preserving our heritage the national recognition it deserves, however, each State has been seriously assessing the work that needs to be done. Although the Nation has been able to make an impressive start on a colossal task because of the excellent National Park Service program that has been developed since 1966, the program is long over due, the costs are high and we need much help. We must find the funds to do the necessary planning, restoration, repair, and stabilization if we are to salvage our heritage for future generations.

I am an architectural historian, and although I grew up in New Mexico, and was graduated from the University of Chicago, my special provenance has been

in Rhode Island, one of the early seaboard settlements and one of the great 19th century industrial centers in America. I have watched the loss of our architectural heritage in the State where I have lived and have devoted my time to the cause of preservation for 42 years. I have known the struggle that has accompanied each gain. Although I represent Rhode Island today, as a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, I also know that I speak for every State and territory in the Union.

My first book, "Early Homes of Rhode Island" published in 1937 for Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, made clear the extraordinarily fine architectural inheritance of just this one small State. Many more students in other States were by this date well along the way toward documenting the story of the American inheritance, and their work stands as a record against which we can measure our loss and gain. Many of the buildings shown in "Early Homes" and hundreds more in Rhode Island are now gone. On the other hand, Providence was fortunate enough to have private citizens interested enough to save, not through a federally funded study, but with their own money, a fine early residential section on the east side of the city which is now nationally known.

In Newport, another private organization, the Preservation Society of Newport County, was organized by a few dedicated citizens to save some of that town's great colonial mansions and its 19th century summer palaces. "The Architectural Heritage of Newport," was written for the Preservation Society as a survey of Newport's heritage by Vincent Scully of Yale and myself. It was published in 1952. Now, 22 years later, and in spite of all the effort and concern, Newport desperately needs help if it is to keep the monuments and houses that have made it one of the most outstanding cities in the Nation.

Of the more than 390 pre-1840 buildings that were standing in 1952 already over 75 have been lost, victims of neglect, the depressed years, roadbuilding and urban renewal. In spite of nearly 200,000 visitors who came to see the mansions in Newport last summer, the Preservation Society is now staggering under the burden of acquiring and maintaining 7 of the elaborate summer palaces and 3 colonial mansions while Bellevue Avenue and the Ocean Drive itself are under attack for condominiums, housing projects, and other development that would destroy the whole environment of this unique city.

To date, not only has the responsibility for protecting the Newport heritage been left to private citizens and organizations, the society pays full taxes on all income to the U.S. Government and has been under attack by the State legislature because it is tax exempt in the State. Newport is one of our great American cities. Its importance is national and our State's preservation commission must make every effort to help it survive.

Newport alone will need massive help if the great 19th century resort city is to be a permanent part of our national heritage. Other cities and towns of the State also need help. Although not to such a degree as does Newport.

We must protect and all too often learn to reuse our heritage of exclusive and beautiful public buildings. We have a heritage of church buildings that dignify our cities and towns but whose congregations have found them almost impossible to maintain, and many of our splendid 19th century mill buildings are vacant, their industries located elsewhere. Fine irreplaceable buildings in our city centers have also been abandoned for suburban malls. We have moreover the second largest and one of the most important coastal fortifications in the country—Fort Adams. We want to restore and make it available to the public.

In addition, Rhode Island since the 1930's has been faced with the loss of the textile industry, and a nearly constantly depressed economy. The latest blow has been the withdrawal of the Navy. The many proposals being made to replace the Navy with new industry are making it imperative for this State to be in a position to plan for the protection of its remaining heritage. Funds to finance preservation can help with the State's economic problems.

I hope Madam Chairman, that your committee will see fit to support legislation that will help us succeed in the work that the National Park Service and the 1966 legislation has made it possible for us to begin. Last year the Rhode Island Commission submitted requests amounting to $3,101,700 for State restoration projects for which there was matching money in hand. Part of this sum was for our Bicentennial projects. Our appropriation of $251,931, welcome as it was, had to be sparingly doled out and we can only hope to supply the requested help in other years. In the meantime, we lost by demolition the famous Providence Freight Station of 1848 because we were unable to find half the funds for its purchase. This building was one of the three proposed by the State Commission for the Heritage 1976 Meeting House Proposal.

We don't want this kind of loss to happen again. Armed with our preservation plan for the State, with an increasing number of buildings and historic districts on the national register (there are now 158 in the State), and with the cities and towns awakened to the value of their heritage, we are now in a position to make good use of additional funds to help secure our Nations heritage. Our Commission hopes to make our heritage a living part of today. Our funds, when received, are carefully used and are making the preservation of our heritage a reality.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD C. RENNIE, SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF AMERICAN MARITIME MUSEUMS

Madam Chairman and members of this subcommittee, I am Leonard C. Rennie, a resident of this city. I am secretary of the Council of American Maritime Museums and in this capacity I speak to that part of the proposed National Park Service budget identified as "NP–103, Program of Work."

The Council of American Maritime Museums is an organization confined to recognized American maritime museums and other eleemosynary institutions possessing notable maritime collections. One of our objectives is "to encourage public understanding and appreciation of maritime history . . ."

Our membership on January 23, 1974, consisted of Bath Marine Museum, Bath Maine; Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, St. Michaels, Md.; Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum, Long Island, N.Y.; The Mariners Museum, Newport News, Va.; New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Mass.; Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.; Philadelphia Maritime Museum; San Diego Maritime Museum; San Francisco Maritime Museum; Smithsonian Institution; South Street Seaport Museum, New York City; Suffolk Marine Museum, West Sayville, N.Y.; and Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Conn. Other museums of similar professional standing are to be invited to join during the current calendar year.

Obviously the functions of an effective maritime museum are numerous. Most pertinent to the subject of this hearing are the restoration and preservation of historic sites, structures and artifacts, and the education of the American people about their economic, political, and technological significance.

Some of these museums occupy sites of historic significance; some have joined their communities in acquiring, preserving, and presenting sites and vessels which otherwise would have been lost to us forever.

Your inclusion of NP–103 in the funded budget for fiscal 1975 will enable our maritime museums, through their local governments, to secure much-needed financial assistance for restoration and presentation programs of lasting value and, in some instances, to add to our bicentennial celebrations certain valuable elements now sadly lacking in programs for the Nation's 200th Anniversary.

An example of a museum which would benefit by additional help from NP–103 is the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, at St. Michaels, Md., some 2 hours' drive from this Capital. It occupies an historic site, Navy Point, in a town which did battle with British forces. It has rescued from oblivion and restored to public access and knowledge a lighthouse of a style unique to the Chesapeake Bay. It has restored vessels which once played a part in the economic evolution of this area.

I remind you, gentlemen, that a vessel of American registry, flying the American flag anywhere in the world, is as much an American site as any building or battlefield.

The American people should not be ignorant of what these were, how they functioned how our people created them, worked them, and wove them into the fabric of this Nation.

For a brief indication of what NP–103 can do for us all when it assists a valuable institution to attain some of its objectives, I ask you to hear Mr. Richard J. Holt, Director of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, one of our member institutions. May he now speak?

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEON E. RING, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PWT ARO, INC.

Madam Chairman, my name is Dr. Leon E. Ring, my title is deputy director of PWT, with ARO, Inc., contract operator of the Air Force's Arnold Engineering Development Center. I wish to thank you for this opportunity to appear before your distinguished committee on a subject of national interest.

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Last year I appeared before this committee and described how coal-fired, base-load MHD electrical power generation with its inherent higher thermal efficiency can provide, in an environmentally acceptable way, a partial solution to the energy crisis. Further, I requested additional funds for the Office of Coal Research (OCR) of the Department of Interior so that a program could be initiated to demonstrate experimentally the high performance potential of the MHD generator. I would like to thank this committee for supporting the request and report to you that an MHD high performance demonstration experiment has been initiated. Modifications are currently being made to an existing Government-owned MHD facility at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, and in the modified configuration, we expect to generate over 50,000 kilowatts of electrical power at efficiencies required for commercial applications.

The MHD generator performance can be measured in relatively short duration experiments. However, in making the facility modifications, attention is being given to providing facility components, where appropriate, with extended-duration test capability so that the facility will be useful beyond the initial high performance demonstration experiment. For example, the OCR recently approved a change in the magnet configuration which will allow the magnet to operate continuously at a moderate field strength in addition to the high field strength for a short duration. This dual mode of magnet operation, while increasing the magnet cost by only 10 percent, will give the facility the capability for testing large scale MHD generator channels, the critical generator component, for extended durations, and the facility will be available to all contractors working on the MHD generator development program.

During this past year, others have also made significant progress on the development of MHD generators. An MHD generator was operated continuously for 7 hours on clean fuel; an MHD generator was operated continuously for 1 hour on coal combustion products; progress was made on the development of combustors and other generator components. We believe the progress has been consistent with the level of effort and the progress to date justifies increased emphasis on the program.

The Office of Coal Research has made significant changes during this past year in the organizational structure and personnel administering the MHD program. We believe these changes, together with technical consultants being utilized by OCR, have resulted in a capability to plan, contract for, and direct a viable MHD generator development program. We believe they should be given complete authority to do just that. An overall development plan has been prepared by OCR and is currently being refined through discussions with the Electric Power Research Institute and industry. We believe the plan is a good one and should be followed. Further, in detailed discussions with OCR personnel and their consultants, I find them competent to make technical judgments and decisions on the MHD program. Therefore, it is recommended that the OCR development plan for MHD be followed, that OCR be given full responsibility and authority to administer and control the program, and that restrictions not be placed on how the funds can be used since this would result in a more costly and less efficient program for the development of MHD electrical power generator systems.

The funds requested by the administration for MHD development by OCR for fiscal year 1975 are at the same level as that provided in fiscal year 1974. We do not believe this is adequate. In view of the progress made on MHD during this past year, the potential of MHD generators as a partial solution to the Nation's energy problems, and the increased urgency for solution of the Nation's energy problems, we recommend that the funding of MHD research in the Office of Coal Research budget be increased by at least $4 million. This will allow the program to concentrate on larger scale hardware and thereby address the real life engineering problems associated with MHD generators. Failure to provide the increased funding will force the program to address the engineering problems in a very limited way and delay excessively the availability of the MHD technology for the generation of electrical power in this country.

In summary, we recomemnd that the Office of Coal Research budget for MHD generator development be increased by $4 million above the administration's request, and that OCR be given full authority to use these additional funds, with no restrictions, as needed to support their MHD development program.

I thank you for the opportunity to present this information to your committee.

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